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Organization of the
government of Canada

1963

ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

1963



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ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

**JULY
1963**

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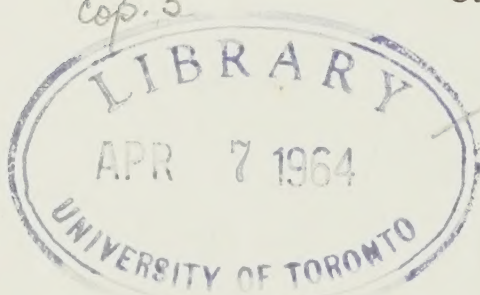
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INTRODUCTION

This volume deals with the organization of the government of Canada and is divided into three sections, each describing, respectively, the authorities and machinery by which the three basic powers of government are exercised. These three sections have been named: the Parliament of Canada, the Judiciary and the Executive (including departments and government agencies).

This edition contains descriptions of some of the international organizations of which Canada is a member, together with recently established government agencies.

Following recommendations of the Royal Commission on Government Organization, numerous changes have occurred recently in the various departments and agencies. Most of these modifications have been made in accordance with the Public Service Rearrangement and Transfer of Duties Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 227). Other changes are expected to take place in the near future.

It is hoped that this publication will find its proper place in the library of educational institutions, government departments, business institutions having dealings with the government, and the general public. More detailed information can be obtained by addressing inquiries to the principal officers of the departments and agencies concerned.

As we go to press we are notified that responsibility for the Canada Council, the Queen's Publisher and the National Museum has been transferred to the Secretary of State. Recent ministerial changes are included in this edition.

January 21, 1964

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January 31, 1964

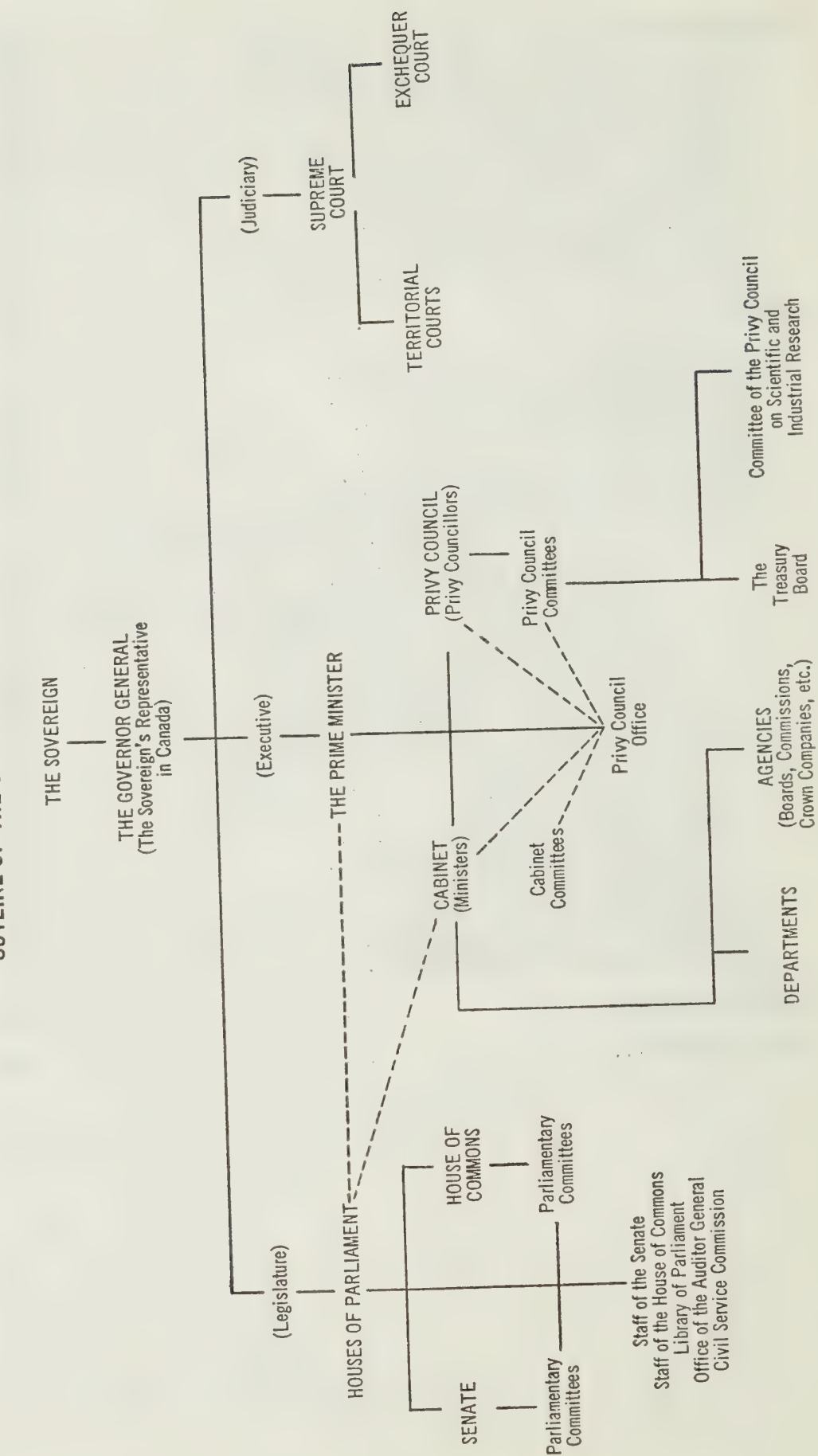
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OUTLINE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA





ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

JULY 1963

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THE SOVEREIGN

Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II is the Queen of Canada, the Royal title being "Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith" (*An Act respecting the Royal Style and Titles*, S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 9).

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

His Excellency

**Major-General the Right Honourable Georges P. Vanier,
D.S.O., M.C., C.D.**

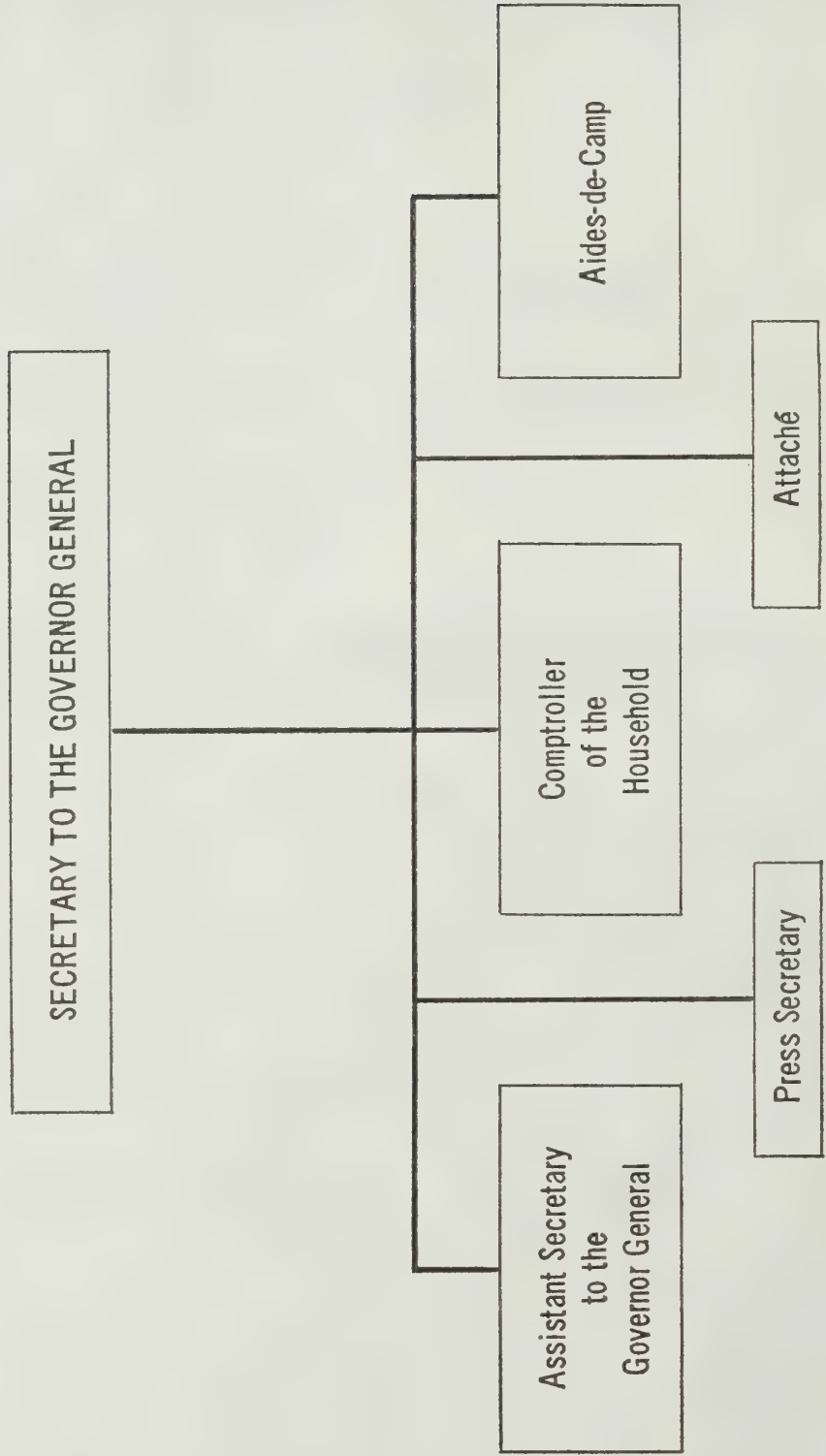
The Governor General is the personal representative in Canada of the Sovereign, by whom he is appointed on the recommendation of Her Canadian ministers. His term of office is normally five years.

The Sovereign, the Senate and the House of Commons constitute the Parliament of Canada. The Sovereign, normally represented by the Governor General, must give assent to all enactments passed by the Senate and the House of Commons before they become law. In practice Royal Assent to such enactments is always given.

As the representative of the Sovereign, the Governor General performs the functions of the formal head of the executive branch of the government and "acting by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada" constitutes the Governor in Council. He is also the normal channel of communication between Buckingham Palace and the Government of Canada. He is, by virtue of his office, the Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Forces.

(See The Parliament of Canada, p. 15: The Executive p. 61)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Government House, Ottawa

Principal Officers

Secretary to the Governor

General Mr. Esmond Butler

Assistant Secretary to the

Governor General Colonel A. G. Cherrier,
O.B.E., C.D.

Comptroller of the Household.....

Commander
F. J. D. Pemberton, C.D.

Press Secretary Mr. Guy Robillard

Attaché Mr. Michael Pitfield

Aides-de-Camp Lieutenant R. de C. Nantel,
R.C.N.

Flight Lieutenant P. V.
Glasheen

Captain S. C. Ross, R.C.E.

Her Excellency Madame Vanier

Lady-in-Waiting and Secretary Madame Louis Berger

For administrative purposes, there exists what is called the "Office of the Secretary to the Governor General" which is designated as a department of government within the meaning of certain Acts, more particularly the *Civil Service Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 48, as amended), the *Public Service Superannuation Act* (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 47, as amended) and the *Financial Administration Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 116, as amended).

Prior to 1927, the Office dealt with all official correspondence between the Gov-

ernment of Canada and the Government of the United Kingdom, His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, various Colonial Governments, and the consequent correspondence with Canadian Government departments. Subsequently, this became a function of the Department of External Affairs.

The functions of the Office of the Secretary to the Governor General are of a secretarial and administrative nature, including submission to the Governor General, for signature, of state documents such as Commissions of Appointment, Orders in Council,

capital cases, remission cases, and others; administrative work connected with formal and ceremonial functions such as the opening and prorogation of Parliament, investitures, and presentation of Letters of Credence by Heads of Missions; tour programmes, programmes of visits of Heads of State and other distinguished visitors to Canada, in so far as all these affect the activities of the Governor General; official correspondence; protocol relating to the Governor General; and maintenance of a close relationship with the Office of the Prime Minister and other government departments, as well as with Buckingham Palace.

The Secretary to the Governor General is the chief of the Governor General's staff. The permanent head of the Office (which functions as a unit in dealing with the duties mentioned above) is the Assistant Secretary to the Governor General.

Besides the Office of the Secretary to the Governor

General, there are two other main units functioning at Government House. These units form part of the Governor General's Personal Staff or of his Household.

One unit is headed by the Comptroller of the Household, who is comptroller of the Privy Purse and responsible for the management of His Excellency's Household, that is: engagement of domestic personnel, purchase of supplies and internal control of Government House.

The other unit comprises the Aides-de-Camp, who are attached to His Excellency's person when fulfilling engagements in Ottawa and on tour. Their duties include administrative work connected with His Excellency's engagements at Government House and elsewhere.

Attending to the wife of the Governor General is a Lady-in-Waiting, who also acts as Private Secretary to Her Excellency.

**THE PARLIAMENT
OF CANADA**

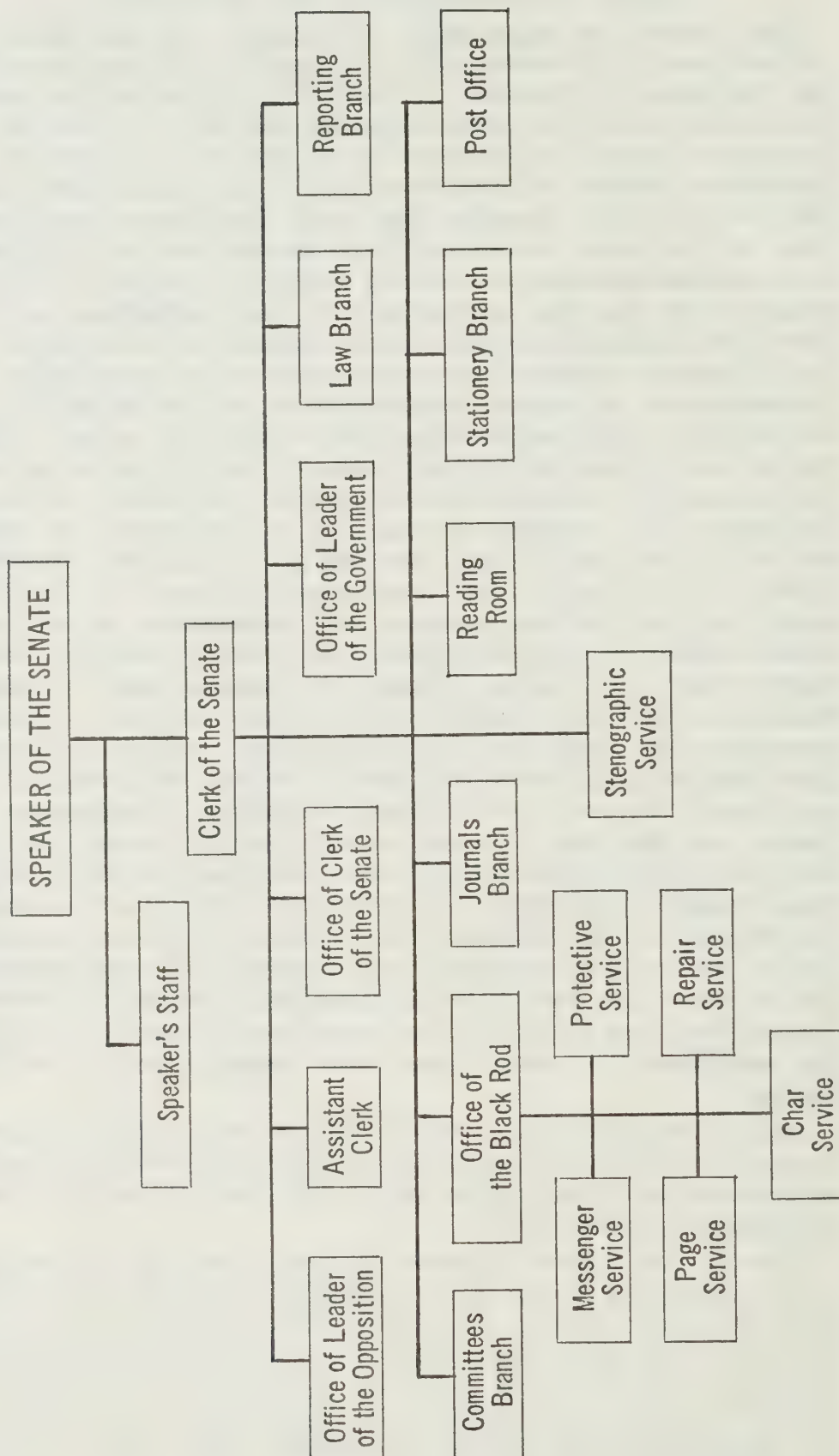
THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA

The Queen, as represented in Canada by the Governor General, and the Senate and the House of Commons constitute the Parliament of Canada. Parliament provides for the appropriation of money for public purposes and for the raising of the necessary funds by public acts of Parliament. In general, the legislative powers of Parliament are defined in section 91 of the British North America Act, 1867. Parliament may make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects assigned by the Act exclusively to the legislatures of the provinces. Expressly included in the powers of Parliament are the following matters: the amendment of the constitution of Canada except as regards matters coming within the jurisdiction of the provincial legislatures and subject to certain other exceptions; the public debt and property; the regulation of trade and commerce; unemployment insurance; the raising of money by any mode or system of taxation; the borrowing of money on the public credit; postal service; the census and statistics; militia, military and naval service, and defence; the fixing of and providing for the salaries and allowances of civil and other officers of the Government of Canada; beacons, buoys, lighthouses and Sable Island; navigation and shipping; quarantine and the establishment and maintenance of marine hospitals; sea coast and inland fisheries; ferries between a province and any British or foreign country or between two provinces; currency and coinage; banking, incorporation of banks and the issue of paper money; savings banks; weights and measures; bills of exchange and promissory notes; interest; legal tender; bankruptcy and insolvency; patents of invention; copyrights; Indians and lands reserved for the Indians; naturalization and aliens; marriage and divorce; old age pensions; the criminal law, except the constitution of courts of criminal jurisdiction, but including the procedure in criminal matters; the establishment, maintenance and management of penitentiaries.

In addition, the Parliament of Canada and, within the provinces, the provincial legislatures may make laws relating to agriculture and immigration, but in the event of conflict federal legislation is paramount.

The acts or statutes adopted by Parliament in the exercise of its legislative powers are originally introduced as bills and may originate in either the Senate or the House of Commons. However, bills which appropriate any part of the public revenue or impose any tax must originate in the House of Commons. Private bills usually originate in the Senate. All bills must be adopted by both Houses and receive royal assent in order to become law.

THE SENATE



THE SENATE

Centre Block, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa

The Speaker

The Honourable Maurice Bourget

Alphabetical List of the Members of the Senate

Senators	Designation	Post Office Address
The Honourable		
Walter M. Aseltine, Q.C., B.A.	Rosetown.	Rosetown, Sask.
Alexander Boyd Baird.	St. John's.	St. John's, Nfld.
Michael G. Basha.	West Coast.	Curling, Nfld.
Arthur Lucien Beaubien.	Provencher.	St. Jean Baptiste, Man.
Louis P. Beaubien.	Bedford.	Montreal, Qué.
Rheal Belisle.	Sudbury.	Chelmsford, Ont.
Charles L. Bishop.	Ottawa.	Ottawa, Ont.
Aristide Blais, M.D., F.R.C.S. (c).	St. Albert.	Edmonton, Alta.
Fredrick M. Blois.	Colchester-Hants.	Truro, N.S.
William Albert Boucher.	Prince Albert.	Prince Albert, Sask.
Paul Henri Bouffard, Q.C.	Grandville.	Quebec, Que.
Maurice Bourget (Speaker).	The Laurentides.	Levis, Que.
Romuald Bourque.	De la Valliere.	Outremont, Que.
F. Gordon Bradley, P.C., Q.C., LL.B.	Bonavista-Twillingate.	Bonavista, Nfld.
Alfred Johnson Brooks, Q.C., P.C., B.A., B.C.L., LL.D.	Royal.	Sussex, N.B.
John A. Buchanan.	Edmonton.	Edmonton, Alta.
G. P. Burchill, B.Sc.F., LL.D.	Northumberland.	South Nelson, N.B.
Donald Cameron, M.Sc.	Banff.	Banff, Alta.
Gordon P. Campbell, Q.C., LL.D.	Toronto.	Toronto, Ont.
Lionel Choquette, Q.C.	Ottawa East.	Ottawa, Ont.
J. W. Comeau.	Clare.	Comeauville, N.S.
Harold Connolly, LL.D.	Halifax North.	Halifax, N.S.
John J. Connolly, O.B.E., Q.C., Ph.D., LL.D.	Ottawa West.	Ottawa, Ont.
T. A. Crerar, P.C.	Churchill.	Winnipeg, Man.
David A. Croll, Q.C.	Toronto-Spadina.	Toronto, Ont.
Rupert Davies.	Kingston.	Toronto, Ont.
Azellus Denis.		
Jean Marie Dessureault.	Stadacona.	Quebec, Que.
Mark R. Drouin (Speaker).	La Salle.	Quebec, Que.
Vincent Dupuis, Q.C., B.C.L.	Rigaud.	Longueuil, Que.
Clarence V. Emerson.	St. John-Albert.	Saint John, N.B.
John W. deB. Farris, Q.C., LL.D., D.C.L.	Vancouver South.	Vancouver, B.C.
Muriel McQueen Fergusson, B.A., D.C.L.	Fredericton.	Fredericton, N.B.
Jacques Flynn, P.C.	Rougemont.	Quebec, Que.
Edgar Fournier.	Madawaska-Restigouche.	Iroquois, N.B.
Sarto Fournier.	De Lanaudière.	Montreal, Que.
Louis P. Gelinas.	Montarville.	Montreal, Que.
F. W. Gershaw, M.D.	Medicine Hat.	Medicine Hat, Alta.
James Gladstone.		Cardston, Alta.
Leon Mercier Gouin, Q.C., LL.D., F.R.S.C.	De Salaberry.	Montreal, Que.
Thomas Vincent Grant, M.D., C.M.	Montague.	Montague, P.E.I.
Allister Grosart.	Pickering.	Ottawa, Ont.
J. Campbell Haig.	River Heights.	Winnipeg, Man.
Salter A. Hayden, Q.C., LL.D., M.A., Ph.M.	Toronto.	Toronto, Ont.
John Hnatyshyn.	Saskatoon.	Saskatoon, Sask.

Senators	Designation	Post Office Address
The Honourable		
Nancy Hodges, LL.D.....	Victoria.....	Victoria, B.C.
Malcolm Hollett.....	Burin.....	St. John's, Nfld.
R. B. Horner.....	Blaine Lake.....	Blaine Lake, Sask.
Charles B. Howard.....	Wellington.....	Sherbrooke, Que.
Adrian K. Hugessen.....	Inkerman.....	Montreal, Que.
Florence Elsie Inman.....	Charlottetown.....	Montague, P.E.I.
Olive L. Irvine.....	Lisgar.....	Winnipeg, Man.
Gordon B. Isnor.....	Halifax-Dartmouth.....	Halifax, N.S.
Mariana Beauchamp Jodoin, M.B.E.....	Sorel.....	Montreal, Que.
John J. Kinley, V.D.....	Queens-Lunenburg.....	Lunenburg, N.S.
Norman P. Lambert.....	Ottawa.....	Ottawa, Ont.
J. Eugène Lefrançois.....	Repentigny.....	Montreal, Que.
Thomas d'Arcy Leonard, C.B.E., Q.C., LL.D.....	Toronto-Rosedale.....	Toronto, Ont.
John J. MacDonald.....	Queen's.....	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
John Michael MacDonald, Q.C., B.A., M.A.....	Cape Breton.....	North Sydney, N.S.
W. Ross Macdonald, P.C., Q.C.....	Brantford.....	Brantford, Ont.
Government Leader in the Senate		
Duncan K. MacTavish.....	Glengarry.....	Rockcliffe Park, Ont.
M. Wallace McCutcheon, P.C.....	Gormley.....	Toronto, Ont.
Frederic A. McGrand, M.D., C.M.....	Sunbury.....	Fredericton Junction N.B.
Stanley S. McKeen, O.B.E.....	Vancouver.....	Vancouver, B.C.
A. N. McLean.....	Southern New Brunswick	Saint John, N.B.
Léon Méthot, Q.C.....	Shawinigan.....	Trois-Rivières, Que.
Hartland DeM. Molson, O.B.E., C.A., F.C.I.S.....	Alma.....	Montreal, Que.
Gustave Monette.....	Mille Isles.....	Montreal, Que.
Clement O'Leary.....	Antigonish-Guysborough.....	Afton, N.S.
M. Grattan O'Leary.....	Carleton.....	Ottawa, Ont.
N. M. Patterson.....	Thunder Bay.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Arthur M. Pearson.....	Lumsden.....	Lumsden, Sask.
Orville Howard Phillips.....	Prince.....	Summerside, P.E.I.
Jean François Pouliot.....	De la Durantaye.....	Rivière du Loup, Que.
C. G. Power, P.C., M.C., Q.C., LL.D.....	Gulf.....	Quebec, Que.
C. C. Pratt, O.B.E.....	St. John's West.....	St. John's Nfld.
Josie A. D. Quart.....	Victoria.....	Sillery, Qué.
Thomas Reid.....	New Westminster.....	New Westminster, B.C.
John Alexander Robertson.....	Kenora-Rainy River.....	Kenora, Ont.
Wishart McL. Robertson, P.C.....	Shelburne.....	Truro, N.S.
Arthur W. Roebuck, Q.C.....	Toronto-Trinity.....	Toronto, Ont.
Calixte F. Savoie.....	Acadia.....	Moncton, N.B.
Donald Smith, D.D.S.....	Queens-Shelburne.....	Liverpool, N.S.
Sidney John Smith.....	Kamloops.....	Kamloops, B.C.
J. W. Stambaugh.....	Bruce.....	Bruce Alta.
Joseph A. Sullivan.....	North York.....	Toronto, Ontario.
Austin Claude Taylor.....	Westmorland.....	Salisbury, N.B.
W. H. Taylor.....	Norfolk.....	R.R. 3, Brantford, Ont.
Gunnar S. Thorvaldson.....	Winnipeg South.....	Winnipeg, Man.
Léonard Tremblay.....	Lauzon.....	St. Malachie, Que.
J. G. Turgeon.....	Cariboo.....	Vancouver, B.C.
Cyrille Vaillancourt.....	Kennebec.....	Levis, Que.
C. J. Veniot, M.A., M.D.....	Gloucester.....	Bathurst, N.B.
Thomas Vien, P.C., Q.C.....	De Lorimier.....	Outremont, Que.
David J. Walker, P.C.....	Toronto.....	Toronto, Ont.
Frank Welch.....	Kings.....	Wolfville, N.S.
George Stanley White.....	Hastings-Frontenac.....	Madoc, Ontario
Harry A. Willis.....	County of Peel.....	Belfountain, Ont.
T. H. Wood.....	Regina.....	Regina, Sask.
Allan L. Woodrow.....	Toronto-Centre.....	Toronto, Ont.
Paul Yuzyk.....	Fort Garry.....	Winnipeg, Man.

Principal Officers of the Senate

Clerk of the Senate, Clerk of the Parliaments	John F. MacNeill, Q.C., LL.B., B.A.
Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel to the Senate	E. Russell Hopkins, Q.C.
Assistant Clerk.....	Alcide Paquette
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod ..	Major Charles R. Lamoureux, D.S.O.
Chief Clerk of Committees.....	Harvey Armstrong
Chief Treasury Officer and Assistant to the Clerk of the Parliaments...	J. Walter Dean
Editor of Debates and Chief of Reporting Branch.....	Graydon Hagen

As originally constituted, the Senate consisted of three divisions (Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces), each of which was represented by 24 Senators. In 1915 a fourth division comprising the Western Provinces, and also represented by 24 Senators, was created. As each new province entered the Union (Manitoba and British Columbia in 1871, Prince Edward Island in 1873, Saskatchewan and Alberta in 1905 and Newfoundland in 1949) it was given representation. At the present time the Senate, consisting of 102 Senators, has the following membership: Newfoundland 6; Prince Edward Island 4; Nova Scotia 10; New Brunswick 10; Quebec 24; Ontario 24; Manitoba 6; Saskatchewan 6; Alberta 6; and British Columbia 6. With the exception of appropriation and tax bills the Senate shares with the House of Commons authority to initiate legislation.

Senators are appointed for life by instrument under the Great Seal of Canada. To be eligible for appointment to the Senate a person must (a) be of the full age of thirty years; (b) be either a natural born or a naturalized subject of the Queen; (c) be legally or equitably seised as of freehold for his own use and benefit of lands or tenements held in franc-alieu or in roture, within the province for which he is appointed, of the value of four thousand dollars, over and above all rents, dues, debts, charges, mortgages, and incumbrances due or payable out of or charged on or affecting the same; (d) have real and personal property together worth four thousand dollars over and above his debts and liabilities; (e) be a resident in the province for which he is appointed; and, in the case of Quebec, must have his real property qualification in the electoral division for which he is appointed or be a

resident therein. Each Senator must take the oath of allegiance and make a declaration of his property qualification before taking his seat.

A Senator may resign his place in the Senate by a letter of resignation addressed to the Governor General. The place of a Senator becomes vacant if, for two consecutive sessions of the Parliament, he fails to give his attendance in the Senate; if he takes an oath or makes a declaration or acknowledgment of allegiance, obedience or adherence to a foreign power, or does an act whereby he becomes a subject or citizen or entitled to the rights or privileges of a subject or citizen of a foreign power; if he is adjudged bankrupt or insolvent, or applies for the benefit of any law relating to insolvent debtors, or becomes a public defaulter; if he is attainted of treason or convicted of felony or of any infamous crime; if he ceases to be qualified in respect of property or of residence; provided that he shall not be deemed to have ceased to be qualified in respect of residence by reason only of his residing at the seat of the Government of Canada while holding an office under that government requiring his presence there.

The Speaker of the Senate is appointed by the Governor in Council by instrument under the Great Seal of Canada. Under a long standing custom the appointment is made only for the duration of a Parliament and a Speaker

of the English language is succeeded by one of the French language (and vice versa). The same practice governs the election of the Speaker of the House of Commons. Furthermore, the combined practice is that the two Speakers are never of the same language.

The debates and proceedings of the Senate, which may be conducted in either language, are governed by rules and orders.

The following standing Committees have been established by the Senate: Standing Orders; Banking and Commerce; Transport and Communications; Miscellaneous Private Bills; Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts; External Relations; Finance; Tourist Traffic; Debates and Reporting; Divorce; Natural Resources; Immigration and Labour; Canadian Trade Relations; Public Health and Welfare; Civil Service Administration; and Public Buildings and Grounds. There are also joint committees of the Senate and House of Commons, some of which are standing and others are sessional.

The Clerk of the Senate, who is also Clerk of the Parliaments, is the chief officer of the Senate and takes minutes of all the proceedings of the Senate. Under the *Civil Service Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 48, as amended) he has the rank of "deputy head", and, as such, is vested with certain duties with regard to appointments to positions in the Senate. He reads the

commission for the appointment of a new Speaker and administers the oaths required by law to new members as one of the commissioners appointed for that purpose. As Clerk of the Parliaments he has custody of all the original acts of Parliament. His seal of office is affixed to copies of all acts delivered to the Registrar General of Canada pursuant to the *Publication of Statutes Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 230) or required to be produced before courts of justice. He also certifies copies of acts, upon application, for individuals who require them.

The duties of the Assistant Clerk consist of reading petitions and other documents, taking minutes of proceedings in the Committee of the Whole and otherwise assisting the Clerk in the business of the House.

The Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel to the Senate gives legal advice to the Senate, Committees of the Senate and individual Senators on all matters connected with past or present legislation. He is required, among other duties, to: read all public and private bills which come before the Senate and check the accuracy of all references to acts or parts of acts referred to therein; advise solicitors upon any matter which may be dealt with in private bills and check the form of such bills; attend all Committees of the Senate considering legislation, whether public or private, and advise

the Chairman and members of the Committee as required; and advise the officers of the Senate on matters of law. He is also required to prepare drafts of public bills for Senators who wish to present such bills to the Senate.

The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod is responsible for supervising the details in regard to the Opening of Parliament, summoning the Speaker and members of the House of Commons to hear the Speech from the Throne or for Royal Assent and prorogation. As regards the Senate, the maintenance of order, security, and such matters as messenger service also come under his supervision.

The Committees Branch furnishes secretarial and clerical assistance to the Standing Committees of the Senate, prepares reports of Committees for presentation to the Senate and arranges for the printing and distribution of the proceedings of Senate Committees. This Branch also examines and prepares reports on all petitions to Parliament for private bills.

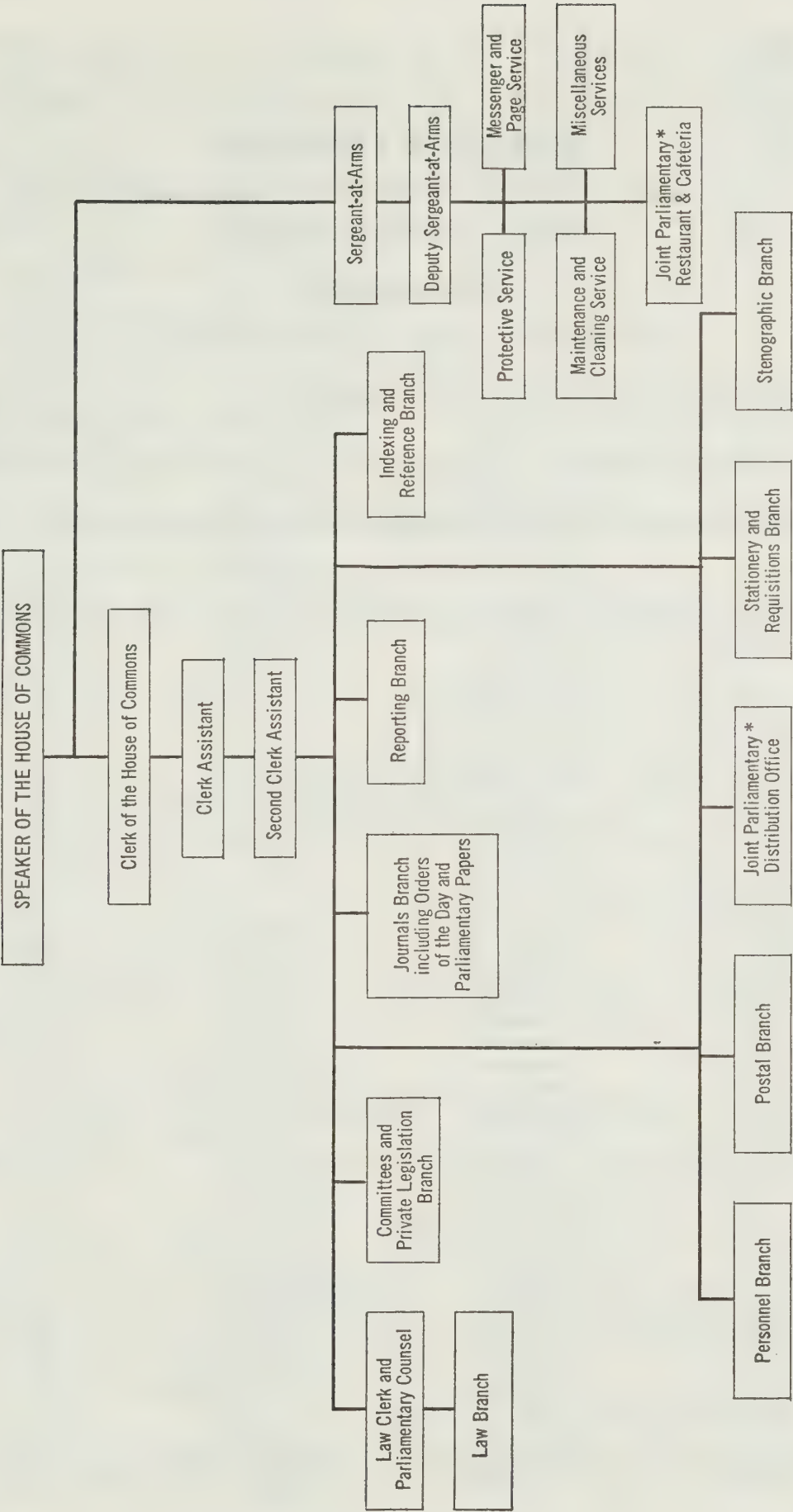
The Debates and Reporting Branch reports the debates of the Senate. These reports are then edited and prepared for printing. The daily edition of "Debates of the Senate" is distributed the morning after each day's sitting. A revised edition of the "Debates of the Senate" is published in bound form after the end of each session. This Branch also reports the evidence given be-

fore, and the proceedings of, Standing and Special Committees as ordered. The transcript of committee reports is turned over to the Committees Branch for inclusion with Minutes and other papers to be sent to the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for printing and distribution.

The Journals Branch is responsible for the preparation and editing, from the scroll of the Clerk of the Senate, of the Minutes of the Proceedings, the Orders of the Day and the Routine Proceedings

of the Senate. These reports are published together under the title "Minutes of the Proceedings of the Senate of Canada", and are available on the morning after each day's sitting. At the close of each session of Parliament the "Minutes of the Proceedings of the Senate of Canada" are edited and indexed, and are published in bound form as the "Journals of the Senate of Canada". The Journals constitute the authoritative record of the proceedings of the Senate.

HOUSE OF COMMONS



* Serves both Senate and House of Commons

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Centre Block, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa
(unless otherwise indicated)

The Speaker

The Honourable Alan A. Macnaughton, M.P.

The Deputy Speaker and Chairman of
Committees Lucien Lamoureux, M.P.

The Deputy Chairman of Committees .. Herman M. Batten, M.P.

Alphabetical List of the Members of the House of Commons

First Session, Twenty Sixth Parliament

NOTE: Under Political Affiliation, Lib.—Liberal; P.C.—Progressive Conservative; Lib.-Lab.—Liberal-Labour; N.D.P.—New Democratic Party; S.C.—Social Credit; Ind. S.C.—independent Social Credit.

Name of Member	Constituency	Address	Political Affiliation
Addison, J. H.....	York North.....	King, Ont.....	Lib.
Aiken, G. H.....	Parry Sound-Muskoka.....	Gravenhurst, Ont.....	P.C.
Alkenbrack, A. D.....	Prince Edward-Lennox.....	Napanee, Ont.....	P.C.
Armstrong, Fred T.....	Shelburne-Yarmouth-Clare	Yarmouth, N.S.....	Lib.
Asselin, Edmund.....	Notre Dame de Grace.....	Montreal, Que.....	Lib.
Asselin, Patrick Tobin....	Richmond-Wolfe.....	Bromptonville, Que.....	Lib.
Badanai, Hubert.....	Fort William.....	Fort William, Ont.....	Lib.
Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Public Works			
Balcer, Hon. Leon.....	Three Rivers.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	P.C.
Baldwin, G. W.....	Peace River.....	Peace River, Alta.....	P.C.
Barnett, T. S.....	Comox-Alberni.....	Alberni, B.C.....	N.D.P.
Basford, Ron.....	Vancouver-Burrard.....	Vancouver 5, B.C.....	Lib.
Batten, H. M.....	Humber-St. George's.....	Corner Brook, Nfld.....	Lib.
Deputy Chairman of Committees			
Beaule, Robert.....	Quebec East.....	Quebec 3, Que.....	S.C.
Bechard, Albert.....	Bonaventure.....	Carleton-sur-Mer, Que.....	Lib.
Beer, B. S.....	Peel.....	Brampton, Ont.....	Lib.
Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Agriculture and Minister without Portfolio			
Belanger, L. P. Antoine....	Charlevoix.....	Beaupre, Que.....	S.C.
Bell, Thomas M.....	Saint John-Albert.....	Saint John, N.B.....	P.C.
Benidickson, Hon. W. M....	Kenora-Rainy River.....	Kenora, Ont.....	Lib.-Lab.
Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys			
Benson, E. J.....	Kingston.....	Kingston, Ont.....	Lib.
Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Finance			
Berger, Jean.....	Montmagny-L'Islet.....	Montmagny, Que.....	Lib.
Bigg, F. J.....	Athabasca.....	Westlock, Alta.....	P.C.
Blouin, Gustave.....	Saguenay.....	Sept Îles, Que.....	Lib.
Boulanger, Prosper.....	Mercier.....	Montreal, Que.....	Lib.
Boutin, Pierre-Andre.....	Dorchester.....	Dorchester, Que.....	S.C.
Brewin, Andrew.....	Greenwood.....	Toronto, Ont.....	N.D.P.
Brown, J. E.....	Brantford.....	Brantford, Ont.....	Lib.
Byrne, J. A.....	Kootenay East.....	Kimberley, B.C.....	Lib.
Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Labour			
Cadieu, A. C.....	Meadow Lake.....	Spiritwood, Sask.....	P.C.
Cadieux, Leo.....	Terrebonne.....	St. Antoine des Laurentides, Que.....	Lib.

Name of Member	Constituency	Address	Political Affiliation
Cameron, A. J. P.	High Park	Toronto 9, Ont.	Lib.
Cameron, Colin	Nanaimo-Cowichan-The Islands	Lantzville P.O., B.C.	N.D.P.
Cantelon, Reg.	Kindersley	Unity, Sask.	P.C.
Cantin, Jean-Charles	Quebec South	Quebec, Que.	Lib.
Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Transport			
Caouette, Real	Villeneuve	Rouyn, Que.	S.C.
Cardiff, L. E.	Huron	Brussels, Ont.	P.C.
Cardin, Hon. Lucien	Richelieu-Vercheres	Sorel, Que.	Lib.
Associate Minister of National Defence			
Caron, Alexis	Hull	Hull, Que.	Lib.
Parliamentary Secretary to Prime Minister			
Carter, C. W.	Burin-Burgeo	St. John's, Nfld.	Lib.
Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Veterans Affairs			
Cashin, Richard	St. John's West	St. John's, Nfld.	Lib.
Casselman, Mrs. Jean	Grenville-Dundas	Prescott, Ont.	P.C.
Chapdelaine, Gerard	Sherbrooke	Sherbrooke, Que.	S.C.
Chaplin, Gordon	Waterloo South	Galt, Ont.	P.C.
Chatterton, G. L.	Esquimalt-Saanich	Royal Oak, B.C.	P.C.
Choquette, Auguste	Lotbiniere	Quebec, Que.	Lib.
Chretien, Jean	St. Maurice-Lafleche	Shawinigan, Que.	Lib.
Churchill, Hon. Gordon	Winnipeg South Centre	Ottawa, Ont.	P.C.
Clancy, G. D.	Yorkton	Yorkton, Sask.	P.C.
Coates, Robert C.	Cumberland	Amherst, N.S.	P.C.
Cooper, C. O.	Rosetown-Biggar	Hawarden, Sask.	P.C.
Côté, Jean-Pierre	Longueuil	Longueuil, Que.	Lib.
Côté, Maurice	Chicoutimi	Chicoutimi North, Que.	S.C.
Cowan, Ralph	York-Humber	Toronto 9, Ont.	Lib.
Crossman, Guy	Kent (N.B.)	Buctouche, N.B.	Lib.
Crouse, Lloyd R.	Queens-Lunenburg	Lunenburg, N.S.	P.C.
Cyr, Alexandre	Gaspé	Chandler, Que.	Lib.
Danforth, H. W.	Kent (Ont.)	Blenheim, Ont.	P.C.
Davis, Jack	Coast-Capilano	West Vancouver, B.C.	Lib.
Parliamentary Secretary to Prime Minister			
Deachman, Grant	Vancouver Quadra	Vancouver 8, B.C.	Lib.
Deschatelets, Hon. J. P.	Maisonnette-Rosemont	Montreal, Que.	Lib.
Minister of Public Works			
Diefenbaker, Right Hon.			
J. G.	Prince Albert	Ottawa, Ont.	P.C.
Leader of the Opposition			
Dinsdale, Hon. W. G.	Brandon-Souris	Brandon, Man.	P.C.
Dionne, Charles-Eugene	Kamouraska	Kamouraska, Que.	S.C.
Doucett, G. H.	Lanark	Carleton Place, Ont.	P.C.
Douglas, T. C.	Burnaby-Coquitlam	Ottawa, Ont.	N.D.P.
Drouin, Vincent	Argenteuil-Deux-Montagnes	St. Eustache, Que.	Lib.
Drury, Hon. C. M.	St. Antoine-Westmount	Montreal, Que.	Lib.
Minister of Defence Production			
Dube, Jean-Eudes	Restigouche-Madawaska	Campbellton, N.B.	Lib.
Dupuis, Yvon	St. Jean-Iberville-Napierville	St. Jean, Que.	Lib.
Minister without Portfolio			
Emard, Rene	Vaudreuil-Soulanges	Ville Île Perrot, Que.	Lib.
Enns, S. J.	Portage-Neepawa	Portage la Prairie, Man.	P.C.
Ethier, Viateur	Glenarry-Prescott	Glen Robertson, Ont.	Lib.
Eudes, Raymond	Hochelaga	Montreal, Que.	Lib.
Fairweather, R. Gordon L.	Royal	Rothsey, N.B.	P.C.
Fane, F. J. W.	Vegreville	Vegreville, Alta.	P.C.
Favreau, Hon. Guy	Papineau	Montreal, Que.	Lib.
Minister of Justice and Attorney General			
Fisher, D. M.	Port Arthur	Port Arthur, Ont.	N.D.P.

Name of Member	Constituency	Address	Political Affiliation
Fleming, Stuart A.....	Okanagan-Revelstoke.....	Vernon, B.C.....	P.C.
Flemming, Hon. H. J.....	Victoria-Carleton.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	P.C.
Forbes, R. E.....	Dauphin.....	Dauphin, Man.....	P.C.
Forest, Yves.....	Stanstead.....	Magog, Que.....	Lib.
Forgie, James.....	Renfrew North.....	Pembroke, Ont.....	Lib.
Foy, Walter F.....	Lambton West.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	Lib.
Francis, C. Lloyd.....	Carleton.....	Ottawa 5, Ont.....	Lib.
Frenette, Jean-Louis.....	Portneuf.....	St. Marc des Carrieres, Que.	S.C.
Garland, Hon. J. R.....	Nipissing.....	North Bay, Ont.....	Lib.
Minister of National Revenue			
Gauthier, C. A.....	Roberval.....	Mistassini, Que.....	S.C.
Gelber, Marvin.....	York South.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Lib.
Gendron, Rosaire.....	Riviere du Loup- Temiscouata.....	Riviere du Loup, Que.....	Lib.
Girouard, Gerard.....	Labelle.....	Mont Laurier, Que.....	S.C.
Godin, O. J.....	Nickel Belt.....	Sudbury, Ont.....	Lib.
Gordon, Hon. Walter L....	Davenport.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Lib.
Minister of Finance and Receiver General			
Graffey, Heward.....	Brome-Missisquoi.....	Knowlton, Que.....	P.C.
Granger, C. R.....	Grand Falls-White Bay- Labrador.....	St. John's, Nfld.....	Lib.
Gray, H. E.....	Essex West.....	Windsor, Ont.....	Lib.
Greene, J. J.....	Renfrew South.....	Arnprior, Ont.....	Lib.
Gregoire, Gilles.....	Lapointe.....	Jonquiere, Que.....	S.C.
Groos, D. W.....	Victoria (B.C.).....	Victoria, B.C.....	Lib.
Guay, Reynald.....	Levis.....	Lauzon, Que.....	Lib.
Gundlock, D. R.....	Lethbridge.....	Warner, Alta.....	P.C.
Habel, J. A.....	Cochrane.....	Kapuskasing, Ont.....	Lib.
Hahn, D. G.....	Broadview.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Lib.
Haidasz, Stanley.....	Parkdale.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Lib.
Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of National Health and Welfare			
Hales, A. D.....	Wellington South.....	Guelph, Ont.....	P.C.
Hamilton, Hon. Alvin....	Qu'Appelle.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	P.C.
Harkness, Hon. D. S.....	Calgary North.....	Calgary, Alta.....	P.C.
Harley, H. C.....	Halton.....	Oakville, Ont.....	Lib.
Hays, Hon. Harry W.....	Calgary South.....	Calgary, Alta.....	Lib.
Minister of Agriculture			
Hellyer, Hon. Paul.....	Trinity.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Lib.
Minister of National Defence			
Herridge, H. W.....	Kootenay West.....	Nakusp, B.C.....	N.D.P.
Honey, Russell C.....	Durham.....	Port Hope, Ont.....	Lib.
Horner, Albert.....	The Battlefords.....	Blaine Lake, Sask.....	P.C.
Horner, H. M.....	Jasper-Edson.....	Barrhead, Alta.....	P.C.
Horner, J. H.....	Acadia.....	Pollockville, Alta.....	P.C.
Howard, Frank.....	Skeena.....	Kitimat, B.C.....	N.D.P.
Howe, William Dean.....	Hamilton South.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	N.D.P.
Howe, W. M.....	Wellington-Huron.....	Arthur, Ont.....	P.C.
Irvine, Jack A.....	London.....	Lambeth, Ont.....	P.C.
Jewett, Miss Pauline.....	Northumberland.....	Brighton, Ont.....	Lib.
Jones, H. F.....	Saskatoon.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	P.C.
Jorgenson, W. H.....	Provencher.....	Morris, Man.....	P.C.
Kelly, Leonard P. (Red)..	York West.....	Toronto 17, Ont.....	Lib.
Kennedy, C. F.....	Colchester-Hants.....	Truro, N.S.....	P.C.
Kindt, Lawrence E.....	Macleod.....	Nanton, Alta.....	P.C.
Klein, M. L.....	Cartier.....	Montreal, Que.....	Lib.
Knowles, Stanley.....	Winnipeg North Centre...	Winnipeg, Man.....	N.D.P.
Konantz, Mrs. Margaret...	Winnipeg South.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Lib.
Korchinski, S. J.....	Mackenzie.....	Rama, Sask.....	P.C.
Lachance, G. C.....	Lafontaine.....	Montreal, Que.....	Lib.
Laing, Hon. Arthur.....	Vancouver South.....	Vancouver 13, B.C.....	Lib.
Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources			
LaMarsh, Hon. Judy V....	Niagara Falls.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	Lib.
Minister of National Health and Welfare			

Name of Member	Constituency	Address	Political Affiliation
Lamb, Charles.....	Victoria (Ont.).....	Lindsay, Ont.....	P.C.
Lambert, Hon. Marcel....	Edmonton West.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	P.C.
Lamontagne, Hon. Maurice	Outremont-St. Jean.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Lib.
Secretary of State and Registrar General of Canada			
Lamoureux, Lucien.....	Stormont.....	Cornwall, Ont.....	Lib.
Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees			
Langlois, Raymond.....	Megantic.....	Thetford Mines, Que.....	S.C.
Laniel, Gerald.....	Beauharnois-Salaberry....	Valleyfield, Que.....	Lib.
Laprise, Gerard.....	Chapleau.....	La Sarre, Que.....	S.C.
Latulippe, Henri.....	Compton-Frontenac.....	Lac Megantic, Que.....	S.C.
Laverdiere, Herman.....	Bellechasse.....	St. Lazare, Que.....	Lib.
Leboe, Bert.....	Cariboo.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	S.C.
Leduc, Rodolphe.....	Gatineau.....	Maniwaki, Que.....	Lib.
Lessard, H. Pit.....	St. Henry.....	Montreal, Que.....	Lib.
Lessard, Marcel.....	Lake St. John.....	Alma, Que.....	S.C.
Lloyd, J. E.....	Halifax.....	Halifax, N.S.....	Lib.
Loiselle, Gerard.....	St. Ann.....	Montreal, Que.....	Lib.
Loney, John.....	Bruce.....	Tiverton, Ont.....	P.C.
Macaluso, Joseph.....	Hamilton West.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Lib.
Macdonald, D. S.....	Rosedale.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Lib.
Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Justice			
MacEachen, Hon. A. J....	Inverness-Richmond.....	Inverness, N.S.....	Lib.
Minister of Labour			
MacEwan, H. Russell.....	Pictou.....	New Glasgow, N.S.....	P.C.
MacInnis, Donald.....	Cape Breton South.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	P.C.
Mackasey, B.S.....	Verdun.....	Verdun, Que.....	Lib.
MacLean, Hon. J. A.....	Queens.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	P.C.
MacNaught, Hon. J. Watson	Prince.....	Summerside, P.E.I.....	Lib.
Solicitor General			
Macnaughton, Hon. Alan A.	Mount Royal.....	Montreal, Que.....	Lib.
Speaker			
Macquarrie, Heath.....	Queens.....	Victoria, P.E.I.....	P.C.
MacRae, J. Chester.....	York-Sunbury.....	Fredericton, N.B.....	P.C.
Madill, J. E.....	Dufferin-Simcoe.....	Orangeville, Ont.....	P.C.
Mandziuk, Nicholas.....	Marquette.....	Oakburn, Man.....	P.C.
Marcoux, Guy.....	Quebec-Montmorency.....	Beauport, Que.....	Ind. S.C.
Martin, M. W.....	Timmins.....	Timmins, Ont.....	N.D.P.
Martin, Hon. Paul.....	Essex East.....	Windsor, Ont.....	Lib.
Secretary of State for External Affairs			
Martineau, Hon. Paul.....	Pontiac-Temiscamisque...	Campbell's Bay, Que.....	P.C.
Mather, Barry.....	New Westminster.....	Ladner, B.C.....	N.D.P.
Matheson, John R.....	Leeds.....	Brockville, Ont.....	Lib.
Matte, Jean-Paul.....	Champlain.....	St. Tite, Que.....	Lib.
McBain, J. A.....	Elgin.....	St. Thomas, Ont.....	P.C.
McCutcheon, Mac T.....	Lambton-Kent.....	Florence, Ont.....	P.C.
McIlraith, Hon. G. J.....	Ottawa West.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Lib.
President of the Privy Council			
McIntosh, Jack.....	Swift Current-Maple Creek	Swift Current, Sask.....	P.C.
McLean, A. M.....	Charlotte.....	Blacks Harbour, N.B.....	Lib.
McMillan, W. H.....	Welland.....	Thorold, Ont.....	Lib.
McNulty, Jim.....	Lincoln.....	St. Catharines, Ont.....	Lib.
McWilliam, G. Roy.....	Northumberland- Miramichi.....	Newcastle, N.B.....	Lib.
Parliamentary Secretary to Postmaster General			
Millar, C. E.....	Middlesex East.....	London, Ont.....	P.C.
Mitchell, D. R.....	Sudbury.....	Sudbury, Ont.....	Lib.
Monteith, Hon. J. W.....	Perth.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	P.C.
Moore, H. A.....	Wetaskiwin.....	Wetaskiwin, Alta.....	P.C.
More, K. H.....	Regina City.....	Regina, Sask.....	P.C.
Moreau, M. J.....	York-Scarborough.....	Scarborough, Ont.....	Lib.
Morison, J. B.....	Wentworth.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Lib.
Muir, George.....	Lisgar.....	Roland, Man.....	P.C.
Muir, Robert.....	Cape Breton North and Victoria.....	Sydney Mines, N.S.....	P.C.
Mullally, John.....	Kings.....	Souris, P.E.I.....	Lib.
Munro, J. C.....	Hamilton East.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Lib.
Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Citizenship and Immigration			

Name of Member	Constituency	Address	Political Affiliation
Nasserden, E.	Rosthern	Saskatoon, Sask.	P.C.
Nesbitt, W. B.	Oxford	Woodstock, Ont.	P.C.
Nicholson, Hon. J. R.	Vancouver Centre	Vancouver, B.C.	Lib.
Postmaster General			
Nielsen, Erik	Yukon	Whitehorse, Yukon	P.C.
Nixon, G. E.	Algoma West	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Lib.
Noble, P. V.	Grey North	Shallow Lake, Ont.	P.C.
Nowlan, Hon. George C.	Digby-Annapolis-Kings	Ottawa, Ont.	P.C.
Nugent, Terry	Edmonton-Strathcona	Edmonton, Alta.	P.C.
O'Keefe, Joseph P.	St. John's East	St. John's, Nfld.	Lib.
Olson, H. A.	Medicine Hat	Medicine Hat, Alta.	S.C.
Orlikow, David	Winnipeg North	Winnipeg 9, Man.	N.D.P.
Ormiston, J. N.	Melville	Cupar, Sask.	P.C.
Otto, Steven	York East	Toronto 6, Ont.	Lib.
Ouellet, Gerard	Rimouski	St. Mathieu, Que.	S.C.
Pascoe, J. E.	Moose Jaw-Lake Centre	Moose Jaw, Sask.	P.C.
Patterson, A. B.	Fraser Valley	Abbotsford, B.C.	S.C.
Paul, Remi	Berthier-Maskinonge-Delanaudiere	Louiseville, Que.	P.C.
Pearson, Right Hon. L. B.	Algoma East	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Prime Minister			
Pennell, L. T.	Brant-Haldimand	Brantford, Ont.	Lib.
Pepin, Jean-Luc	Drummond-Arthabaska	Drummondville, Que.	Lib.
Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Trade and Commerce			
Perron, Gerard	Beauce	St. Joseph de Beauce, Que.	S.C.
Peters, Arnold	Timiskaming	New Liskeard, Ont.	N.D.P.
Pickersgill, Hon. J. W.	Bonavista-Twillington	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Minister of Transport			
Pigeon, L. J.	Joliette-L'Assomption-Montcalm	Joliette, Que.	P.C.
Pilon, Bernard	Chambly-Rouville	Beloil, Que.	Lib.
Plourde, Lucien	Quebec West	Quebec, Que.	S.C.
Prittie, R. W.	Burnaby-Richmond	Burnaby 1, B.C.	N.D.P.
Pugh, D. V.	Okanagan Boundary	Oliver, B.C.	P.C.
Rapp, Reynold	Humboldt-Melfort-Tisdale	Spalding, Sask.	P.C.
Regan, Gerald A.	Halifax	Halifax, N.S.	Lib.
Rheaume, Gene	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife, N.W.T.	P.C.
Ricard, Hon. Theogene	St. Hyacinthe-Bagot	Ottawa, Ont.	P.C.
Richard, J. T.	Ottawa East	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Rideout, S. H.	Westmorland	Moncton, N.B.	Lib.
Rinfret, Maurice	St. James	Montreal, Que.	Lib.
Robichaud, Hon. H. J.	Gloucester	Caraquet, N.B.	Lib.
Minister of Fisheries			
Rochon, Jean L.	Laval	Montreal, Que.	Lib.
Rock, Raymond	Jacques Cartier-Lasalle	Lachine, Que.	Lib.
Rondeau, Gilbert	Shefford	St. Cesaire, Que.	S.C.
Rouleau, Guy	Dollard	Montreal, Que.	Lib.
Parliamentary Secretary to Prime Minister			
Roxburgh, Jack	Norfolk	Simcoe, Ont.	Lib.
Ryan, S. Perry	Spadina	Toronto, Ont.	Lib.
Rynard, P. B.	Simcoe East	Orillia, Ont.	P.C.
Sauve, Hon. Maurice	Iles-de-la-Madeleine	Montreal, Que.	Lib.
Minister of Forestry			
Scott, Reid	Danforth	Scarborough, Ont.	N.D.P.
Sharp, Hon. Mitchell	Eglinton	Toronto, Ont.	Lib.
Minister of Trade and Commerce			
Simpson, Robert	Churchill	Flin Flon, Man.	P.C.
Skoreyko, William	Edmonton East	Edmonton, Alta.	P.C.
Slogan, Joseph	Springfield	Selkirk, Man.	P.C.
Smallwood, C. S.	Battle River-Camrose	Irma, Alta.	P.C.
Smith, Heber E.	Simcoe North	Barrie, Ont.	P.C.
Southam, R. R.	Moose Mountain	Gainsborough, Sask.	P.C.
Starr, Hon. Michael	Ontario	Ottawa, Ont.	P.C.
Stefanson, Eric	Selkirk	Gimli, Man.	P.C.

Name of Member	Constituency	Address	Political Affiliation
Stenson, Fred F.....	Peterborough.....	Peterborough, Ont.....	P.C.
Stewart, J. B.....	Antigonish-Guysborough...	Bayfield, N.S.....	Lib.
Parliamentary Secretary to Secretary of State for External Affairs			
Tardif, Paul.....	Russell.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Lib.
Teillet, Hon. Roger.....	St. Boniface.....	St. Boniface, Man.....	Lib.
Minister of Veterans Affairs			
Temple, Robert.....	Hastings South.....	Belleville, Ont.....	Lib.
Thomas, W. H. A.....	Middlesex West.....	Strathroy, Ont.....	P.C.
Thompson, R. N.....	Red Deer.....	Red Deer, Alta.....	S.C.
Tremblay, Hon. Rene....	Matapedia-Matane.....	Matane, Que.....	Lib.
Minister of Citizenship and Immigration			
Tucker, J. R.....	Trinity-Conception.....	St. John's, Nfld.....	Lib.
Turner, John N.....	St. Lawrence-St. George...	Montreal, Que.....	Lib.
Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources			
Valade, Georges.....	St. Mary.....	Montreal, Que.....	P.C.
Vincent, Clement.....	Nicolet-Yamaska.....	Ste. Perpetue, Que.....	P.C.
Wahn, Ian Grant.....	St. Paul's.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Lib.
Walker, J. E.....	York Centre.....	Downsview, Ont.....	Lib.
Watson, Ian.....	Chateauguay-Huntingdon-		
	Laprairie.....	Howick, Que.....	Lib.
Watson, Lawrence.....	Assiniboia.....	Avonlea, Sask.....	P.C.
Webb, R. A.....	Hastings-Frontenac.....	Norwood, Ont.....	P.C.
Webster, Arnold.....	Vancouver-Kingsway.....	Vancouver 14, B.C.....	N.D.P.
Weichel, O. W.....	Waterloo North.....	Elmira, Ont.....	P.C.
Whelan, E. F.....	Essex South.....	Amherstburg, Ont.....	Lib.
Willoughby, Charles J. M.	Kamloops.....	Kamloops, B.C.....	P.C.
Winch, Harold E.....	Vancouver East.....	Vancouver 12, B.C.....	N.D.P.
Winkler, Eric A.....	Grey-Bruce.....	Hanover, Ont.	P.C.
Woolliams, Eldon M.....	Bow River.....	Calgary, Alta.....	P.C.

Officers of the House of Commons

Clerk of the House	Léon-J. Raymond, O.B.E.
Sergeant-at-Arms	Lieutenant-Colonel David V. Currie, V.C.
Clerk Assistant	T. R. Montgomery
Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel	Maurice Ollivier
Second Clerk Assistant	J. Gordon Dubroy
Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms	J. P. Lucien Groulx

Chiefs of Principal Branches

Committee and Private Legislation	Antonio Plouffe
Reporting:	
English Section	W. W. Buskard
French Section	Paul Frenette
Journals:	
English Section	Alexander Small
French Section	Francis Schryburt
Personnel	Leonard C. Hill
Index and Reference:	
English Section	J. W. MacLeod
French Section	Miss Y. Lavertu
Members' Stenographers	Patrice Cyr
Stationery and Requisitions	D. O. Ayotte
Postmaster	Yvon Lavoie
Parliamentary Distribution Office	W. R. Gray
Protective Service	George F. A. Jones
Parliamentary Restaurant	W. Pentecost

The House of Commons is composed of 265 elected representatives of the people of Canada. These members of Parliament are elected from 263 electoral districts, or constituencies as they are more generally known. Two electoral districts, Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, and Queens, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, elect two members each.

The British North America Act, 1867, federally united the then Province of Canada

(formerly Upper and Lower Canada), the Province of Nova Scotia and the Province of New Brunswick, and created four provinces to be known as Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

It also provided for an elected House of Commons of 181 members of whom 82 would be elected from Ontario, 65 from Quebec, 19 from Nova Scotia and 15 from the Province of New Brunswick. Provision was made for increasing the number of members from

time to time and for the taking of a census of the population of Canada each tenth year commencing with the year 1871. As new provinces entered Confederation they were granted representation in the House of Commons, and following each decennial census, a Representation Act was passed providing for a readjustment of representation in the Commons. Under present legislation, the representation of each province is computed by a mathematical formula applied to the population of each province, but subject to certain exceptions such as that which provides that no province shall have fewer members than it has senators. Following the census of 1951, the subsequent Representation Act provided for provincial representation in the House of Commons as follows: Ontario 85, Quebec 75, Nova Scotia 12, New Brunswick 10, Manitoba 14, British Columbia 22, Prince Edward Island 4, Saskatchewan 17, Alberta 17, Newfoundland 7, Yukon Territory 1, Northwest Territories 1,—a total of 265.

The *Canada Elections Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 23, as amended) provides that with certain specified exceptions any qualified elector under this Act, may be a candidate at an election. Among the specified exceptions are government contractors, members of the legislature of any province, certain public officers, persons in the employ of the government, having such cap-

acities at the time of the election and persons found guilty of corrupt or illegal election practices during designated periods following such conviction. To be nominated, a candidate must have the signature of twenty-five qualified electors on his nomination papers and must deposit the sum of \$200.00.

A qualified elector is one who is of the full age of 21 years or will attain such age on or before polling day at such election; is a Canadian citizen or other British subject; and in the case of a British subject other than a Canadian citizen has been ordinarily resident in Canada for the 12 months immediately preceding polling day at such election. However, officials holding certain positions, e.g., the Chief Electoral Officer, the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer, Returning Officers during their term of office, except where there is an equality of votes on the official addition of votes or on a recount, Judges appointed by the Governor in Council, inmates of penal and certain other institutions and other persons disqualified by law, may not vote.

A House of Commons is elected for no longer than five years following each general election, subject to earlier dissolution by the Governor General. In the event of a vacancy occurring, by death of a member or otherwise, during the life of a Parliament, a writ for the holding of a by-election must, as a rule, be issued within six months of the

receipt by the Chief Electoral Officer of a warrant for the issuance of such writ. Provision is made in the British North America Act for a session of the Parliament of Canada at least once in every year "so that twelve months shall not intervene between the last Sitting of the Parliament in one Session and its first Sitting in the next Session".

The House of Commons has a Speaker, a Chairman of Committees (who is also Deputy Speaker of the House) and a Deputy Chairman of Committees.

The presiding officer of the House of Commons is the Speaker, who is chosen from the elected members at the opening of each Parliament following a general election. His term of office is only for the duration of that Parliament. It is the established practice to have a Speaker whose language is English followed by one whose language is French and vice versa.

This procedure is also followed in the Senate where the Speaker is appointed by the Governor in Council. The practice also provides that the Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Commons are never of the same language.

In the House of Commons, when the language of the Speaker is English, the language of the Chairman of Committees, who also acts as Deputy Speaker, is French. In

addition to presiding at all meetings of the House, the Speaker enforces the observance of its rules, maintains its rights and privileges and acts as the official spokesman of the House as occasion may require. He is also responsible to the House for the management of its internal affairs and the operation of its branches and services.

In addition to the Speaker of the House there are two other officers elected by the House from among its members to assist him. The Chairman of Committees of the Whole House, who also acts as Deputy Speaker, is elected near the beginning of the first session after an election and acts for the full Parliament. It is his duty to preside over the Committee of the Whole, the Committee of Supply and the Committee of Ways and Means, and also to replace the Speaker in the Chair when required. The Deputy Chairman of Committees is elected at the opening of each session and acts for that session only. He assists the Chairman and presides over the various Committees of the Whole House and at times takes the Chair of the House.

The Standing Orders of the House provide for the following standing committees: Privileges and Elections; Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines; Miscellaneous Private Bills; Banking and Commerce; Public Accounts; Agriculture and Colonization; Standing Orders; Marine and Fisheries;

Mines, Forests and Waters; Industrial Relations; Debates; External Affairs; Estimates; and Veterans Affairs. There are also standing joint committees on Printing, on the Parliamentary Restaurant and on the Library of Parliament composed of members of the House of Commons and the Senate. In addition special committees are appointed each session as required, some of which are joint committees of the Senate and House of Commons. A Committee on Government Railways, Airlines and Shipping is also appointed each year.

The Clerk of the House of Commons, who is also a commissioner appointed to administer the Oath of Allegiance to members of the House, holds the rank of deputy minister under the terms of the *Civil Service Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 48, as amended). He is responsible for the safe-keeping of all the papers and records of the House and has the direction and control of all its officers and clerks, subject to such orders as he may, from time to time, receive from the Speaker or the House. He is the chief recording officer of the House, and his minutes are a summary of the daily proceedings of the House. He records all divisions when votes are taken in the House.

The Sergeant-at-Arms attends the Speaker with the Mace (which is the symbol of the authority of the House) on all required occasions. He is

responsible for the safe-keeping of the Mace and the furniture and fittings of the House. At the outset of each session, or as the service of the House from time to time requires, with the approval of the Speaker, he engages such sessional and temporary constables, messengers, pages and labourers as are necessary.

The Clerk Assistant reads the Orders of the Day and acts as reading clerk for any committee reports or other documents or papers required to be read in the House. He also acts as timing clerk for speeches of members made in the House or Committees of the Whole House. All orders of the House for the production of papers or other documents are signed by the Clerk Assistant on behalf of the Clerk. When the House is in committee, the Clerk Assistant acts as clerk of the committee and takes minutes of its proceedings and keeps any other necessary records. He counts but does not record the members when votes are taken in Committees of the House. The Clerk Assistant acts for the Clerk in the latter's absence.

The Second Clerk Assistant is responsible for seeing that all bills, motions and resolutions being processed through the House and any other documents required by the House are on the Table and are available to members. He scans all questions, notices of motions, etc., submitted by members for inclusion in the Orders of the Day, to ascertain

if they come within the provisions of the Standing Orders. He also calls the names of the members when a division takes place in the House. When the House is in committee he assists the Clerk Assistant in keeping records and minutes, prepares memoranda or other data as required and acts for the Clerk Assistant in his absence.

The administrative organization of the House consists of the following branches: Committees and Private Legislation, Index and Reference, Journals, Law, Personnel, Postal, Reporting, Sergeant-at-Arms, Stationery and Requisitions, and Stenographic. In addition, the Joint Parliamentary Distribution Office (which provides for the daily distribution of public documents to senators, members of the House of Commons, officials and others) and the Joint Parliamentary Restaurant and Cafeterias form part of the administrative organization of the House of Commons, although they serve both Houses.

The Committees and Private Legislation Branch (West Block, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa) provides secretarial assistance for the meetings of all standing and special committees of the House; advises on procedure in committees and assists chairmen of committees in the preparation of reports. This Branch also handles all matters relating to private bills.

The Index and Reference Branch prepares semi-monthly

cumulative and sessional indexes to the Commons Debates, and the index to the Commons Journals. This branch also provides reference service to members, officials and the public. The branch has both an English and a French section.

The Journals Branch is responsible for the preparation, editing and indexing of the day to day minutes and proceedings of the House. This report, known as "Votes and Proceedings", is issued daily during the session. A copy, signed by the Clerk of the House, is forwarded to the Governor General each day. At the close of each session the daily "Votes and Proceedings" are revised and printed in a bound volume known as the "Journals of the House of Commons of Canada", which is the official record of the proceedings of the House.

The branch is also responsible for the editing of all questions, motions, resolutions and the like which are received from members of the House for inclusion as notices of motions in "Votes and Proceedings". It has charge of the preparation of "Routine Proceedings and Orders of the Day," which is the daily agenda of the House of Commons. This Branch acts as custodian of all documents which are tabled from time to time in the House. An information service with respect to all documents tabled is available to senators, members of the House of Commons, officials, newspaper men and other interested parties.

The Branch has both an English and a French section and the daily documents and Journals appear separately in each language.

The Law Branch, which is headed by the Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel, provides assistance to members of the House of Commons in the drafting of bills, motions, resolutions and the like; prepares memoranda and opinions on legal and constitutional subjects and practices; advises on proposed amendments to bills and, when amendments are adopted, inserts them in bills; certifies all bills for printing; prepares parchments of bills for transmission to the Senate; prepares interim and main supply bills; and is also responsible for the editing of the annual statutes at the close of each session of Parliament.

The Reporting Branch, which has an English and a French section, provides a verbatim reporting service covering the debates which take place in the House itself and the discussions and evidence given before its various standing and special committees. A daily edition of the debates of the House is edited, translated and printed over night and distributed in both languages to members and others the following morning.

A revised edition in bound volumes is published following the close of each session.

The Personnel Branch is responsible for the maintenance of all necessary records, files and other documents of the staff of the House. During sessions the staff numbers approximately 700 persons.

The Sergeant-at-Arms Branch maintains various services for the House, including a protective and security service, a uniformed messenger service and during the session, a uniformed page staff which services the members in the Commons Chamber. This Branch is also responsible for the maintenance and care of the interior, including office furniture and fixtures, of that part of the Parliament Building which is under the control of the House of Commons.

A voice control system and simultaneous translation from English to French and from French to English is also provided.

Recent legislation provides for the appointment on an annual basis of sixteen Parliamentary Secretaries to Ministers. Such an appointment does not disqualify a member from sitting and voting in the House of Commons.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE

Justice Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Principal Officers

Auditor General.....	A. M. Henderson, O.B.E., F.C.A.
Assistant Auditor General.....	M. I. Stevenson, C.A.
Audit Supervisors	J. R. Douglas G. R. Long, C.A. B. A. Millar, C.A. D. A. Smith A. B. Stokes, C.A.
Chief Regional Officers ..	A. M. Kilgour .....Halifax J. F. E. Pepin .....Montreal A. D. Wigmore .....Toronto E. M. Colson .....Winnipeg A. Becker .....Vancouver

The Office of the Auditor General is provided for in the *Financial Administration Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 116, as amended). The office was originally established in 1878, when *An Act to provide for the better Auditing of the Public Accounts* (S.C., 1878, Chapter 7) provided for the appointment of the Auditor General, to examine the public accounts and report annually to the House of Commons.

The Auditor General is appointed by the Governor in Council, by commission under the Great Seal of Canada to hold office during good behaviour until he attains the age of sixty-five years, and is removable only by the Governor General on address of the Senate and the House of Commons. The Governor in

Council may appoint a person temporarily to perform the duties of the Auditor General during a vacancy in the position.

The function of the Auditor General's Office is to examine the accounts relating to the Consolidated Revenue Fund and to public property. The Office also audits the accounts of various Crown corporations and other public instrumentalities.

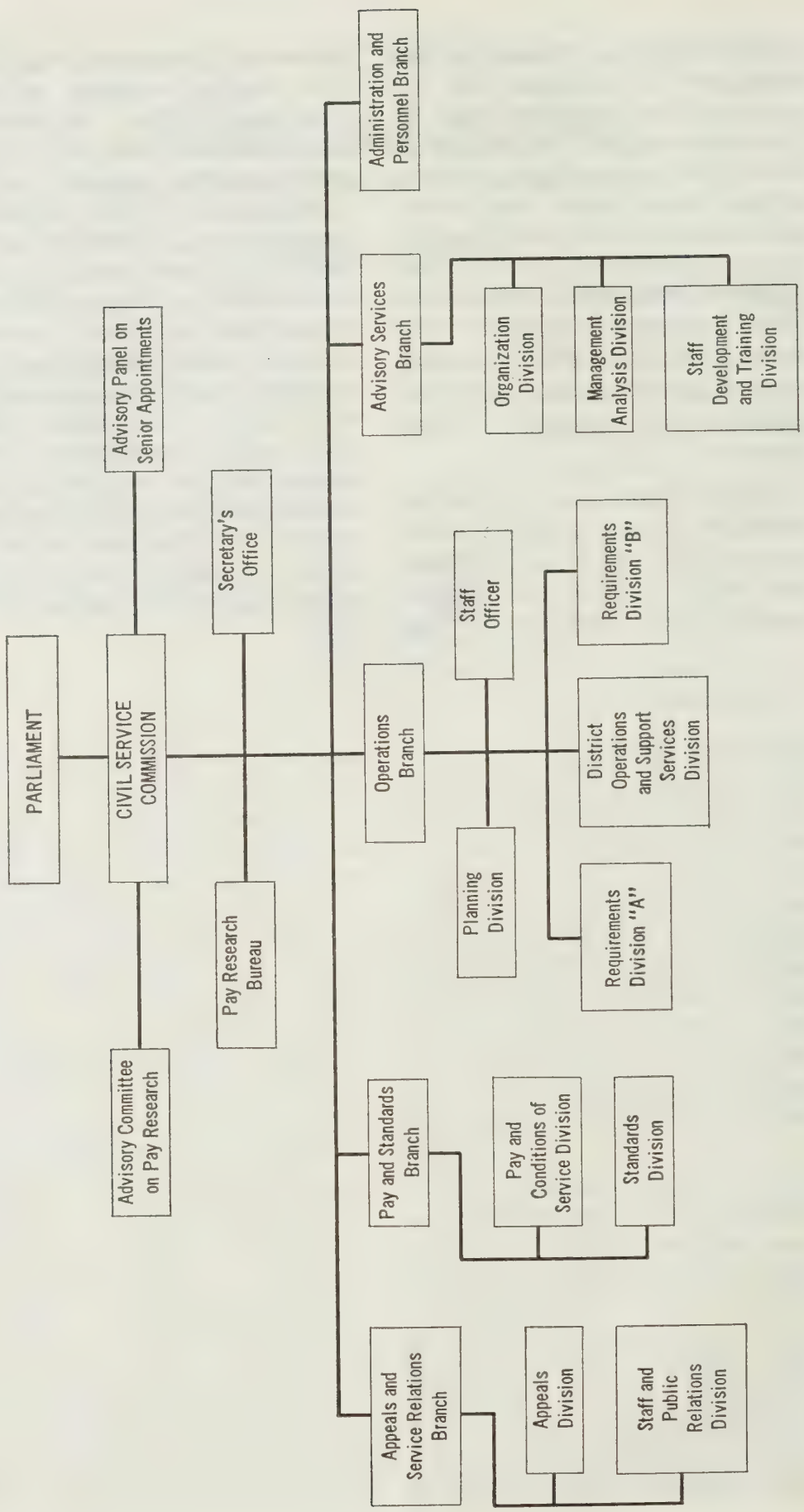
The annual report of the Auditor General calls attention to any unauthorized or uncertified expenditure, any loss through fraud, any special payment by warrant, or any other matter which the Auditor General considers should be brought to the notice of the House of Commons. The annual report is required to be

laid before the House by the Minister of Finance on or before the thirty-first day of December or, if Parliament is then not in session, within fifteen days after the commencement of the next ensuing session, provided that if the Minister does not, within the time prescribed, present the report, the Auditor General shall transmit the report to the Speaker for tabling in the House.

In addition to providing statutory audit reports with respect to Crown corporations and other public instrumentalities, for tabling in the

House of Commons along with the annual reports of the instrumentalities concerned, the Auditor General's Office also provides reports for the information of the corporate managements, boards of directors, etc. These reports cover the results of the audit examinations, outlining the scope of the audit, analysing the financial results in comparison with those of previous years and making available to the managements comments and suggestions regarding internal control, savings that might be achieved and other matters noted during the course of the audit.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION



CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Jackson Building, Bank Street, Ottawa

Commissioners

ChairmanRobertson G. MacNeill
MembersRuth E. Addison
Paul Pelletier

Principal Officers

Director of OperationsC. R. Patterson
Director of Appeals and Service
RelationsJ. A. Murray
Director of Advisory ServicesG. A. Blackburn
Director of Pay and StandardsK. R. Scobie
Director of the Pay Research
BureauG. E. Gauthier
Director of Administration and
PersonnelW. D. Speer
SecretaryJ. M. Hamel

The Civil Service Commission was first established in 1908 under the provisions of The Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908 (S.C., 1907-08, Chapter 15) which introduced the principle of selection by order of merit as established by competitive examination. The Act did not apply, however, to positions outside of Ottawa. The Civil Service Act, 1918 (S.C., 1918, Chapter 12 —now the Civil Service Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 48, as amended) placed the entire service under the Commission. On April 1, 1962 a new Act came into force (S.C., 1960-61, Chapter 57) preserving the independence of the Commission and maintaining the fundamental principles of the merit system.

The Civil Service Commission, which reports to Parliament consists of a Chairman and two additional members, appointed by the Governor in Council. A Commissioner holds office during good behaviour for a period of ten years from the date of appointment, and may be removed during that period only by the Governor in Council upon address of the Senate and the House of Commons. On the expiration of the first or a subsequent term of office a Commissioner may be reappointed for a further term of ten years. A Commissioner may not hold any other office in the Civil Service or engage in any other employment.

The general powers and duties of the Commission as laid down in the Civil Service

Act are to: (1) appoint qualified persons to the civil service in accordance with the provisions and principles of the Act; (2) report to the Governor in Council upon such matters arising out of or relating to the administration or operation of the Act and the regulations as the Commission considers desirable and, at the request of the Governor in Council, report upon any matter pertaining to organization and employment in the public service; (3) at the request of a deputy head, report upon any matter pertaining to organization and employment in a department; (4) obtain the assistance of competent persons to assist the Commission in the performance of its duties; (5) operate and assist departments in operating staff development training programmes; and (6) perform such other duties and functions with reference to the public service as are assigned to it by the Governor in Council.

The seven major divisions of the Commission are the Operations Branch, the Appeals and Service Relations Branch, the Advisory Services Branch, the Pay and Standards Branch, the Pay Research Bureau, the Administration and Personnel Branch and the Secretary's Office.

The Operations Branch is responsible for the classification of positions, recruitment to the Civil Service and for the administration of competitive examinations qualifying

for entrance thereto. It establishes and maintains lists of qualified candidates, makes assignments from these lists and issues certificates when such appointments are made. It is also responsible for promotions and transfers within the service, layoff procedures, and the activities of the district offices of the Commission.

The Appeals and Service Relations Branch hears appeals against promotion rating boards decisions and departmental recommendations of a disciplinary character such as denial of statutory salary increases, suspensions, demotions and dismissals. It is also responsible for the Commission's information and publicity program; it is the Commission's liaison office with staff associations and organizations and advises on employer-employee relationships.

The Advisory Services Branch provides a consulting service for government agencies on various aspects of management. On request, it analyses and reports on organizations, systems, and procedures for the Governor in Council, departments and agencies. It conducts centralized staff training and development programs for the service as a whole and provides assistance and advice on training programs in departments of government. Finally it provides administrative services for the Suggestion Award Board of the Public Service.

The Pay and Standards

Branch is responsible for the development of recommendations on rates of pay, allowances and employment conditions generally, including holidays, leave, hours of work, overtime and related matters. It also develops class specifications (duties and qualifications of positions) and recommends appropriate changes in the classification structure of the Civil Service.

The Pay Research Bureau is responsible for providing the Civil Service Commission, government departments, staff associations, and others concerned, with objective information on compensation and working conditions in government, business and industry; and for assembling and analyzing evidence of trends in pay and working conditions in business and industry in order that the need for change in terms of government employment may be anticipated and assessed.

The Administration and Personnel Branch is concerned with the internal operations of the Commission, including personnel administration, accounting and supplies, stenographic services, the library, records and statistics.

The Secretary's Office reports to the Commissioners upon the operations of the Civil Service Act and Regulations, drafts regulations, prepares and edits submissions to the Treasury Board and Governor-in-Council and provides formal secretarial services.

The Commission maintains district offices at St. John's, Nfld.; Halifax, N.S.; Saint John and Moncton, N.B.; Montreal and Quebec, P.Q.; London, Ottawa and Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Regina and Saskatoon, Sask.; Calgary and Edmonton, Alta.; and Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT

Centre Block, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable the Speaker of the Senate

The Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons
jointly

Principal Officers

Parliamentary LibrarianErik John Spicer
Associate LibrarianGuy Sylvestre
Assistant LibrarianMiss Pamela Hardisty
Chief Reference LibrarianT. E. Monette
Cataloguing Chief LibrarianMiss F. A. Moore

The Library of Parliament as such was established by *An Act in relation to the Library of Parliament* (S.C., 1871, Chapter 21—now the *Library of Parliament Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 166, as amended). Prior to 1871, the parliamentary library was administered by the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

The Library of Parliament keeps all books, paintings, maps and other effects that are in the joint possession of the Senate and House of

Commons of Canada, for the use of both Houses of Parliament. The Reading Room of the House of Commons is part of the Library of Parliament.

The direction and control of the Library of Parliament is vested in the Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Commons, assisted by a joint committee appointed by the two Houses at each session. The Parliamentary Librarian holds the rank of Deputy Minister.

THE JUDICIARY

THE JUDICIARY

Section 101 of the British North America Act provides that the Parliament of Canada may, from time to time, provide for the constitution, maintenance and organization of a general court of appeal for Canada and for the establishment of any additional courts for the better administration of the laws of Canada. Under this authority there have been established the Supreme Court of Canada, which is now the final court of appeal for Canada, and the Exchequer Court of Canada.

In connection with the administration of justice in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Parliament has established the Territorial Court of the Yukon Territory and the Territorial Court of the Northwest Territories.

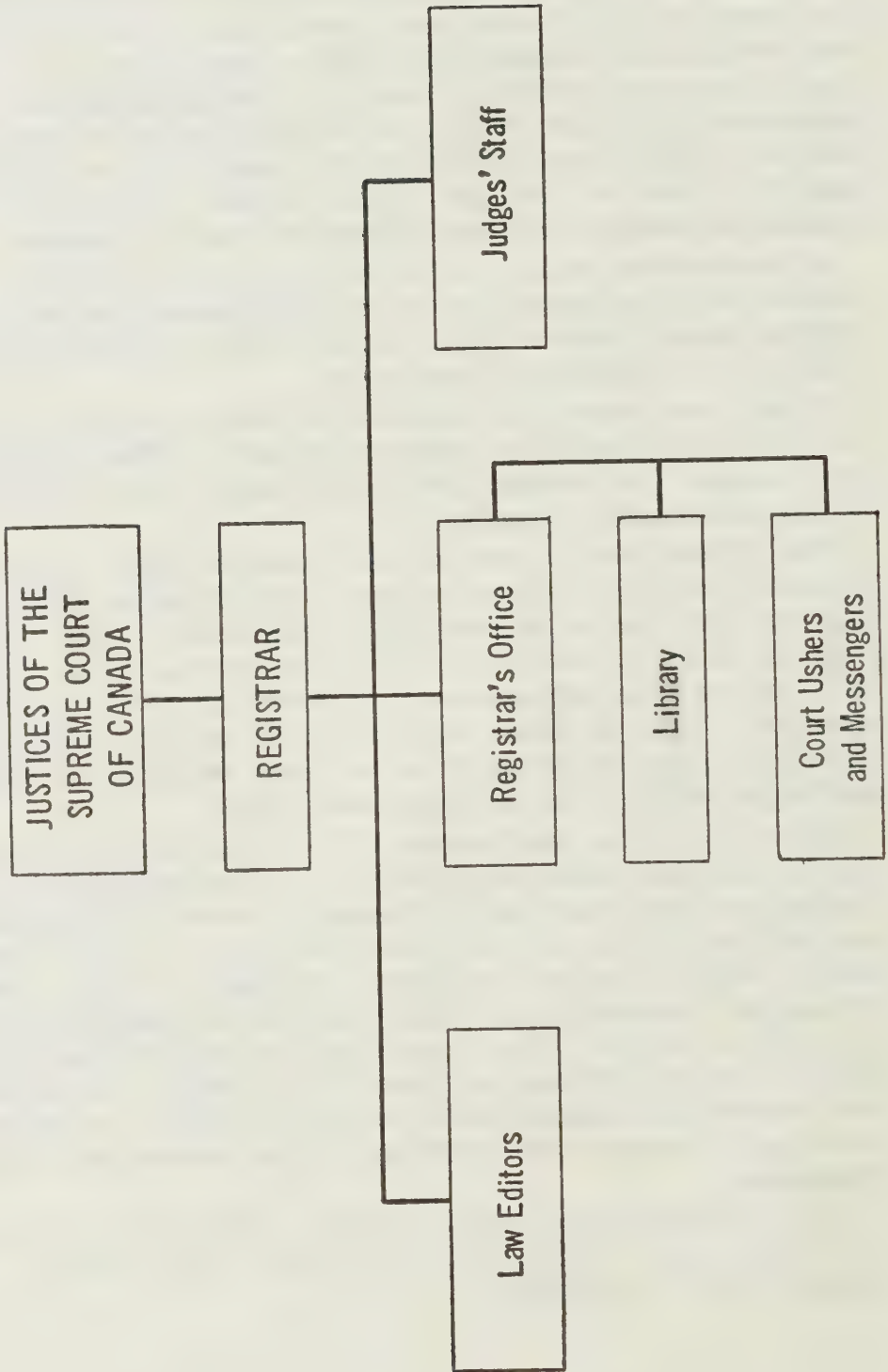
There have also been established several boards that are, by statute, designated as courts of record, e.g. the Tariff Board, the Income Tax Appeal Board and the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada.

The British North America Act provides that the Governor General shall appoint the Judges of the Superior, District and County Courts in each province except those of the Courts of Probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. It also provides that the salaries, allowances and pensions of the Judges so appointed shall be fixed and provided by the Parliament of Canada. This publication does not deal with the constitution and organization of these provincial courts.

By virtue of the provisions of the Supreme Court Act and the Exchequer Court Act, Judges of those courts hold office during good behaviour up to the age of seventy-five years but are removable by the Governor General on address of the Senate and House of Commons. Members of the Board of Transport Commissioners and of the Income Tax Appeal Board, as well as certain officials such as the Auditor General, the Chief Electoral Officer and the Civil Service Commissioners, are removable during their tenure of office only by the Governor General upon address of the Senate and House of Commons.

The provisions concerning salaries, allowances and pensions of Judges are found in the *Judges Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 159, as amended).

SUPREME COURT OF CANADA



SUPREME COURT OF CANADA

Supreme Court Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Judges

The Honourable Robert Taschereau, Chief Justice of Canada.

The Honourable Mr. Justice John Robert Cartwright

The Honourable Mr. Justice Gerald Fauteux

The Honourable Mr. Justice Douglas Charles Abbott

The Honourable Mr. Justice Ronald Martland

The Honourable Mr. Justice Wilfred Judson

The Honourable Mr. Justice Roland Almon Ritchie

The Honourable Mr. Justice Emmett Matthew Hall

The Honourable Mr. Justice Wishart Flett Spence

Principal Officers

RegistrarK. J. Matheson, Q.C.

Deputy RegistrarFrançois des Rivières, Q.C.

Law Editor Mills Shipley

Joint Librarians.....R. Boulton

W. J. B. Grierson

Secretary to the Chief Justice..... W. K. Campbell

Clerk of Process.....R. P. Boudreau

Accountant B. LaRose

The Supreme Court of Canada was established by *The Supreme and Exchequer Court Act* (S.C., 1875, Chapter 11—now the *Supreme Court Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 259, as amended).

The Supreme Court has, holds and exercises exclusive ultimate appellate civil and criminal jurisdiction within and for Canada, and the judgment of the Court in all cases is final and conclusive. However, an appeal to the Judicial

the *Admiralty Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 1)

the *Aeronautics Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 2, as amended)

Committee of the Privy Council in the United Kingdom may still be made, by leave of that body, in civil actions instituted prior to December 23, 1949.

The Court also has jurisdiction to hear and consider matters referred to it by the Governor in Council, the hearing of applications for writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*, and other matters under the jurisdiction conferred upon it by the following statutes:

the *Bankruptcy Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 14)
 the *Criminal Code* (S.C., 1953-54, Chapter 51, as amended)
 the *Dominion Controverted Elections Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 87, as amended)
 the *Exchequer Court Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 98, as amended)
 the *Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 111, as amended)
 the *National Defence Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 184, as amended)
 the *Railway Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 234, as amended)
 the *Winding-up Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 296)

The Supreme Court consists of a chief justice, called the Chief Justice of Canada, and eight puisne judges, who are appointed by the Governor in Council by letters patent under the Great Seal. Any person may be appointed a judge who is, or has been, a judge of a Superior Court of any of the provinces of Canada, or a barrister or advocate of at least ten years' standing at the bar of any of the provinces. At least three of the judges must be appointed from among the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench or of the Superior Court, or the barristers or advocates of the Province of Quebec. The judges cease to hold office upon attaining the age of seventy-five years.

The Registrar of the Court is appointed by the Governor in Council, by an instrument under the Great Seal, and must be a barrister of at least five years' standing. Subject to the direction of the Minister of Justice, he oversees and directs the officers, clerks

and employees appointed to the Court. The Registrar also has authority to exercise such of the jurisdiction of a judge sitting in chambers as may be conferred upon him by general rules or orders under the *Supreme Court Act*.

The Deputy Registrar is also appointed by the Governor in Council, by an instrument under the Great Seal, and must be a barrister of at least five years' standing. He exercises and performs such powers and duties of the Registrar as are assigned to him by the Registrar, and may exercise and perform all the powers and duties of the Registrar if the Registrar is absent or unable to act or the office of the Registrar is vacant.

The Registrar or the Deputy Registrar, as the Minister directs, reports and publishes the judgments of the Court.

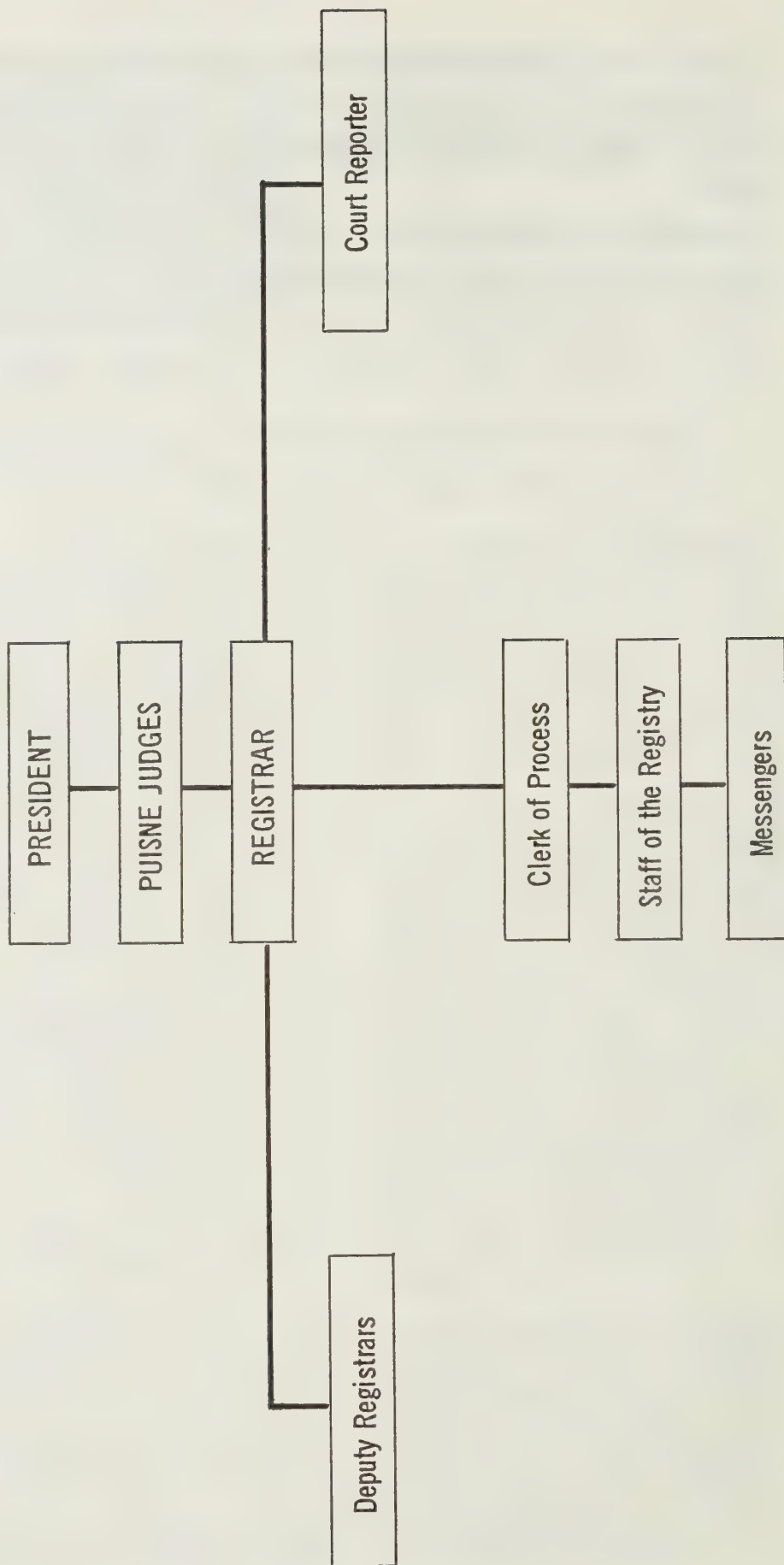
The reports of the decisions of the Court are published (together with the reports of the Exchequer Court) as the

"Canada Law Reports". These reports are utilized for judicial guidance and are also sold to the legal profession and to the public.

The Supreme Court Library, which deals with both French civil law and English common

law, is utilized by the judges and officials of both the Supreme and Exchequer Courts and by members of the legal profession practising before these courts. It is also accessible to, and is largely used by, departmental solicitors and members of the bar generally.

EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA



EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA

Supreme Court Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Judges

The Honourable Joseph Thorarinn Thorson, President
The Honourable John Charles Alexander Cameron
The Honourable John Doherty Kearney
The Honourable Jacques Dumoulin
The Honourable Arthur L. Thurlow
The Honourable Camilien Noël
The Honourable Angus Alexander Cattanach

Principal Officers

Registrar Gabriel Belleau, Q.C.
Deputy Registrars and Law Editors... vacant
vacant
Clerk of Process..... F. J. Trowbridge

The Exchequer Court of Canada was established by *The Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act* (S.C., 1875, Chapter 11—now the *Exchequer Court Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 98 as amended). It was also established on its Admiralty side by *The Admiralty Act*, 1891 (S.C., 1891, Chapter 29—now the *Exchequer Court Act*) and was constituted a prize court on its Admiralty side by *The Canada Prize Act*, 1945 (S.C., 1945, Chapter 12—now the *Canada Prize Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 28).

The Exchequer Court, functioning under the authority vested in it by Parliament, is a court of first instance and has appellate jurisdiction in certain matters. The jurisdiction of the Court extends to

the whole of Canada and in the exercise of that jurisdiction the Court holds sittings in the principal cities throughout the country. The jurisdiction of the Court extends to cases where claims are made by or against the Crown in right of Canada.

Numerous enactments have implemented the jurisdiction vested in the Court. Principal among these are: the *Income Tax Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 148, as amended) providing for appeals from assessments for income tax; the *Dominion Succession Duty Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 89, as amended) providing for appeals from assessments for such duty; the *Petition of Right Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 210) providing for claims for relief by the

subject against the Crown; the *Expropriation Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 106) providing for claims for compensation for land expropriated; the various enactments dealing with patent, copyright and trademark; enactments dealing with customs and excise including appeals from decisions of the Tariff Board. Numerous actions coming under the Court's jurisdiction are brought by the Crown by way of information.

On its Admiralty side jurisdiction is exercised by the Court throughout Canada and the waters thereof in cases of contract and tort and proceedings *in rem* and *in personam* arising out of or connected with navigation and shipping. Admiralty districts have been established in eight of the ten provinces, Saskatchewan and Alberta being the exceptions, and are presided over by local judges in Admiralty. The

decisions of these local judges in Admiralty may be appealed to the Exchequer Court or directly to the Supreme Court of Canada.

Under its present constitution the Court is made up of the President and five puisne judges, who are appointed by the Governor in Council by letters patent under the Great Seal. Any person may be appointed a judge of the Court who is or has been a judge of a superior or county court of any of the provinces of Canada, or a barrister or advocate of at least ten years' standing at the bar of any of the provinces.

The principal officers provided for in the establishment of the Court are the Registrar (who must be a barrister of at least five years' standing) and two Deputy Registrars (who are also Law Editors of the Exchequer Court Reports).

JUDGES AND OFFICIALS OF ADMIRALTY COURTS

British Columbia Admiralty District:

District Judge:	Hon. Thomas Grantham Norris, Vancouver, B.C.
Deputy Judge:	Hon. Charles William Tysoe, Vancouver, B.C.
Registrar:	John P. Abel, Vancouver, B.C.
Deputy Registrars:	Richard A. Briggs, Vancouver, B.C. Bernard J. B. Morahan, Victoria, B.C. T. H. W. Harding, Prince Rupert, B.C.

New Brunswick Admiralty District:

District Judge:	Hon. W. A. I. Anglin, Saint John, N.B.
Registrar:	Wildrid E. Clarke, Saint John, N.B.

Nova Scotia Admiralty District:

District Judge: His Honour Judge Vincent Joseph
Pottier, Halifax, N.S.
Deputy Judge: Hon. James L. Ilsley, Halifax, N.S.
Registrar: Linden Smith, Halifax, N.S.
Deputy Registrar: A. D. Muggah, Sydney, N.S.

Prince Edward Island Admiralty District:

District Judge: His Honour Judge Gordon R. Holmes,
Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Registrar: Albert C. Dennis, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Quebec Admiralty District:

District Judge: Hon. Arthur Ives Smith, Montreal, P.Q.
Registrar: Paul-Emile Montreuil, Quebec, P.Q.
Registrar: L. P. Caisse, Montreal, P.Q.
Deputy Registrar: J. Emile Vezina, Quebec, P.Q.

Ontario Admiralty District:

District Judge: Hon. Dalton C. Wells, Toronto, Ont.
Surrogate Judge: A. S. Marriott, Q.C., Toronto, Ont.
Registrar: J. A. Preston, Toronto, Ont.

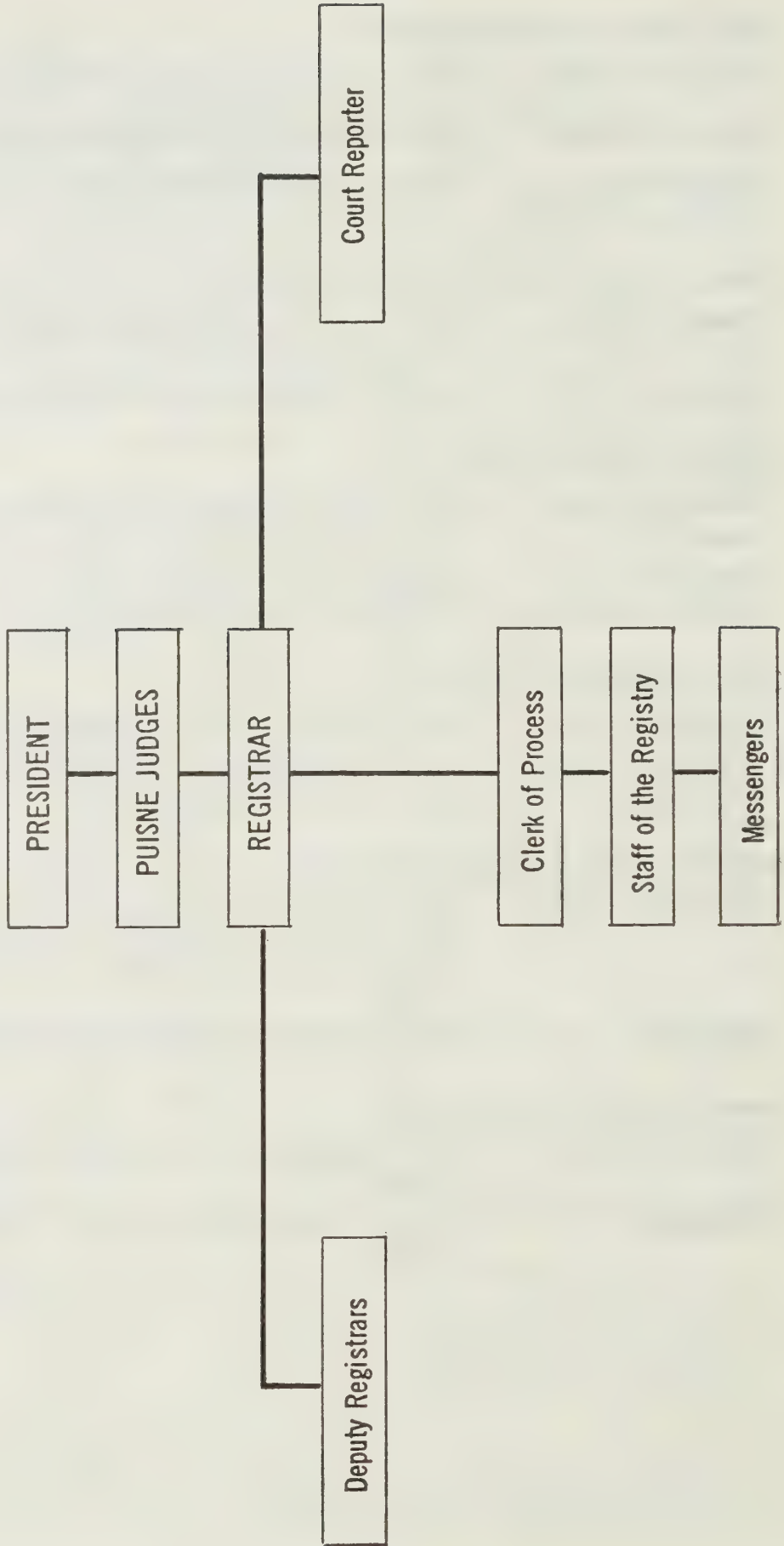
Newfoundland Admiralty District:

District Judges: Hon. Robert S. Furlong, St. John's, Nfld.
Hon. Sir Brian Dunfield, St. John's, Nfld.
Hon. Harry Anderson Winter, St. John's,
Nfld.
Registrar: James A. Winter, Q.C., St. John's, Nfld.

Manitoba Admiralty District:

District Judge: Hon. George Eric Tritschler, Winnipeg,
Man.
Registrar: Lorne James Carter Elliott, Winnipeg,
Man.

COURT MARTIAL APPEAL COURT



COURT MARTIAL APPEAL COURT

Supreme Court Building, Wellington Street
Ottawa

Judges

The Honourable John Charles Alexander Cameron,
President

The Honourable Joseph Thorarinn Thorson

The Honourable John Doherty Kearney

The Honourable Jacques Dumoulin

The Honourable Arthur Louis Thurlow

The Honourable Louis McCoskery Ritchie

The Honourable George Eric Tritschler

The Honourable Camilien Noël

The Honourable Angus Alexander Cattanach

The Honourable Thomas Graham Norris

The Honourable Yves Bernier

Principal Officers

Registrar Gabriel Belleau, Q.C.

Deputy Registrars vacant
vacant

Clerk of Process F. J. Trowbridge

The Court Martial Appeal Court is a superior Court of record established by an amendment to Section 190 of the National Defence Act assented to on March 20, 1959. The Court succeeds the Court Martial Appeal Board.

The Judges of the Court Martial Appeal Court consist of not less than four judges of a superior court of criminal jurisdiction as are appointed by the Governor in Council. The President, one of the Judges of the Court Martial

Appeal Court, is designated by the Governor in Council. Three judges of the Court Martial Appeal Court constitute a quorum.

The Court may sit and hear appeals at any place or places.

The Registrar of the Exchequer Court is *ex officio* the Registrar of the Court Martial Appeal Court and the officers, clerks and employees appointed to the Exchequer Court perform the duties of their respective offices in relation to the Court Martial Appeal Court.

TERRITORIAL COURTS

The Territorial Court of the Yukon Territory

Federal Building, Whitehorse, Y.T.

Judge

The Honourable Mr. Justice John Parker

Clerk of the Court and Sheriff

Jack F. Worsell

The Territorial Court of the Northwest Territories

Public Building, Yellowknife, N. W. T.

Judge

The Honourable Mr. Justice John Howard Sissons

Clerk of the Court and Sheriff

Alexander Stewart

The Territorial Courts, currently provided for, in the case of the Yukon by the *Yukon Act* (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 53, as amended), and in the case of the Northwest Territories by the *Northwest Territories Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 331, as amended) are superior courts of record having civil and criminal jurisdiction throughout the respective territories for which they are established. These courts have also an appellate jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, with respect to certain decisions of Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates.

The Courts sit at Whitehorse and Yellowknife respectively, and at such other places in their territory as the judge of the Court directs.

The judges of the Courts are appointed by the Governor in Council, hold office during good behaviour and cease to hold office upon attaining the age of 75 years.

The Clerk of the Court and Sheriff for each Court and Territory is appointed by the Governor in Council.

COURT OF APPEAL NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Judges

The Chief Justice of Alberta, Chief Justice.

The Justices of Appeal of Alberta.

The Judges of the Territorial Court of the Northwest Territories and the Territorial Court of the Yukon Territory.

Officials

The Registrar of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta is the Registrar of the Court of Appeal and the officers, clerks and employees appointed to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta perform the duties of their respective offices in relation to the Court of Appeal. The Clerk of the Territorial Court of the Northwest Territories is ex-officio a deputy registrar of the Court of Appeal.

The Court of Appeal was established by an amendment to the Northwest Territories Act, (R.S.C.1952, chapter 331, as amended by S.C., 1960, chapter 20).

The Court of Appeal is a superior court of record and has all the powers and jurisdiction in relation to matters arising in the Northwest Territories possessed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta in relation to matters arising in Alberta immediately prior to the first day of January, 1960.

The Court may sit in the Northwest Territories or the Province of Alberta.

COURT OF APPEAL YUKON TERRITORY

Judges

The Chief Justice of British Columbia, Chief Justice.

The Justices of Appeal of British Columbia.

The Judges of the Territorial Court of the Yukon Territory and the Territorial Court of the Northwest Territories.

Officials

The Registrar of the British Columbia Court of Appeal is the Registrar of the Court of Appeal and the officers, clerks and employees appointed to the British Columbia Court of Appeal perform the duties of their respective offices in relation to the Court of Appeal. The Clerk of the Territorial Court of the Yukon Territory is ex-officio a deputy registrar of the Court of Appeal.

The Court of Appeal was established by an amendment to the Yukon Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 298, as amended by S.C., 1960, chapter 24.)

The Court of Appeal is a superior court of record and has all the powers and jurisdiction in relation to matters arising in the Yukon Territory possessed by the Court of Appeal of British Columbia immediately prior to the 1st day of January, 1960.

The Court may sit in the Yukon Territory or in the Province of British Columbia.

THE EXECUTIVE

THE EXECUTIVE

The executive power in Canada is vested in the Queen by the British North America Act, 1867. It consists of (a) statutory power, which is derived from that Act and from legislation of Parliament and (b) prerogative power, which may be described as a residual authority of the Sovereign as head of the State. The Governor General is the Queen's representative in Canada. The Governor in Council exercises executive functions on behalf of the Queen.

The Governor in Council is the Governor General, the representative of the Queen as Sovereign of Canada, "acting by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada" (section 13 of the B.N.A. Act, 1867). The Privy Councils in Canada and in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are the only bodies of their kind in the Commonwealth. The members of the Canadian Privy Council, when duly sworn, remain Privy Councillors for life. However, in actual constitutional practice the executive body is the Committee of the Privy Council, which is composed of those members who make up the administration of the day, i.e. the Cabinet. The formal acts of the Governor in Council emerge as orders in council, supplemented when necessary by a proclamation.

The Cabinet, headed by the Prime Minister, is composed of the ministers of the Crown, who make up the administration in power. The members are all sworn of the Privy Council as well as to office. In practice, they are chosen from amongst the members of the House of Commons or the Senate, or they seek election to the House of Commons shortly after their appointment to the Cabinet. The Cabinet has no statutory basis; its functions rest on conventions and customs created in the development of a constitutional monarchy and democratic system. It relies for its tenure of office on the confidence of the House of Commons. Cabinet ministers supervise and are responsible for the operations and activities of the various administrative units made up of departments and governmental agencies. Sometimes one or more ministers without portfolio are appointed to the Cabinet. The Cabinet is the co-ordinator of the multifarious activities of government and is concerned with decisions on matters of policy, the implementation of some of which may require a formal authority by the Governor in Council, but often takes other forms such as a statement in Parliament, the introduction of legislation, a communication to foreign governments or instructions by a minister to his department.

Two committees of the Privy Council are established by statute: these are the Treasury Board and the Committee of the Privy Council on Scientific and Industrial Research. The work of the Cabinet is also facilitated by the use of non-statutory committees, both standing and ad hoc.

The Treasury Board was first established by Order in Council P.C. 3 of July 2, 1867. Its powers and constitution are now governed by the *Financial Administration Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 116, as amended). Consisting of the Minister of Finance as chairman and five other members of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, it deals with all matters relating to finance, revenues, estimates, expenditures and financial commitments, accounts, personnel establishments, the terms and conditions of employment in the public service, referred to the Board by the Governor in Council, or on which the Board considers it necessary to act under power conferred by the *Financial Administration Act* or any other Act.

The Committee of the Privy Council on Scientific and Industrial Research, established under the *Research Council Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 239, as amended), consists of a Minister of the Crown as chairman and eight other ministers. The functions of this committee are: (a) to advise the government on all matters affecting scientific and industrial research in Canada; (b) to assign any such matters to the National Research Council for consideration and action; and (c) to be responsible for the expenditure of any monies provided by Parliament for scientific and industrial research in general.

COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

THE CANADIAN MINISTRY, COMMONLY CALLED THE CABINET

In order of precedence in the Privy Council

1. The Right Honourable **Lester Bowles Pearson**, Prime Minister.
2. The Honourable **Paul Joseph James Martin**, Secretary of State for External Affairs.
3. The Honourable **John Whitney Pickersgill**, Minister of Transport.
4. The Honourable **Paul Theodore Hellyer**, Minister of National Defence.
5. The Honourable **Walter Lockhart Gordon**, Minister of Finance and Receiver General.
6. The Honourable **Mitchell Sharp**, Minister of Trade and Commerce.
7. The Honourable **George James McIlraith**, President of the Queen's Council for Canada.
8. The Honourable **William Moore Benidickson**, Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys.
9. The Honourable **Arthur Laing**, Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources.
10. The Honourable **Maurice Lamontagne**, Secretary of State of Canada.
11. The Honourable **John Richard Garland**, Minister of National Revenue.
12. The Honourable **Lucien Cardin**, Associate Minister of National Defence.
13. The Honourable **Allan Joseph MacEachen**, Minister of Labour.
14. The Honourable **Jean-Paul Deschatelets**, Minister of Public Works.
15. The Honourable **Hedard Robichaud**, Minister of Fisheries.
16. The Honourable **J. Watson MacNaught**, Solicitor General.
17. The Honourable **Roger Teillet**, Minister of Veterans Affairs.
18. The Honourable **Judy V. LaMarsh**, Minister of National Health and Welfare.
19. The Honourable **Charles Mills Drury**, Minister of Industry and Minister of Defence Production.
20. The Honourable **Guy Favreau**, Minister of Justice.

21. The Honourable **John Robert Nicholson**, Postmaster-General.
22. The Honourable **Harry Hays**, Minister of Agriculture.
23. The Honourable **Rene Tremblay**, Minister of Citizenship and Immigration.
24. The Honourable **J. J. Connolly**, Minister without Portfolio and Leader of the Government in the Senate.
25. The Honourable **Maurice Sauvé**, Minister of Forestry.
26. The Honourable **Yvon Dupuis**, Minister without Portfolio.

STANDING CABINET COMMITTEES

as from February 3, 1964

1. External Affairs and Defence.
2. Legislation and Sessional.
3. Finance and Economic Policy.
4. Trade and Resources.
5. Communications and Works.
6. Social Security and Labour.
7. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
8. Cultural and Related Matters.
9. Federal-Provincial Relations.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

East Block, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Right Honourable Lester Bowles Pearson, P.C., M.P.,
Prime Minister

Principal Officers

Clerk of the Privy Council and
Secretary to the Cabinet R. G. Robertson
Assistant Clerk of the Privy
Council A. M. Hill
Assistant Secretaries to the
Cabinet J. S. Hodgson
F. A. Milligan
J. E. G. Hardy
Registrar of the Cabinet E. F. Gaskell

The present Privy Council Office was established under section 11 of *The British North America Act, 1867*, which constituted a Council to aid and advise in the government of Canada to be styled the Queen's Privy Council for Canada. By section 130 of the Act, all officers of the provincial governments charged with duties relating to matters assigned by the Act to the Parliament of Canada were required to continue to discharge those duties until it should be otherwise provided by Parliament. Accordingly, the Clerk of the Executive Council of the Province of Canada was sworn Clerk of the Privy Council on July 1, 1867, and carried on, almost without any change, the practices of his previous Office in the Province of Canada.

When the Privy Council Office was established its general function was, under the direction of the Clerk of the Privy Council, to assist the President of the Privy Council in Council business. The work was concerned with recommendations of Ministers of the Crown in fields where action was to be taken by the Governor in Council and with despatches to and from the Colonial Office that required ministerial attention.

Since 1867 several changes in functions have taken place. In 1909 the duties involved in the handling of despatches were transferred to the new Department of External Affairs. In 1940 the Clerk of the Privy Council was also made Secretary to the Cabinet. As Secretary he was charged,

under the direction of the Prime Minister, with various duties in connection with meetings of the Cabinet and Cabinet Committees.

Since 1946, the Clerk of the Privy Council has been charged with the duty of examining, editing, registering and arranging for publication in Part II of the Canada Gazette of federal statutory regulations. This is now governed by the Regulations Act.

The organization of the Privy Council Office consists primarily of a Privy Council Section and a cabinet Section. Other units, such as accounting, personnel, and administration, perform a common service for the Privy Council Office and the Office of the Prime Minister.

The Privy Council Section is concerned with: (1) the examination of submissions to the Governor in Council to ensure conformity with policy and legal requirements; preparation of draft orders; registration, circulation and filing of approved orders; administration, registration and custody of oaths of office and secrecy; (2) duties in connection with regulations under the Regulations Act.

The Cabinet Section deals with: (1) secretarial work for the Cabinet and for Cabinet committees, including the preparation of agenda, production of Cabinet documents, circulation of agenda and doc-

uments to Ministers, recording and circulating decisions; (2) work for interdepartmental committees, including the provision of chairmen, members and secretaries and the preparation of papers for and in behalf of such committees; (3) making special studies as required; (4) preparation of material from time to time for the Prime Minister; (5) liaison with departments and agencies of government on Cabinet matters.

The Office of the Prime Minister is organized into a Secretariat, with officers responsible for secretarial duties of a general nature and, in addition, for:

1. The preparation of letters and messages to be sent by the Prime Minister in reply to correspondence and requests received;

2. The arrangement of appointments for individuals and delegations to interview the Prime Minister, privately or with his colleagues;

3. The arrangement for the Prime Minister of public appearances associated with government business;

4. Assisting the Prime Minister in his parliamentary duties, including the preparation of answers to questions and Orders for Return;

5. Releasing to the public, through the press, statements and announcements of the Prime Minister on matters of public interest.

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES

Jack Davis	} To Prime Minister.
Alexis Caron	
Guy Rouleau	
John B. Stewart	To Secretary of State for External Affairs.
Donald S. Macdonald ..	To Minister of Justice.
Jean-Luc Pepin	To Minister of Trade and Commerce.
Jean-Charles Cantin ..	To Minister of Transport.
Chesley W. Carter	To Minister of Veterans Affairs.
Hubert Badanai	To Minister of Public Works.
Edgar J. Benson	To Minister of Finance.
James A. Byrne	to Minister of Labour.
Stanley Haidasz	To Minister of National Health and Welfare.
Bruce S. Beer	To Minister of Agriculture and Minister without Portfolio.
G. Roy McWilliam	To Postmaster General.
John C. Munro	To Minister of Citizenship and Immigration.
John N. Turner	To Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

DEPARTMENTS
PUBLIC CORPORATIONS
BOARDS
AND
COMMISSIONS

The organizational chart for the Department of Agriculture and Food is structured as follows:

- MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE**
 - MINISTER'S OFFICE**
 - DEPUTY MINISTER**
 - ASSOCIATE DEPUTY MINISTER**
 - EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT (PARLIAMENTARY LIAISON)**
 - EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT & SECRETARIAL STAFF**
 - ASSISTANT DEPUTY MINISTER**
 - EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT**
 - Director General, Associate Director General, Research Branch**
 - Administration**
 - Research Services** (Analytical Chemistry, Engineering, Statistical)
 - Research Stations, Experimental Farms, Research Laboratories**
 - Research Program Co-ordination** (Animals, Crops, Entomology and Plant Pathology, Soils)
 - Research Institutes** (Animal, Entomology, Food, Genetics and Plant, Breeding, Microbiology, Pesticide, Plant, Soil, Entomology Research, Institute for Biological Control)
 - Agricultural Products Board**
 - Director General, Economics Division**
 - Regional Offices**
 - ASSISTANT DEPUTY MINISTER**
 - PROGRAM CO-ORDINATOR**
 - DIRECTOR GENERAL, Production and Marketing Branch**
 - Administration**
 - Crop Insurance**
 - Prairie Farm Assistance Administration, Regina**
 - Divisions** (Dairy Products, Fruit and Vegetable, Livestock, Plant Products, Plant Protection, Poultry)
 - District Offices**
 - Services** (Consumer, General Service and Cold Storage, Markets Information)
 - VETERINARY DIRECTOR GENERAL, Health of Animals Branch**
 - Administration**
 - Divisions** (Animal Pathology, Contagious Diseases, Meat Inspection)
 - District Offices and Regional Laboratories**
 - Agricultural Stabilization Board**
 - Information Division**
 - News Section, Publications Section**
 - Dept. Library and Field Librarians**
 - DIRECTOR GENERAL, Departmental Administration**
 - DIVISIONS** (Organization Personnel, Division Property and Finance, Division, Data Processing Service, Emergency Measures Planning Group)
 - SPECIAL ACT ADMINISTRATION** (Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development, Board of Grain Commissioners, Winifred, Maritime Rehabilitation Administration, Amherst, Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration, Regina)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Confederation Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa
(unless otherwise indicated)

Minister

The Honourable Harry Hays, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Agriculture

Executive Assistant D. F. McIntosh

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister	Dr. S. C. Barry
Associate Deputy Minister	S. J. Chagnon
Assistant Deputy Minister (Research)	Dr. Robert Glen
Assistant Deputy Minister (Production and Marketing)	S. B. Williams
Director General, Economics Division	A. H. Turner
Director, Information Division	J. S. McGiffin
Director General, Departmental Administration	J. S. Parker
Director, Organization and Personnel	R. J. Groves
Director, Property and Finance	C. B. Grier
Chief, Data Processing	H. F. Beingessner
Co-ordinator, Emergency Measures ..	H. W. Leggett
Research Branch ¹	
Director-General	Dr. J. A. Anderson
Associate Director-General	Dr. J. C. Woodward
Director of Administration	Dr. D. H. Laughland
Research Program Co-ordinators:	
Animal Research	Dr. K. Rasmussen
Crops Research	Dr. D. G. Hamilton
Soils Research	Dr. P. O. Ripley
Entomology and Plant Pathology Research	Dr. B. N. Smallman
Director, Animal Research Institute .	Dr. A. R. G. Emslie

¹ Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Director, Entomology Research Institute	G. P. Holland
Director, Food Research Institute	Dr. R. P. A. Sims
Director, Genetics and Plant Breeding Institute	Dr. A. W. S. Hunter
Director, Microbiology Research Institute	Dr. H. Katznelson
Director, Plant Research Institute ..	Dr. R. A. Ludwig
Director, Soil Research Institute	Dr. P. C. Stobbe
Health of Animals Branch	
Veterinary Director General	Dr. K. F. Wells
Director, Animal Pathology Labo- ratories (Hull, P.Q.)	Dr. P. J. G. Plummer
Director, Contagious Diseases Control	Dr. R. J. McClenaghan
Director, Meat Inspection	Dr. C. K. Hetherington
Production and Marketing Branch	
Director-General	W. C. Cameron
Director, Dairy Products Division ..	D. B. Goodwillie
Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division	E. A. Eardley
Director, Livestock Division	R. K. Bennett
Director, Plant Products Division ..	C. R. Phillips
Director, Plant Protection Division ..	Dr. C. W. Farstad
Director, Poultry Division	A. D. Davey
Director of Crop Insurance	W. R. Bird
Director of Administration	J. C. Moffatt
Special Act Administrations	
Chief Commissioner, Board of Grain Commissioners (Winnipeg, Man.) .	F. F. Hamilton
Director, Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Administration (Ottawa)	A. T. Davidson
Director, Maritime Marshlands Rehabilitation Administration	G. J. Matte
Chief Engineer (Amherst, N.S.)	J. D. Conlon
Director, Prairie Farm Assistance Administration (Regina, Sask.) ..	H. S. Riddell
Director, Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (Regina, Sask.) ..	M. J. Fitzgerald
Associate Director, Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (Ottawa)	D. J. Thiessen

The Department of Agriculture (originally the Bureau of Agriculture established by an Act of Legislature of the Province of Canada in 1852) was created by an Act of the Organization of the Department of Agriculture (S.C., 1867-68, Chapter 53) now the Department of Agriculture Act, (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 66).

The Research Branch is the principal research agency of the Department. Formed in 1959, the Research Branch is responsible for a broad program of basic and applied research on agricultural problems. It comprises an Executive Administrative Headquarters at Ottawa, 9 Research Institutes, 11 Research Stations, 28 Experimental Farms, three Research Laboratories, and 19 Substations spread from coast to coast and north into the Yukon and Northwest Territories. In serving Canada's main agricultural areas, it co-ordinates its efforts with other federal agencies such as the National Research Council, and with other federal agencies such as the National Research Council, and with universities and provincial governments.

The Director-General and Associate Director-General are the chief executive officers. The Director-General is chairman of the Research Branch Executive which includes the Associate Director-General, the Director of administration, and four Directors with expert knowledge of broad areas of

scientific research; Associate Directors with advisory and liaison functions in more specialized fields, and an administrative staff dealing with Architectural and Engineering, Personnel, Property and Finance, Ottawa Services, and Scientific Information Sections support the Executive in its work. There are three Research Services—Statistical, Engineering, and Analytical Chemistry—located with the Executive at Ottawa but serving research groups across Canada. They provide specialized leadership and service, with emphasis on scientific consultation. The Institutes are organized on a scientific rather than a problem basis and are engaged primarily on basic research of wide application to agricultural problems. In addition, they perform related national services such as the identification of plants, insects, and pathogens. Of the 9 Institutes, 7 are at Ottawa, 1 at London, and 1 at Belleville.

The organization of establishments other than Research Institutes reflects the primary problems in the various agricultural regions. In well-developed areas certain stubborn problems are being studied in depth by teams of highly specialized research officers. In pioneer areas, such as Mile 1019, Yukon Territory, and Fort Simpson, Northwest Territories, scientists are developing general agricultural practices.

The Health of Animals Branch administers the Animal

Contagious Diseases Act and the Meat Inspection Act, and operates laboratories for animal disease research, investigation and diagnosis. The Branch is comprised of three Divisions, Contagious Diseases, Meat Inspection, and Animal Pathology, who report to a Veterinary Director General. The Animal Contagious Diseases Act is designed to protect the Canadian livestock industry against destructive animal diseases of a contagious nature. The purpose of the Meat Inspection Act is to ensure an adequate supply of wholesale meat and meat food products from healthy animals slaughtered in establishments operating under Departmental supervision. Research and investigation are carried out by the Animal Pathology Division of the Branch into the cause and control of diseases and parasites infesting farm animals, poultry, fur-bearing animals, and wildlife. The Section also manufactures tuberculin and other diagnostic reagents and biological products and provides analytical and diagnostic services.

The Production and Marketing Branch brings under unified direction all departmental activities in the fields of agricultural production and marketing. The Branch is comprised of six Divisions, responsible to a Director General, which administer legislation and policies in the fields of Agricultural production, marketing, and plant disease control.

Performance testing programs and the grading and inspection of meats, poultry and eggs, are included in the responsibilities of the Livestock Division and the Poultry Division. The former is also charged with the supervision of race track betting.

The Dairy Products Division carries on grading and inspection of dairy products, and the Fruit and Vegetables Division does similar work for fruits, vegetables, maple products and honey. Legislation respecting seeds, feeds, fertilizers and pesticides is administered by the Plant Products Division; while the Plant Protection Division administers regulations under the Destructive Insect and Pest Act and for the certification of seed potatoes and flower bulbs.

Departmental Administration is concerned largely with general housekeeping and attention to the many details involved in the operation of a large and complex organization. Two divisions, whose field of activity embraces the whole department, form part of the Administration Branch. These are the Economics Division, and the Information Division.

The Economics Division, with its five regional offices acts as an economic and statistical research agency, collecting, analysing and interpreting economic information wherever these services are required within the department. It represents the department on credit, insurance and

tariff matters; also in relation to international commodity agreements and the operations of various international organizations. Associated with the Economics Division is the work of the Foreign Agricultural Relations Officer.

The Information Division is the principal departmental agency concerned with the collection and dissemination of information arising from the work of the various units of the department. The division edits and publishes departmental publications, releases information in the form of news stories to the press and radio, and carries on a visual program involving motion pictures for screening and television use, and exhibits at fairs and exhibitions. In addition, the library facilities of the department are operated by the Information Division.

Other divisions of the Administration Branch are those of Organization and Personnel and Property and Finance. They are concerned with administering the human and physical resources of the department. They deal with matters of internal economy rather than having any obligations to the public.

The Agricultural Stabilization Board administers the Agricultural Stabilization Act (S.C., 1957-58, Chapter 22), which provides for a guaranteed yearly price for any agricultural product for which support, in the opinion of the board, may be necessary. The legislation aims at assuring

stability of income to farmers by protecting them against a sudden and drastic decline in prices.

The Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada was established by *The Canada Grain Act* (S.C., 1925, Chapter 33—now the *Canada Grain Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 25, as amended). The Board is responsible for the administration of the *Canada Grain Act*, including the inspection, weighing, storage and transportation of grain, the fixing of certain tariffs, the establishment of certain standards, and the operation of the Canadian Government Elevators.

The Agricultural Rehabilitation Development Act Administration (ARDA) program was framed to join with existing programs of resources management and economic development to provide programs of public assistance to help meet problems of physical, economic and social adjustment in rural areas. It also includes a program of soil and water conservation aimed at increasing the efficient productivity of basic rural resources over the long run.

There are three main sections in the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act: alternative land use, soil and water conservation, and rural development. All three sections put major emphasis on research and study as well as on action programs. The ARDA organization consists of a Director and four divisions. In addition to the Administra-

tive Division, the three remaining divisions have been established to correspond with the three main sections of the Act.

ARDA is a joint federal-provincial program and the closest relations have been established with the provincial governments. In many cases the provinces have established their ARDA administration and a number of provinces have passed ARDA legislation.

Co-ordination with Quebec and Ontario is being developed by establishment of field liaison offices. Operational liaison with the four western provinces is the responsibility of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration while the Maritime Marshland Rehabilitation Administration has been given similar responsibility for the four Atlantic Provinces.

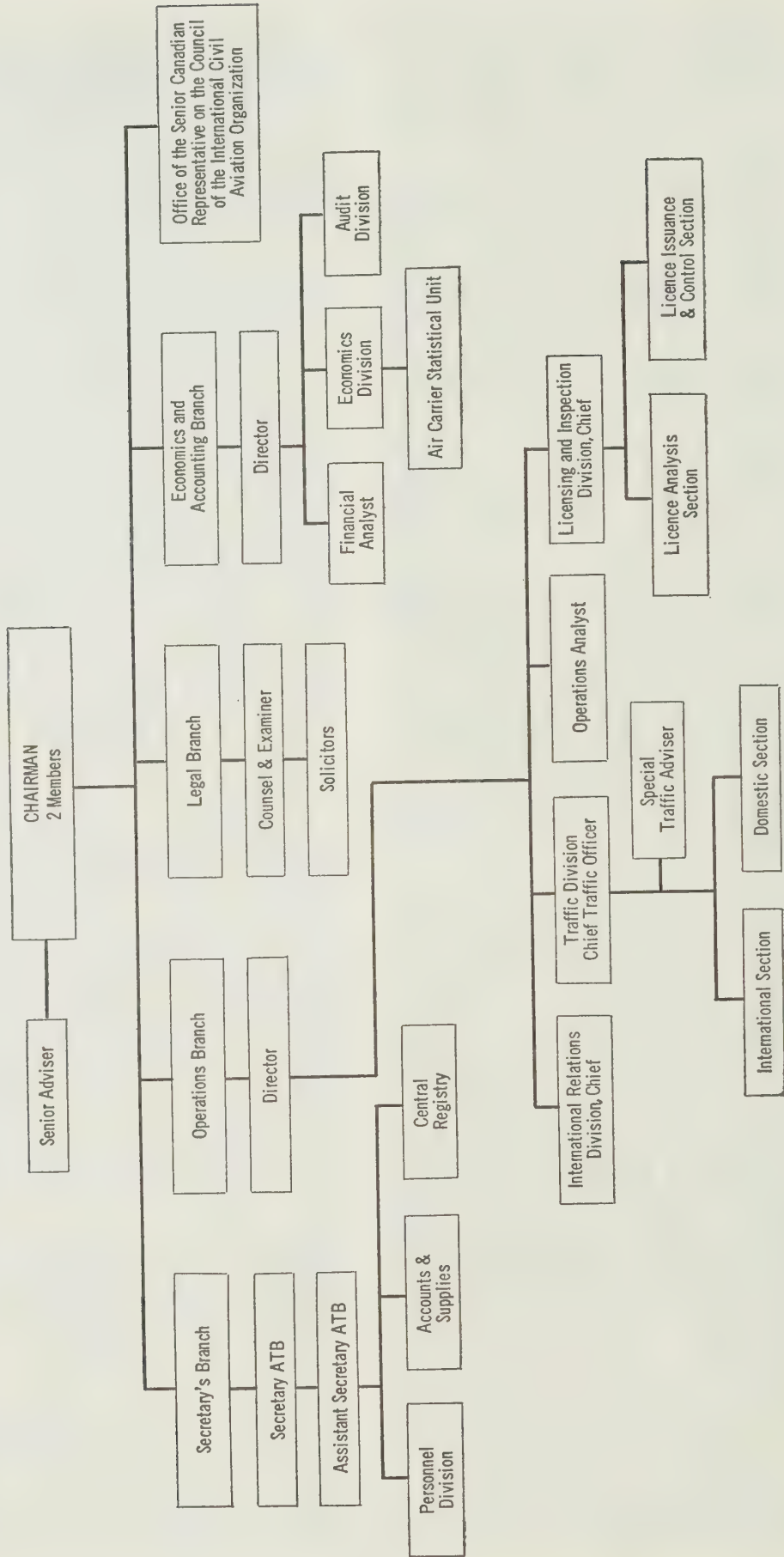
The Maritime Marshland Rehabilitation Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 175) provides, through the Maritime Marshland Rehabilitation Administration, for the undertaking of a program of reclamation and development of the marshlands in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Under the Act, the federal government constructs and reconstructs the necessary dykes, aboiteaux, and breakwaters.

The Prairie Farm Assistance Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 213, as amended) provides, through the Prairie Farm Assistance Administration, for benefit nature and scope, but each has Prairie Provinces in townships having low crop yields because of drought, insect damage and other causes.

The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 214) deals with the rehabilitation of drought and soil drifting areas in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The policies and projects vary widely in nature and scope, but each has as its objective better utilization of land to minimize problems of drought or the conservation of water for farm use.

The program is administered through the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration. Field operations are conducted from three regional engineering offices, 18 district offices and a number of project offices throughout the western provinces. The Administration is also responsible for the construction of other irrigation, land reclamation and land development work. These projects are undertaken by special arrangement with the provinces concerned.

AIR TRANSPORT BOARD



AIR TRANSPORT BOARD

Hunter Building, O'Connor Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable J. W. Pickersgill, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Transport

Members of the Board

Chairman P. Y. Davoud, O.B.E.,
D.S.O., D.F.C.
Members J. L. G. Morisset
G. R. Boucher, Q.C.

Principal Officers

Senior Adviser A. S. McDonald, Q.C.
Board Counsel and Examiner J. T. Gray
Director, Operations Branch J. R. Belcher
Director, Economics and Accounting
Branch J. W. Green
Secretary of the Board D. F. Quirt
Canadian Representative to ICAO .. R. Duder

The Air Transport Board was established by a new Part II added to the *Aeronautics Act* by Chapter 28, S.C., 1944-45 (now R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 2).

Its functions extend to the licensing of persons to operate commercial air services; the regulation of air carriers; making investigations and surveys as required by the Minister of Transport on the operation and development of commercial air services in Canada; advising the Minister in the exercise of his duties and powers under the *Aeronautics Act* in all matters relating to civil aviation.

The Senior Adviser is the senior staff member and advises the Board on policy matters, e.g. regulations, air agreements and intra-departmental arrangements. He also carries out liaison with the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Air Transport Association, the Air Transport Association of Canada and with foreign governments.

The Board consists of four Branches—Legal, Operations, Economics and Accounting, and the Secretary's.

The Legal Branch is under the direction of the Board Counsel and Examiner who

advises the Board on legal matters, conducts public or other hearing on behalf of the Board, prepares findings and makes recommendations thereon.

The Operations Branch includes the Traffic Division, the Special Traffic Adviser, the Operations Analyst, the Licensing and Inspection Division and the International Relations Division.

The Traffic Division analyzes tariffs; studies and reviews applications upon fare and rate structures; makes special studies on tariffs and rates; handles complaints; reviews assessed charges, invoices and free transportation returns; and maintains liaison with air carriers and other agencies in connection with tariffs.

The Special Traffic Adviser is concerned with the carrying out of investigations and the preparation of reports relating to special air traffic problems.

The Licensing and Inspection Division handles applications for licences to operate domestic and international commercial air services, prepares and issues statistical reports on air carriers and maintains the Commercial Air Services Directory. It also maintains close liaison with

the Air Services Branch of the Department of Transport and with industry on licensing matters. This division also conducts field investigations concerning the adherence by air carriers to licences, regulations, orders and directives of the Board and prepares reports and recommendations on these investigations.

The International Relations Division is responsible for the preparation, organization and administration of matters relating to Board policy on International Air Service.

The Economics and Accounting Branch consists of the Economics Division, the Financial Analyst and the Audit Division. This Branch is responsible for advising the Board on the economic implications of present and proposed policies and regulations.

The Secretary's Branch includes the Administrative, Personnel and Office Services divisions and the Board Library. The Secretary and the Assistant Secretary deal with all official correspondence of the Board, general administration and supervision of the divisions comprising the Branch and liaison with the public, industry and government departments.

ATLANTIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Minister Responsible

The Honourable J. W. Pickersgill, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Transport

Members

Chairman Mr. Ian MacKeigan, Halifax
Vice-Chairman Mr. Michael Wardell, Fredericton

Principal Officers

Executive Director Dr. E. P. Weeks
Secretary C. P. Russell

The Atlantic Development Board was established in December 1962 under the Atlantic Development Board Act (S.C. 1962-63, chapter 10, amended in July 1963 by S.C. 1963, chapter 5).

The objects of the Board are to inquire into and report to the Minister upon programs and projects for fostering the economic growth and development of the Atlantic region of Canada, and to consider, report and make recommendations to the Minister concerning programs and projects not involving the use of the Fund and programs and projects involving the use of the Fund; and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Board may, in furtherance of its objects, (a) prepare, in consultation with the Economic Council of Canada, an overall co-ordinated plan for the promotion of the economic growth of the Atlantic region; (b) keep under constant review

appropriate methods of furthering the sound economic development of the Atlantic region, whether such methods involve new programs and projects or the removal or mitigation of existing factors that may be considered to inhibit such development; (c) with respect to particular programs or projects that may be referred to it by the Minister or that the Board may on its own initiative investigate, inquire into, assess and report to the Minister upon the feasibility of such programs or projects and the effect thereof in relation to the economy of the Atlantic region, and make recommendations to the Minister with respect to any such programs or projects that, in the opinion of the Board, will contribute to the growth and development of the economy of the Atlantic region; and (d) with the approval of the Governor in Council, enter into agreements with (i) the

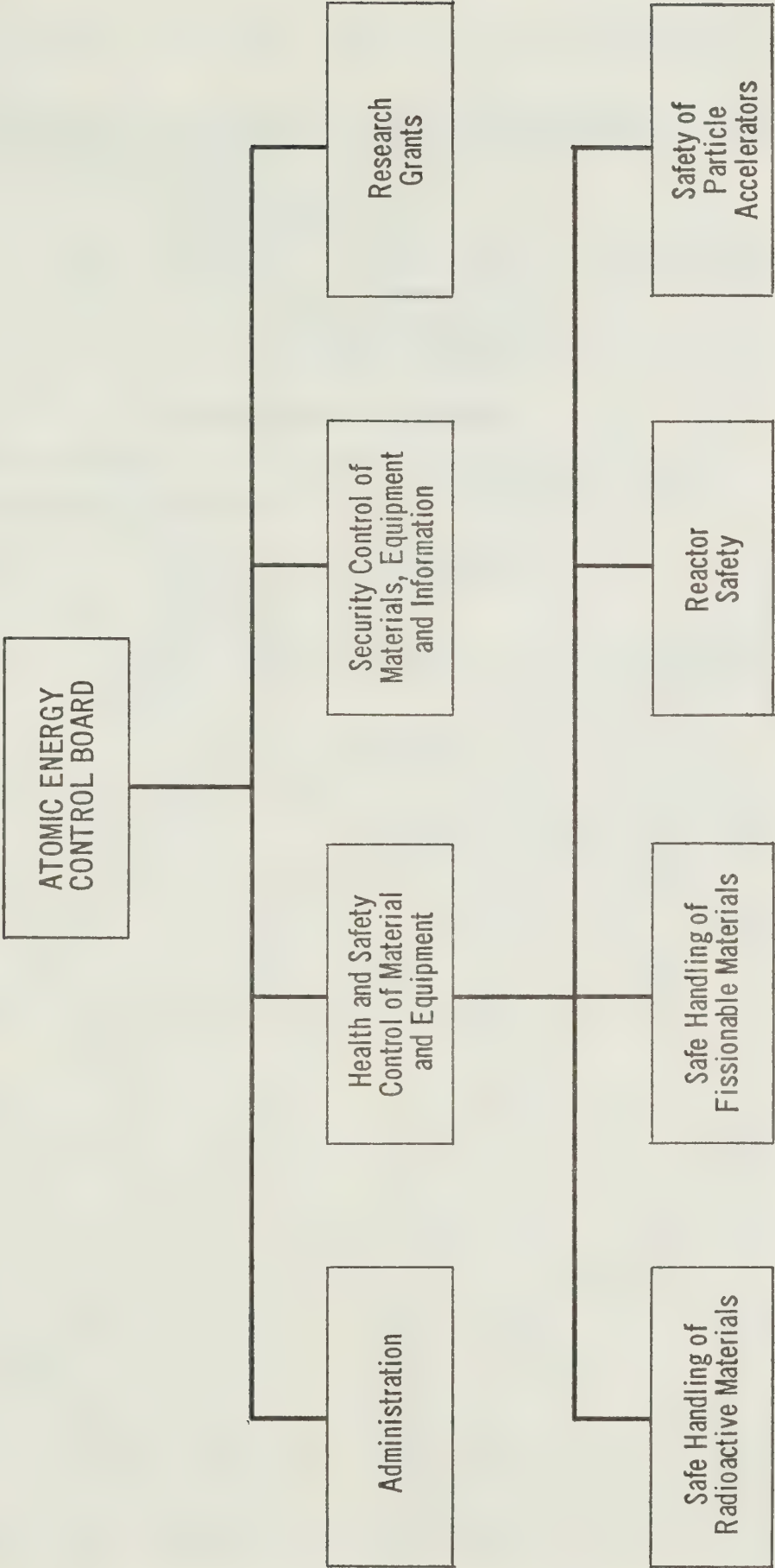
government of any province comprised in the Atlantic region or the appropriate agency thereof, or (ii) any other person, respecting the use of the Fund in financing or assisting in financing the undertaking and the carrying out of particular programs or projects described in subsection (1) of section 16.

The Board shall, to the greatest possible extent con-

sistent with the performace of its duties under this Act, consult and co-operate with the Economic Council of Canada and all departments, branches and other agencies of the Government of Canada having duties related to, or having aims or objects related to those of the Board.

The Board consists of eleven members under a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman.

ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL BOARD



ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL BOARD

Kent Building, 150 Kent Street,
P.O. Box 1046, Ottawa.

Other Offices—% Atomic Energy of Canada Limited
Chalk River, Ontario
% Douglas Point Nuclear Power Station
Kincardine, Ontario

Minister Responsible

The Honourable C. M. Drury, C.B.E., D.S.O., Q.C., M.P.
Minister of Industry and of Defence Production

Members of the Board

Dr. G. C. Lawrence

Dr. H. Gaudefroy
J. L. Gray

W. M. Gilchrist
Dr. B. G. Ballard

Principal Officers

President Dr. G. C. Lawrence
Legal Adviser and Secretary..... G. M. Jarvis

The Atomic Energy Control Board was established by *The Atomic Energy Control Act, 1946* (S.C., 1946, Chapter 37—now the *Atomic Energy Control Act, R.S.C., 1952*, Chapter 11, as amended).

The primary function of the Board, as stated in the preamble to the Act, is to make provision for the control and supervision of the development, application and use of atomic energy, and to enable Canada to participate effectively in measures of international control of atomic energy that may hereafter be agreed upon. The Act, accordingly, provides for control by the Board of materials, equipment and information related

to atomic energy and for the making of regulations for these purposes. The Act also authorizes the Board to establish scholarships and grants in aid relating to atomic energy research.

Controls are exercised over strategic materials (e.g. uranium, plutonium, heavy water) and equipment through a permit system operated with the co-operation of the Department of Trade and Commerce and National Revenue.

Controls are exercised over all radioactive materials in the interests of health and safety. In health matters the Board acts upon the advice of the Department of National Health and Welfare and, through it,

the appropriate provincial health department.

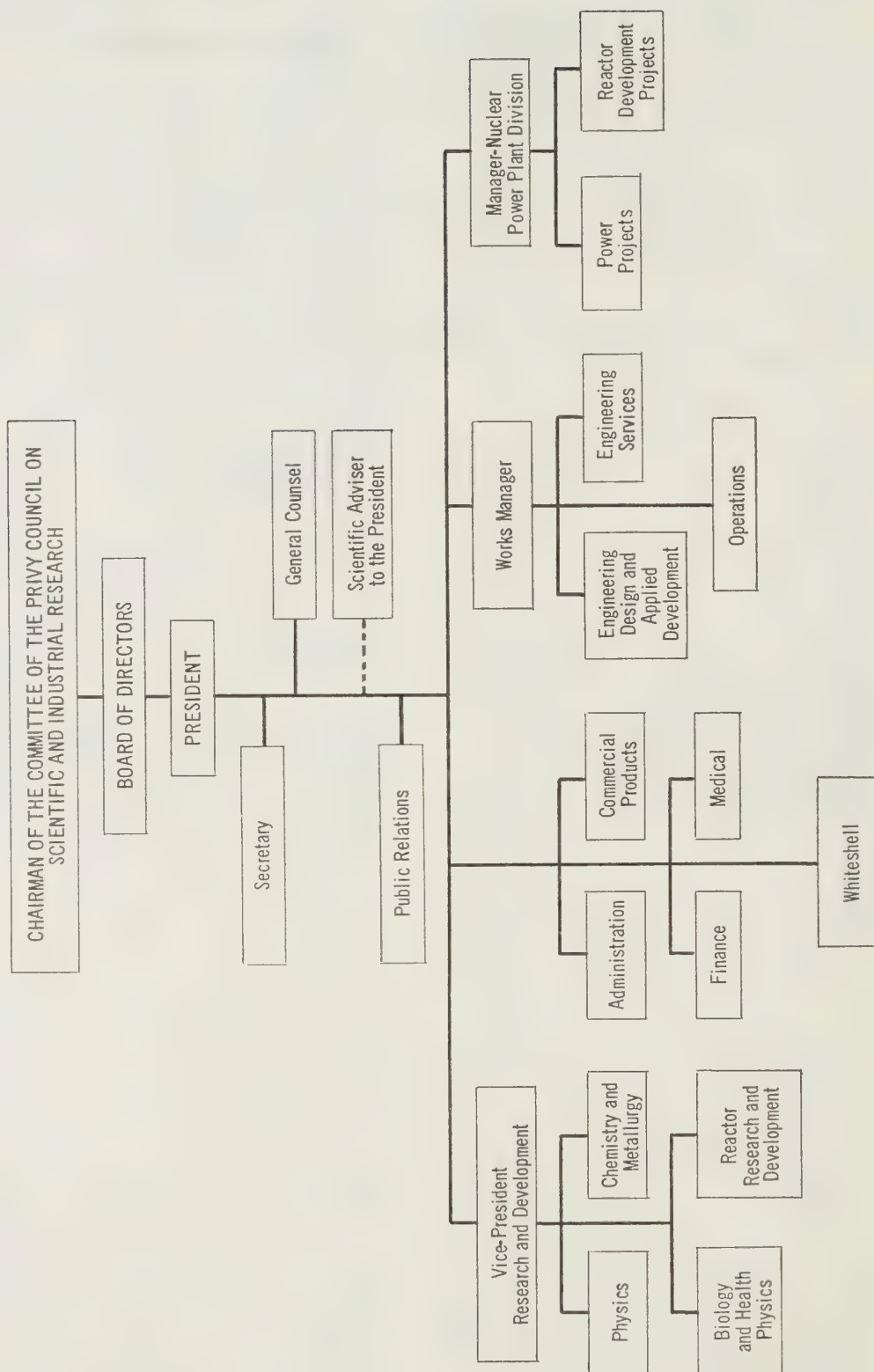
Controls are also exercised over all appreciable quantities of enriched uranium or plutonium processed or used by industries other than Atomic Energy of Canada Limited to prevent the accidental reaction of critical masses. In licensing such dealings, the Board obtains the advice of the Criticality Panel of Atomic Energy or Canada Limited.

The construction and operation of non-government nuclear reactors are also controlled by a licensing system with advice being provided by the Board's Reactor Safety Advisory Committee. The members of this Committee include reactor specialists and health and safety experts from the Board, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited and the Department of National Health

and Welfare, outside engineers, and representatives of provincial and municipal governments concerned in particular projects.

Grants to Canadian universities for atomic energy for atomic energy research and for the provision of special atomic energy equipment are administered with the assistance of the National Research Council. The Board's Advisory Committee on the Safety of Particle Accelerators reviews the health and safety aspects of particle accelerators supported by Board funds. The members of the Committee include specialists from the Board, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, the National Research Council and the Department of National Health and Welfare plus a representative of the department of health of the province in which the project under review is located.

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ATOMIC ENERGY OF CANADA LIMITED

Head Office—Kent Building, 150 Kent Street,
Ottawa 4

Minister Responsible

The Honourable C. M. Drury, C.B.E., Q.C., M.P.
Minister of Industry and of Defence Production

Board of Directors

A. R. Gordon	G. M. Shrum
J. L. Gray	D. M. Stephens
R. L. Hearn	James Stewart
J. C. Lessard	W. R. Strike
C. S. Parsons	F. C. Wallace

Principal Officers

President	J. L. Gray
Vice-President, Research and Development	W. B. Lewis
Treasurer	G. H. Sprague
Secretary	Donald Watson

Regional Offices—Company Locations

Chalk River Nuclear Laboratories—Chalk River, Ontario
Vice-President Research and Development—W. B. Lewis
Commercial Products Division—Tunney's Pasture, P.O. Box 93,
Ottawa.
Manager—R. F. Errington
Nuclear Power Plant Division—Gate 11, North Queen St.,
P.O. Box 905, Toronto 18
Manager, Power Projects—J. S. Foster
Manager, Reactor Development Projects—L. R. Haywood
Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment—Pinawa, Manitoba
Manager—F. W. Gilbert

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited was incorporated as a Crown company in 1952 under the provisions of the Companies Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 53). On April 1, 1952 the Com-

pany took over the operations of the Chalk River project from the National Research Council which had been operating this establishment previously.

The main activities of the Company are (a) the development of economic nuclear power, (b) scientific research and development in the atomic energy field, (c) the operation of nuclear reactors and (d) the production of radioactive isotopes and associated equipments such as Cobalt-60 beam

therapy units for the treatment of cancer.

The principal divisions are shown in the accompanying chart. All are located in Chalk River except the Head Office (Ottawa), the Nuclear Power Plant Division (Toronto) and the Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment (Pinawa, Manitoba).

BANK OF CANADA

234 Wellington Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Walter L. Gordon, P.C., M.P., Minister
of Finance

Principal Officers

Governor	L. Rasminsky, C.B.E.
Deputy Governors.....	J. R. Beattie R. B. McKibbin L. Hébert
Executive Assistants to the Governors	W. E. Scott, R. W. Lawson
Secretary	L. F. Mundy
Chief Accountant.....	A. J. Norton
Research Department, Chief	G. K. Bouey
Securities Department, Chief.....	J. B. MacFarlane
Foreign Exchange Department, Chief	A. Jubinville
Auditor	E. Metcalfe

The Bank of Canada was incorporated by the *Bank of Canada Act* (S.C., 1934, Chapter 43—now R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 13, as amended by R.S.C., 1952 C. 315, 1953-54, C. 33). In accordance with the provisions of the statute the capital stock (amounting to \$5,000,000) was subscribed by private investors. In 1936 an amendment provided for the issue of additional shares to a value of \$5,100,000 in the name of the Minister of Finance, and in 1938 a further amendment provided for the compulsory purchase and subsequent cancellation of all shares outstanding in the hands of the public and for the reduction of

the Bank's capital to \$5,000,000, all of which is held by the Minister of Finance on behalf of Canada.

The Bank is authorized by statute to buy and sell bullion, coin and foreign exchange, Canadian Government securities and certain other securities, short term bills of exchange and promissory notes; to make loans and advances to chartered banks and savings banks and to the Government of Canada and the government of any province; to buy and sell in the open market—either in or outside Canada—securities, cable transfers, bankers' acceptances

and bills of exchange; to accept deposits from banks and governments; to maintain accounts with other central banks; and to do any other banking business incidental to or consequential upon the provisions of the *Bank of Canada Act*. It has the sole right to issue Canadian currency. The Bank is also required to act as fiscal agent of the Government of Canada without charge, and may by agreement act as banker or fiscal agent of the government of any province. The bank acts as agent of the Government of Canada within Canada in the payment of interest and principal and generally in respect of the management of the public debt of Canada.

The Bank is under the supervision of a Board of Directors, composed of a Governor and Deputy Governor and twelve Directors; the latter are appointed for terms of three years by the Minister of Finance with the approval

of the Governor in Council. In addition, the Deputy Minister of Finance is a member of the Board but does not have the right to vote. The Governor and Deputy Governor are appointed for terms of seven years by the Directors with the approval of the Governor in Council. The affairs of the Bank are audited by two auditors appointed by the Governor in Council.

The Bank of Canada has six departments: Foreign Exchange, Research, Secretary's, Securities, Chief Accountant's and Audit.

Agencies of the Bank of Canada are maintained at Halifax, N.S., Saint John, N.B., Montreal, P.Q., Ottawa and Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Regina, Sask., Calgary, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C.

Information concerning the organization of the Industrial Development Bank (a subsidiary of the Bank of Canada) will be found on page 199 of this publication.

BOARD OF BROADCAST GOVERNORS

Transportation Building, 48 Rideau St., Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Maurice Lamontagne, P.C., M.P.
Secretary of State and Registrar General of Canada

Full-Time Members

Chairman	Dr. Andrew Stewart, Edmonton, Alta.
Vice-Chairman	Carlyle Allison, Winnipeg, Man.
Member	Bernard Goulet, Montreal, P.Q.

Part-Time Members

Dr. Mabel G. Connell	Prince Albert, Sask.
Joseph F. Brown	Vancouver, B.C.
R. Louis Burge	St. Peters Bay, P.E.I.
Charles R. Chambers	Toronto, Ont.
Dr. Emlyn Davies	Toronto, Ont.
Roy DesBarres Duchemin	Sydney, N.S.
Edward A. Dunlop	Toronto, Ont.
Claude B. Gagnon	Quebec, P.Q.
John B. Lewis	Montreal, P.Q.
Dr. Colin B. MacKay	Fredericton, N.B.
Leslie M. Marshall	St. John's, Nfld.
Ivan Sabourin	Iberville, P.Q.

The Board of Broadcast Governors was established in 1958 by the Broadcasting Act (S.C. 1958, Chapter 22.)

The Board is authorized to regulate the establishment and operation of networks of broadcasting stations, the activities of public and private broadcasting stations in Canada and the relationship between them, and provide for

the final determination of all matters and questions in relation thereto. Its main purpose is to ensure the continued existence and efficient operation of a national broadcasting system and the provision of a varied and comprehensive broadcasting service of a high standard that is basically Canadian in content and character.

It consists of three full-time members nominated during good behaviour for a period of seven years, and twelve part-time members for a period of five years. Members are nominated by the Governor in Council.

The Board holds Public Hearings and meetings in Ottawa and other centres in Canada. Certain powers and

functions of the Board, other than those connected with regulations, licences and networks are delegated to an Executive Committee consisting of the three full-time members and four part-time members appointed by the Board. The Board of Broadcast Governors reports its activities to parliament through the Minister responsible.

THE CANADA COUNCIL

Victoria Bldg., Wellington St., Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Maurice Lamontagne, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State

Members

Chairman Col. Douglas B. Weldon, London, Ont.
Vice-Chairman Gérard Filion, Montréal, Qué.
Marcel Faribault Montreal, Qué.
G. Edward Hall London, Ont.
D. Park Jamieson Sarnia, Ont.
Raoul Jobin Québec, Qué.
Rt. Rev. Msgr. Basil Koshnir, D.D. Winnipeg, Man.
Luc Lacourcière Québec, Qué.
F. Lynch-Staunton Lundbreck, Alta.
N. A. M. MacKenzie Vancouver, B.C.
Sir Ernest MacMillan Toronto, Ont.
The Rev. Rabbi David Monson Toronto, Ont.
Trevor F. Moore Toronto, Ont.
J. W. T. Spinks Saskatoon, Sask.
Samuel Steinberg Montréal, Qué.
Mme Victor Trepanier Quebec, Que.
Brig. J. M. S. Wardell Fredericton, N.B.
Gerald M. Winter St. John's, Nfld.

Executive Officers

Director A. W. Trueman
Associate Director Eugène Bussière

Investment Committee Members

Chairman Graham Towers
J. G. Hungerford Marcel Faribault
Arnold Hart Col. Douglas B. Weldon

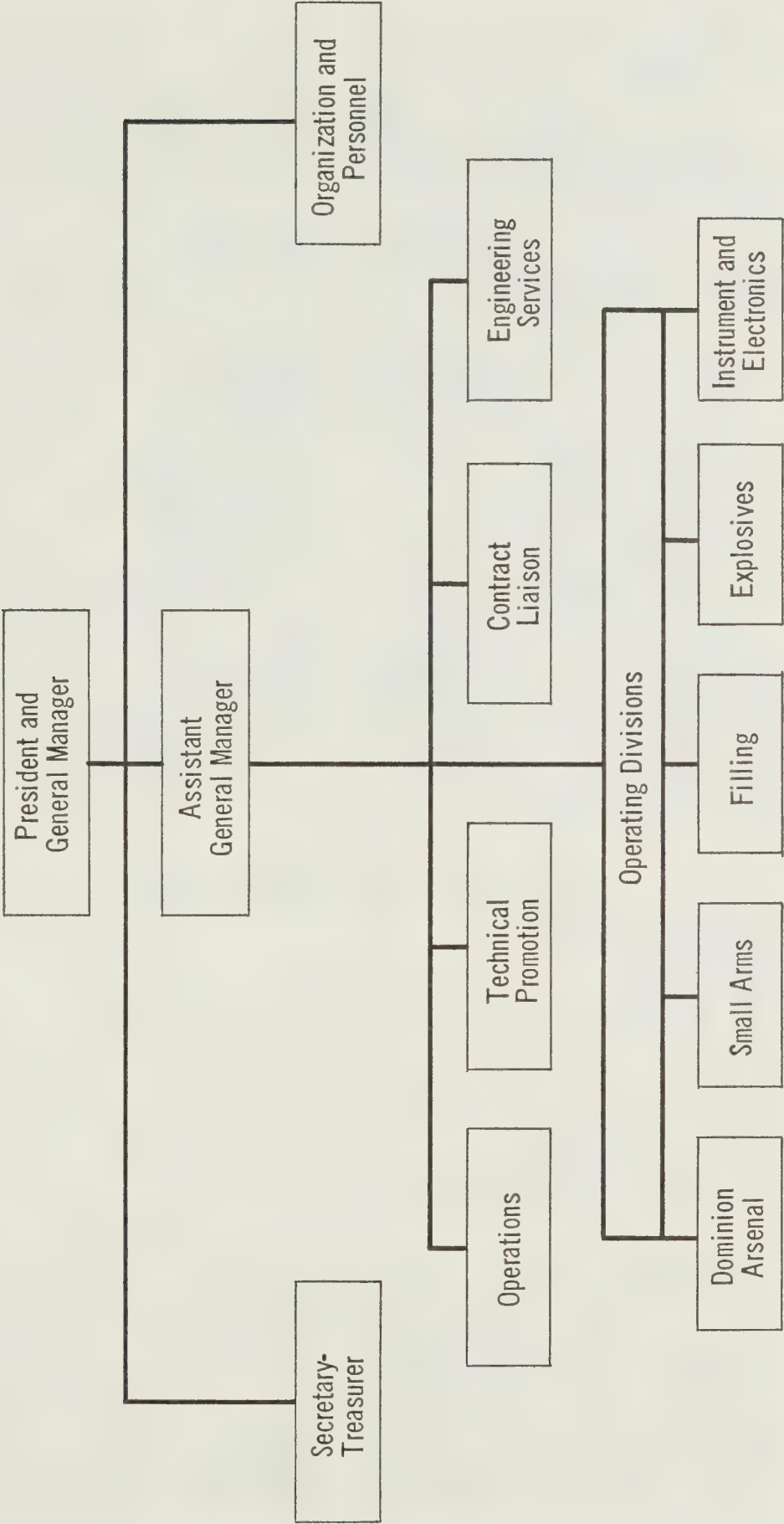
The Canada Council was established on March 28, 1957, under the Canada Council Act, P.C. 1957-561, (Chapter 3), to foster and promote the study and enjoyment of, and the production of works in, the arts, humanities and social sciences. Other related objectives include functions and duties in relation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The Council consists of a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman who are appointed by the Governor in Council for a period of five years, and nineteen members appointed for a period of three years. It con-

sists also of a Director and an Associate Director who are appointed by the Governor in Council on a full-time basis. The Council meets at least three times a year.

An Investment Committee, consisting of the Chairman of the Council, a member designated by the Council and three other persons appointed by the Governor in Council, is appointed to aid and advise the Council in making, managing and disposing of investments. The Council is deemed to be a charitable organization in Canada, and is not an agent of Her Majesty.

CANADIAN ARSENALS LIMITED



CANADIAN ARSENALS LIMITED

Daly Building, MacKenzie Avenue, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable C. M. Drury, P.C., Q.C., M.P.,
Minister of Industry and of Defence Production

Board of Directors

J. G. Notman (Chairman)

J. R. Brisson	W. W. Bean
J. B. Caldwell	R. Gosselin
G. W. Hunter	C. L. Muir
D. B. Mundy	J. H. Ross
R. P. Rothschild	F. C. Wallace

Principal Officers

President and General Manager	....J. R. Brisson
Vice-President	.....G. W. Hunter
Assistant General Manager	.....I. M. McLaughlin
Secretary-Treasurer	.....D. C. Cullen

Managers—Operating Divisions

Dominion Arsenal,	
Quebec City	.....T. F. Duchesne
Small Arms,	
Long Branch, Ontario	.....J. W. Leavens
Filling,	
St. Paul l'Ermite, Quebec	.....A. Delage
Explosives,	
Valleyfield, Quebec	.....H. S. Dando
Instrument and Electronics,	
Scarborough, Ontario	.....A. W. Ballantine

Canadian Arsenals Limited was established as a Crown Company in September, 1945, under Part I of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1934 (S.C., Chapter 33—now the COMPANIES ACT, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 53) as a result of

government acceptance of the recommendations of the Joint Arsenals Planning Board.

The Company acquired the best of each type of wartime munitions plant and retained sufficient skilled personnel, techniques, equipment and

tools, not only to supply normal peacetime requirements of munitions which civilian industry could not ordinarily be called upon to produce, but also to form the base from which production capacity could be expended in the event of war.

The duties of the Company include the production of stores and equipment to the order of the Department of Defence Production, the development of new military equipment carried out to the requirements of the Services, the development and planning of manufacturing processes, the conservation of production records, the maintenance of special skills and the concentration of machines and equipment for use of industry on mobilization.

In addition to its Head Office in Ottawa, the Company has five operating Divisions, as follows:

DOMINION ARSENAL, Quebec City, (manufacture of cartridge cases and small arms ammunition);

SMALL ARMS, Long Branch, Ontario (manufacture of small arms);

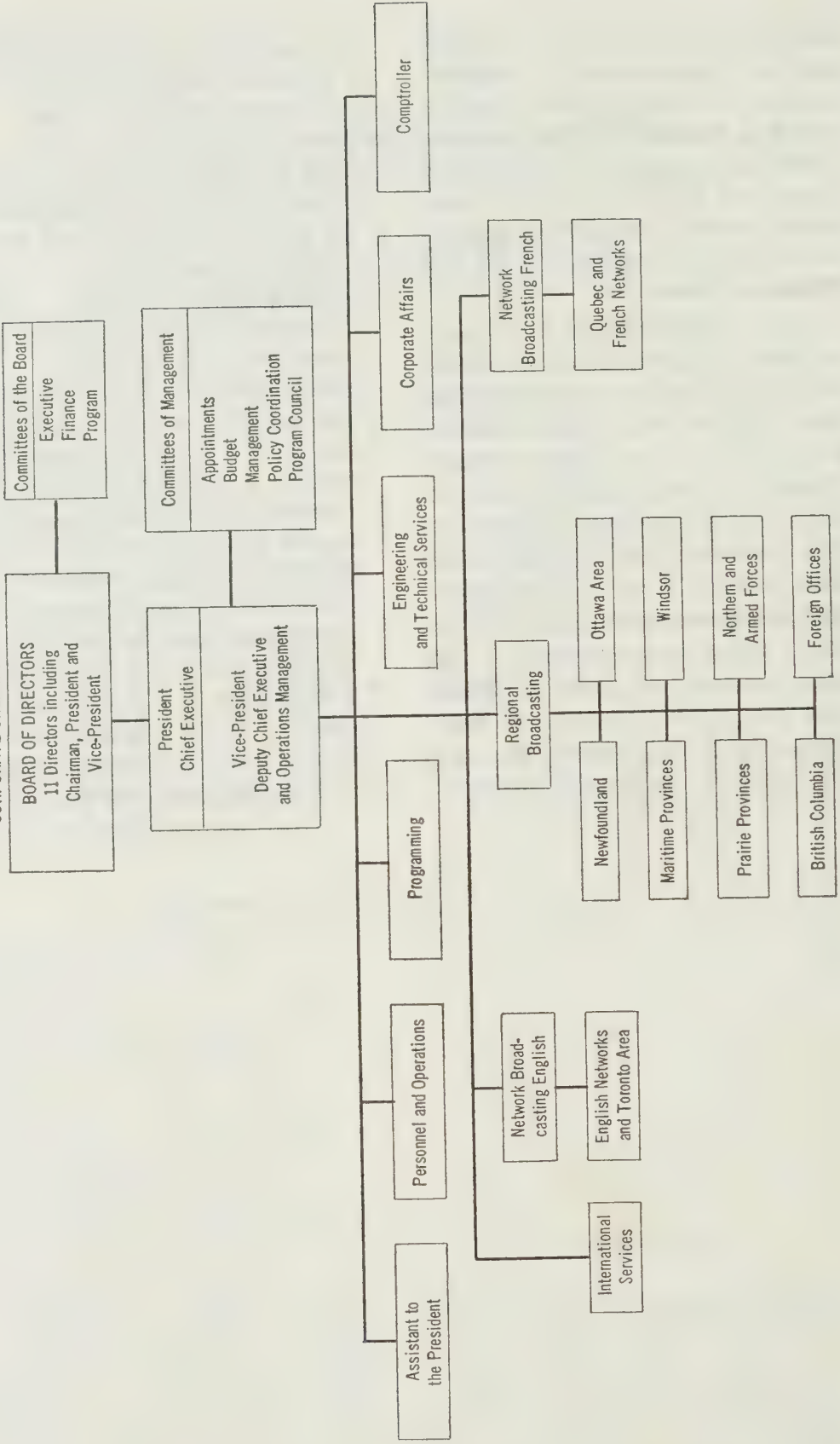
FILLING, St. Paul l'Ermite, Quebec (filling and assembly of artillery ammunition, mines, bombs, grenades, rockets and other specialities up to torpedo warheads);

EXPLOSIVES, Valleyfield, Quebec (manufacture of chemicals and explosives);

INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRONICS, Scarborough, Ontario (manufacture of electronic instruments and electronic equipment).

CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

CORPORATE ORGANIZATION



Trusteeship

Corporate Management

Regional, Divisional,
Area and Service Operations

CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Victoria Building, 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa

P.O. Box 806

Phone: CEntral 6-0311

Minister through whom CBC is Accountable to Parliament

The Honourable Maurice Lamontagne, P.C., M.P.

Secretary of State of Canada

Board of Directors

Alphonse Ouimet, President

Capt. W. E. S. Briggs, Vice President

R. L. Dunsmore	Montreal, Que.
Mrs. Ellen Armstrong	Calgary, Alberta
Mrs. Alixe Carter	Salmon Arm, B.C.
R. Dupuis	Montreal, Quebec
F. L. Jenkins	London, Ont.
Dr. C. B. Lumsden	Wolfville, N.S.
Dr. W. L. Morton	Winnipeg, Manitoba
R. N. Séguin	Ottawa, Ont.
D. M. MacAulay	Sackville, N.B.
J. A. Halbert	Secretary to the Board

Principal Officers

President	Alphonse Ouimet
Vice President	Capt. W. E. S. Briggs
Vice President Assistant to the President	Vacant
General Counsel	Jacques R. Alleyn
Vice President Programming	E. S. Hallman
Assistant Vice-President Programming	J.-M. Beaudet
Director Information Programming	F. W. Peers
Director of Sales Policy and Planning ..	O. J. W. Shugg
Director of Research	A. J. Laird
Director of Statistics	R. L. Lewis
Vice President Personnel and Operations	J. P. Gilmore
Director of Personnel and Organization	R. E. Keddy
Director of Industrial and Talent Relations	C. B. McKee

Director of Engineering and Technical Services	W. G. Richardson
Chief Engineer (H.Q., Montreal)	E. Hayes
Director of Operations	Fergus Mutrie
Director of Planning	W. Duffield
Director of Purchasing and Stores	C. E. Stiles
Director of Special Projects	F. P. Johnson
Vice President Corporate Affairs	R. C. Fraser
Coordinator of Information Services ..	A. W. Wilson
Director of Public Relations	W. A. Macdonald
Director of Station Relations	George Young
Director of Policy Section	L. B. MacDonald
Director of French Section	Antonin Boisvert
Secretary, Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference	W. T. Armstrong
Comptroller	V. F. Davies
Director of Accounting	J. Pelland
Director of Budgeting	D. C. West
Director of Auditing	C. G. Spence
Director of Head Office Accounts	M. J. McGoey
Director of Management Services	A. A. Rudy
General Manager English Network	
Broadcasting	H. G. Walker
Director of English Networks and Toronto Area	A. K. Morrow
General Manager French Network Broadcasting	Marcel Ouimet
Director, Quebec Region and French Networks	G. Lamarche
General Manager Regional Broadcasting .	Charles Jennings
Director for the Province of Newfoundland (St. John's)	W. F. Galgay
Director for the Maritime Provinces (Halifax)	S. R. Kennedy
Director for the Prairie Provinces (Winnipeg)	J. R. Finlay
Director for the Province of British Columbia (Vancouver)	K. P. Caple
Director for the Ottawa Area (Ottawa)	J. J. Dunn
Director Northern and Armed Forces Services (Ottawa)	Andrew Cowan

Manager of Radio Station CBE, Windsor	K. A. Murray
CBC Representative in Paris	Jean St. Georges
CBC Representative in London	Spencer Moor
CBC Representative in New York (United Nations)	J. T. Craine
Director, International Service	C. R. Delafield

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, created in 1932 as the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission, was established under its present name by the Canadian Broadcasting Act, 1936.

Under the Broadcasting Act, 1958, the Corporation is authorized to carry on a national broadcasting service within Canada: (a) to establish, equip, maintain and operate broadcasting stations and networks of broadcasting stations; (b) to originate programs and secure programs from within or outside Canada and make arrangements necessary for their transmission; (c) to make operating agreements with private stations for the broadcasting of programs.

The Corporation consists of a Board of eleven Directors appointed by the Governor-in-Council and chosen to give representation to the principal geographic divisions of Canada. The executive direction and day-by-day operations are carried out by the President and Vice President, appointed by the Governor-in-Council, as members of the Board of Directors.

Other chief executive staff are as follows:

Vice President Programming
The Vice President Pro-

gramming fosters, coordinates and ensures the continuing development of program policies, standards, and overall objectives. He evaluates the program balance and content of the Corporation's radio and television broadcasting services, French, English, local, regional and national network. Under his jurisdiction comes the development of long-range and immediate program planning, coordinating its local, regional, network and national aspects. Supervision of the development of policies, standards and objectives for sales activities and for program distribution and direction and effective utilization of research and statistics activities also go with this position. He ensures the effective integration and coordination of policies and plans for programming, sales, research and statistics. Analysis and assessment of program, research, statistics and sales performance in terms of Corporation objectives, standards and policies are conducted by the Vice President Programming.

Vice President Personnel & Operations

The Vice President Personnel & Operations fosters and ensures the development of

policies, standards and procedures affecting personnel administration and relations, organization planning and relations with staff and free-lance groups organized for collective bargaining. He ensures the development of operating policies, standards and controls for—the production of radio and television programs, reviews appraisals of operating results and, as required, reports on operations in terms of achievement and operations control. Coordination of the provision of aid to foreign broadcasters and provision of counsel and advice in all of these areas come under the Vice President Personnel & Operations. He exercises established corporate controls and ensures that the services provided are appropriate to the requirements of operating management.

Vice President Corporate

Affairs

The Vice President Corporate Affairs ensures that the services of public relations and information services are appropriate to the requirements of corporate and operating management. He coordinates relations, and is responsible for concluding agreements with privately owned stations and United States networks and ensuring the proper observance of broadcast regulations by CBC stations and networks. Periodically the Vice President Corporate Affairs assesses and recommends on general objectives of the Corporation and

provides counsel and advice on corporate policies within his area of responsibility. He ensures the development of policies and objectives on matters raised by the relations of the Corporation with the Board of Broadcast Governors, government departments, parliamentary committees and other government bodies, preparing and appraising and coordinating corporate presentations to these areas.

Comptroller

The Comptroller fosters and ensures the development of policies, standards and procedures with respect to finance, accounting and management services. He ensures that these services are appropriate for the requirements of operating management which involves analyzing and assessing of financial, accounting, auditing, budgeting and management services results in terms of Corporation objectives, policies and standards. He reports thereon and is the principal financial officer of the Corporation.

Director of Engineering and Technical Services

The Director of Engineering and Technical Services fosters and ensures the development of policies, standards and procedures for the acquisition, operation and maintenance of technical facilities, and for leased and owned property. The development of long-term capital plans and reviews and recommendations on current capital plans come under his

jurisdiction. He coordinates and recommends on capital budget in relation to approved plans, providing for assessment of achievement and initiating corrective measures. The Director supervises and coordinates the direction of Engineering Headquarters, Planning, Special Projects and Purchasing and Stores departments, and ensures that these services are appropriate to the requirements of operating management.

General Managers

Three General Managers direct the activities of the three operating divisions, English Networks, French Networks, and Regional Broadcasting, in accordance with the general objectives of the Corporation. They assist the President in developing corporate objectives and in formulating or recommending changes in corporate policies. They are charged with line responsibility for the effectiveness of the operations of their divisions and report to the Vice President on matters concerning current operations.

The three General Managers have their headquarters at Head Office and participate in corporate management activities.

Director of International Service

The Director of International Service is responsible for planning and directing the operations of the International Service within established Corporation policies, Standards

and procedures. He maintains liaison with External Affairs which provides policy guidance for I.S. Programming. The Director regularly appraises the effectiveness of I.S. operations and reports to the vice President on current operations and to the President on policy matters.

CBC Operations

The Broadcasting Act designates the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation as a crown corporation for the purpose of operating the national broadcasting service. CBC finances come from the commercial operations on its networks and stations and from annual votes by Parliament. The Act requires CBC to submit annual capital and operating budget and a five-year capital program.

To carry out a national program service, the CBC operates two radio networks, one in French and one in English, comprising 27 CBC owned stations and 80 of the country's more than 200 privately-owned-and-operated radio stations and two television networks—English and French—made up of 14 CBC-owned stations and 47 private stations. Canada's geography and the fact that its population inhabits a relatively narrow strip along its southern boundary complicates the provision of radio and television service. In radio, partly for this reason and partly to overcome topography, CBC has installed 100 low power relay transmitters connected to the wirelines

which link its network stations. In television a parallel development involves installation of some 19 CBC rebroadcasting and network relay stations and 65 privately-owned. In both radio and television extensions are under construction and more are planned.

The national system provides radio service to some 98% of the Canadian population and television service to approximately 92%.

A Northern Service was established in 1958 to extend the national broadcasting system to the Yukon and the Northwest Territories and the northern parts of all the provinces except the Maritimes. With its establishment, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's system of regional organization covering the whole of Canada was completed. The Northern Region extends north to the Pole and south to an imaginary line that would include those listeners who do not receive a consistent and adequate broadcast signal from CBC network stations or private stations located "outside". By this definition, it covers almost two million square miles and has a population of about 80,000.

A CBC Armed Forces Service acts on behalf of the Department of National Defence in providing a program service to the Armed Forces radio stations in Europe. It was on March 21, 1956, that the Army Radio Station, CAE, a 250 watt FM transmitter in Werl, Ger-

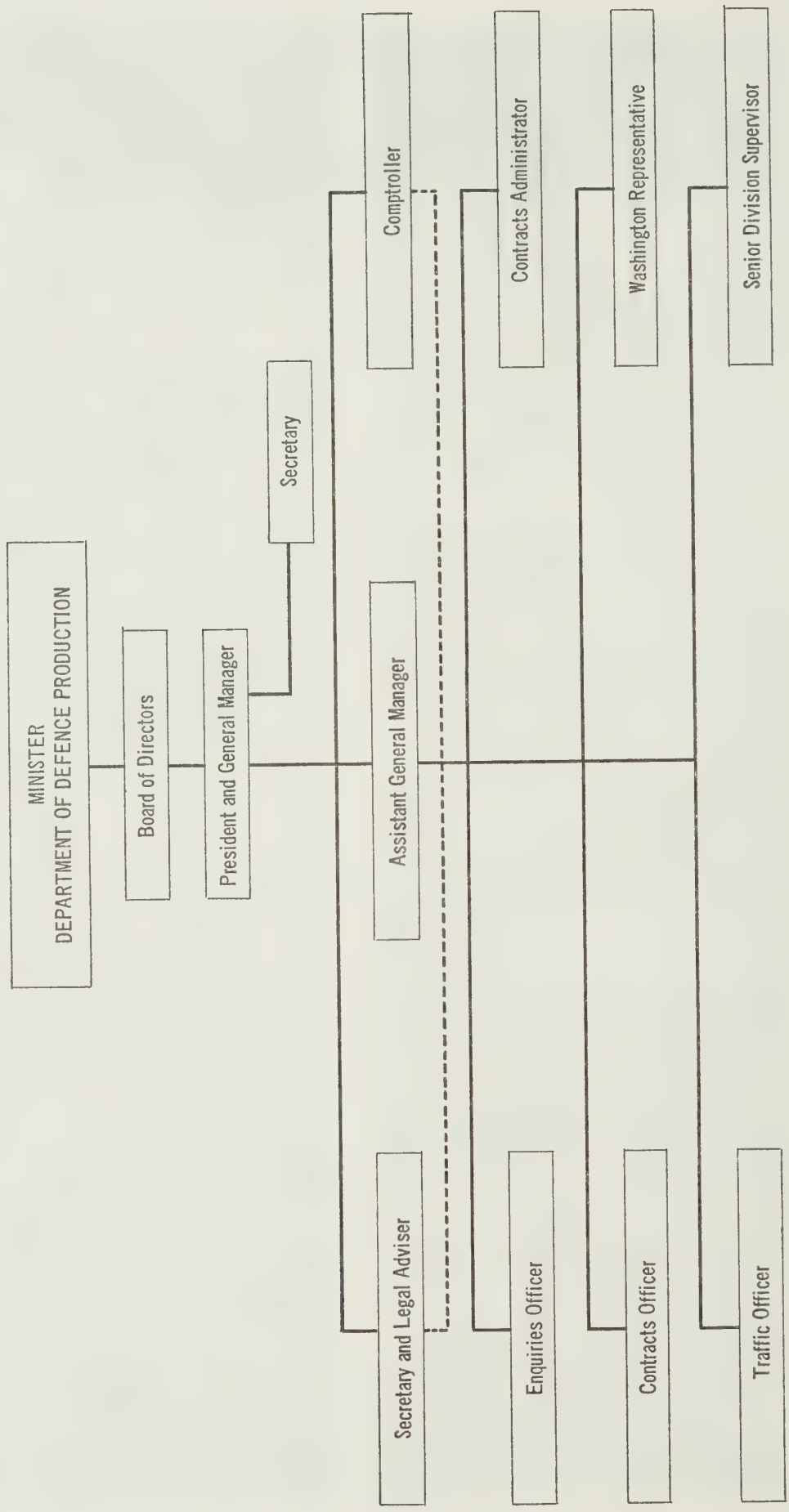
many, began operations. The CBC supplies radio CAE with approximately 60 hours of programming, featuring plays, music, school broadcasts, etc., which are flown from Montreal each week. News and sports broadcasts are picked up for rebroadcast in Germany from the CBC's shortwave transmitters at Sackville, N.B. In addition to CAE, there now exists a Canadian Forces Network which began broadcasting from its new studios at Metz, France, on May 21, 1962. The network is comprised of five 50-watt FM transmitters, one at each base of the Air Division, with the headquarters at Metz, and five studios for local production at the Wings and at Metz. The network connection is provided by Armed Forces microwave voice circuits and separate shipments of taped programs are sent to CAE and CFN each week ensuring that the programs are not more than one week old.

In addition to the national radio and television service the Corporation operates the International Service (Shortwave) for the Government of Canada. The International Service was inaugurated on February 25, 1945, and its principal function is to present a picture of Canada and Canadian life to listeners in other countries through information talks, commentaries, news and entertainment programs, taped for overseas shipment or by short-wave broadcasts. The administrative and program offices

of the Service are located in the Radio-Canada Building, Montreal, P.Q., and three 50,000 watt shortwave transmitters are located at Sackville, N.B. Programs are

broadcast in 11 languages as follows: English, French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Czech, Slovak, Russian, Ukrainian, Polish and Hungarian.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL CORPORATION



CANADIAN COMMERCIAL CORPORATION

No. 4 Building, 56 Lyon Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable C. M. Drury, P.C., Q.C., M.P.,
Minister of Industry and of Defence Production

Board of Directors

Marc-Henri Lamoureux, President

D. M. Erskine

H. T. Aitken

W. H. Huck

A. G. Bland

D. B. Mundy

Principal Officers

President and General Manager Marc-Henri Lamoureux

Comptroller G. F. Wevill

Secretary and Legal Adviser F. F. Waddell

Manager, Requirements Division B. Lake

Manager, Foreign Projects Division ... J. P. Stirling

Manager, Administration Division J. J. Tevlin

Executive Assistant to President D. C. Thom

U.S. Representative, Washington, D.C... D. H. Gilchrist

The Canadian Commercial Corporation was established in 1946 by the Canadian Commercial Corporation Act, a statute of the Parliament of Canada, now Chapter 35 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952. It superseded the Canadian Export Board which had been established in 1944 to carry out procurement functions in Canada on behalf of foreign governments and international agencies.

The principal purpose of the Corporation is to enable other governments to purchase defence supplies in Canada on a

government - to - government basis rather than directly from Canadian manufacturers. In these transactions the Corporation purchases the required supplies from Canadian industry for the requisitioning country.

Such government-to-government purchasing makes available the Corporation's staff which directs enquiries to appropriate Canadian suppliers, evaluates bids and proposals submitted in response to such enquiries and assesses suppliers' plants, facilities and capabilities. If desired, the

Corporation is prepared to arrange for design and quality control, inspection and acceptance of the supplies by agencies of the Government of Canada on behalf of the recipient government.

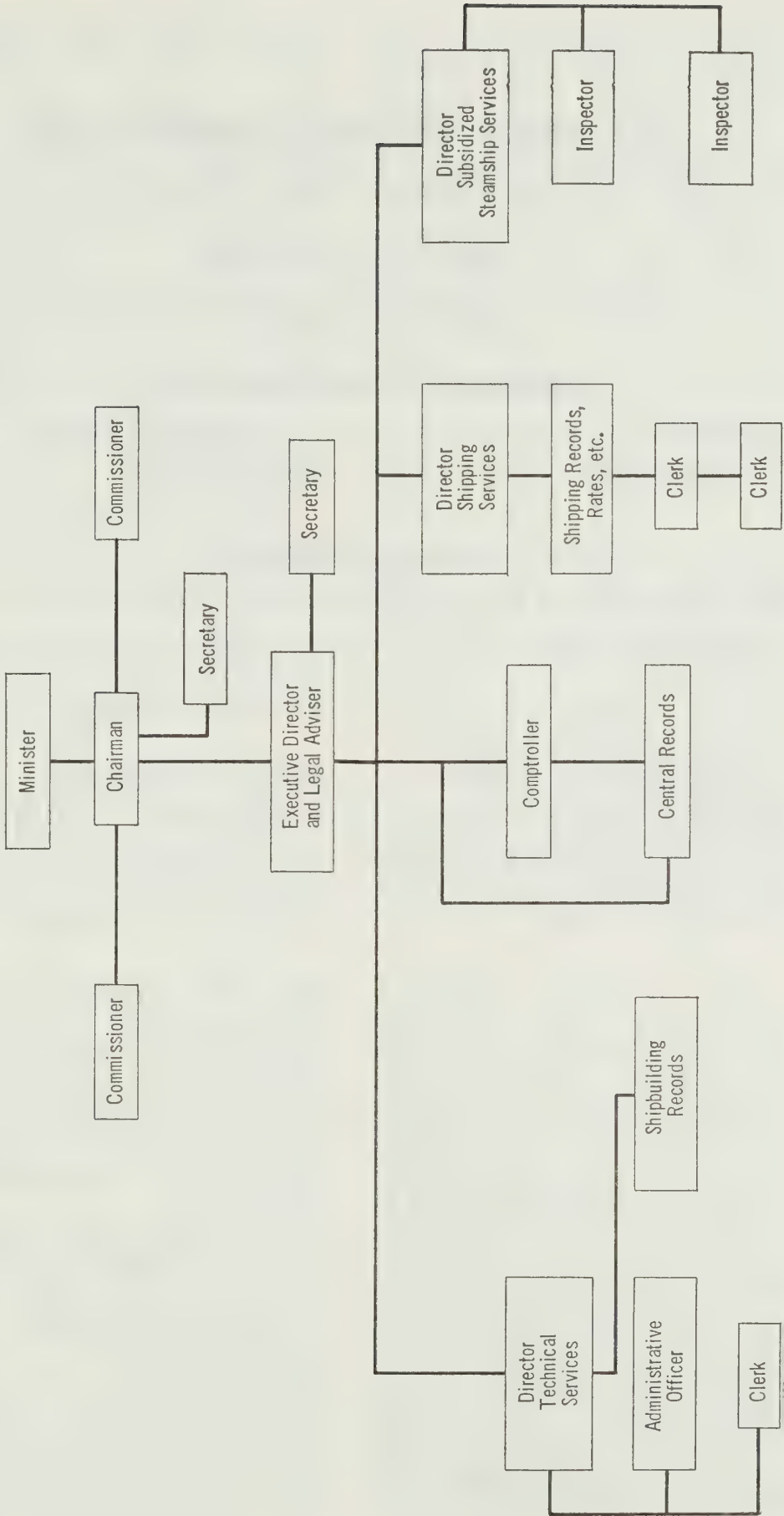
The Corporation maintains financial control of all transactions. Payments to Canadian suppliers are made only after proper certification and all final billings from suppliers are required to be supported by proof of acceptance and delivery of the supplies. The Corporation also arranges for

Government audits of the accounts of suppliers in appropriate cases.

Another function of the Corporation is to purchase from Canadian manufacturers goods, equipment and facilities which the Government of Canada contributes under the Colombo Plan and other aid programs.

While importing activities are a small proportion of the business volume of the Corporation, it does, at times undertake such transactions at the request of government departments and manufacturers.

CANADIAN MARITIME COMMISSION



CANADIAN MARITIME COMMISSION

124 O'Connor Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable J. W. Pickersgill, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Transport

Members of the Commission

Chairman Alexander Watson
Commissioners G. A. Scott
J. C. Rutledge

Principal Officers

Executive Director and Legal Adviser L. J. Leavey
Shipping Services Captain F. B. Latchmore
Comptroller N. A. Paton
Technical Officer H. K. McIntosh
Executive Assistant and
Shipbuilding Records L. C. Crosthwait
Subsidies Branch, Director Captain C. P. Balfry
Subsidies Branch, Inspector J. P. Cloutier
Subsidies Branch, Inspector Captain H. G. Coles
Shipping Records Miss B. M. Cookson

The Canadian Maritime Commission was established by *The Canadian Maritime Commission Act* (S.C., 1947, Chapter 52—now the *Canadian Maritime Commission Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 38) to “consider and recommend to the Minister from time to time such policies and measures as it considers necessary for the operation, maintenance, manning and development of a merchant marine and a shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry commensurate with Canadian maritime needs.” By the terms of its Act, the Ca-

nadian Maritime Commission is an autonomous corporation responsible to, subject to the direction of and reporting to the Minister of Transport.

Among its statutory responsibilities the Commission is directed to:

“Administer in accordance with the Regulations of the Governor in Council any steamship subventions voted by Parliament.”

Subventions are paid annually for the maintenance of a number of essential coastal steamship services. These subventions are administered under

contracts with the various operators.

A capital subsidy is paid towards the construction of commercial ships and steel trawlers administered under Regulations of the Governor in Council.

Additional duties and responsibilities of the Canadian Maritime Commission are set out in the act incorporating the Commission and in the Canadian Vessel Construction Assistance Act. Other functions are summarized hereunder:

(a) Co-ordinate shipbuilding and ship repairing requirements of the Canadian navy.

(b) Act as co-adviser of the administration of section 22 and section 673 of the Canada Shipping Act.

(c) Act in conjunction with the Department of National Defence, Canadian Commercial Corporation and shipping lines in arranging terms of carriage

and other details in connection with the overseas movement of military cargo and personnel.

(d) The determination of capital values with respect to new construction, conversion and such like for projects carried out under the Canadian Vessel Construction Assistance Act.

(e) The control and application of tax deduction monies as required under the Canadian Vessel Construction Assistance Act.

(f) Consideration of applications for flag transfer, principally in connection with the transfer of vessels used for navigation being imported to Canada.

The general activities of the Commission are handled by six branches: Comptroller, Executive, Technical Services, Steamship Subsidies, Shipping Services and Shipping Records.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Office of the President—935 LaGauchetiere St., Montreal

Minister Responsible

The Honourable J. W. Pickersgill, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Transport

Principal Officers

President and Chairman Donald Gordon, C.M.G., LL.D
Executive Vice-President N. J. MacMillan, Q.C.
Vice-President and Executive
Assistant R. H. Tarr
Vice-Presidents S. F. Dingle
E. A. Bromley
H. C. Friel, Q.C.
W. T. Wilson
J. L. Toole
A. H. Hart
J. W. Demcoe
F. A. Gaffney
M. Archer
Secretary R. T. Vaughan
Regional Vice-Presidents H. C. Grayston, Moncton, N.B.
J. A. MacDonald, Montreal, Que.
E. Wynne, Toronto, Ont.
D. V. Gonder, Winnipeg, Man.
G. R. Graham, Edmonton, Alta.

Established by *An Act to incorporate Canadian National Railway Company and respecting Canadian National Railways* (S.C., 1919, Chapter 13), brought into effect by Order in Council of January 30, 1923, the Canadian National Railways comprised at that time the old Intercolonial Railway and various eastern branch lines (all embraced in the Canadian Government Railways which were turned over to the Canadian National board for management and

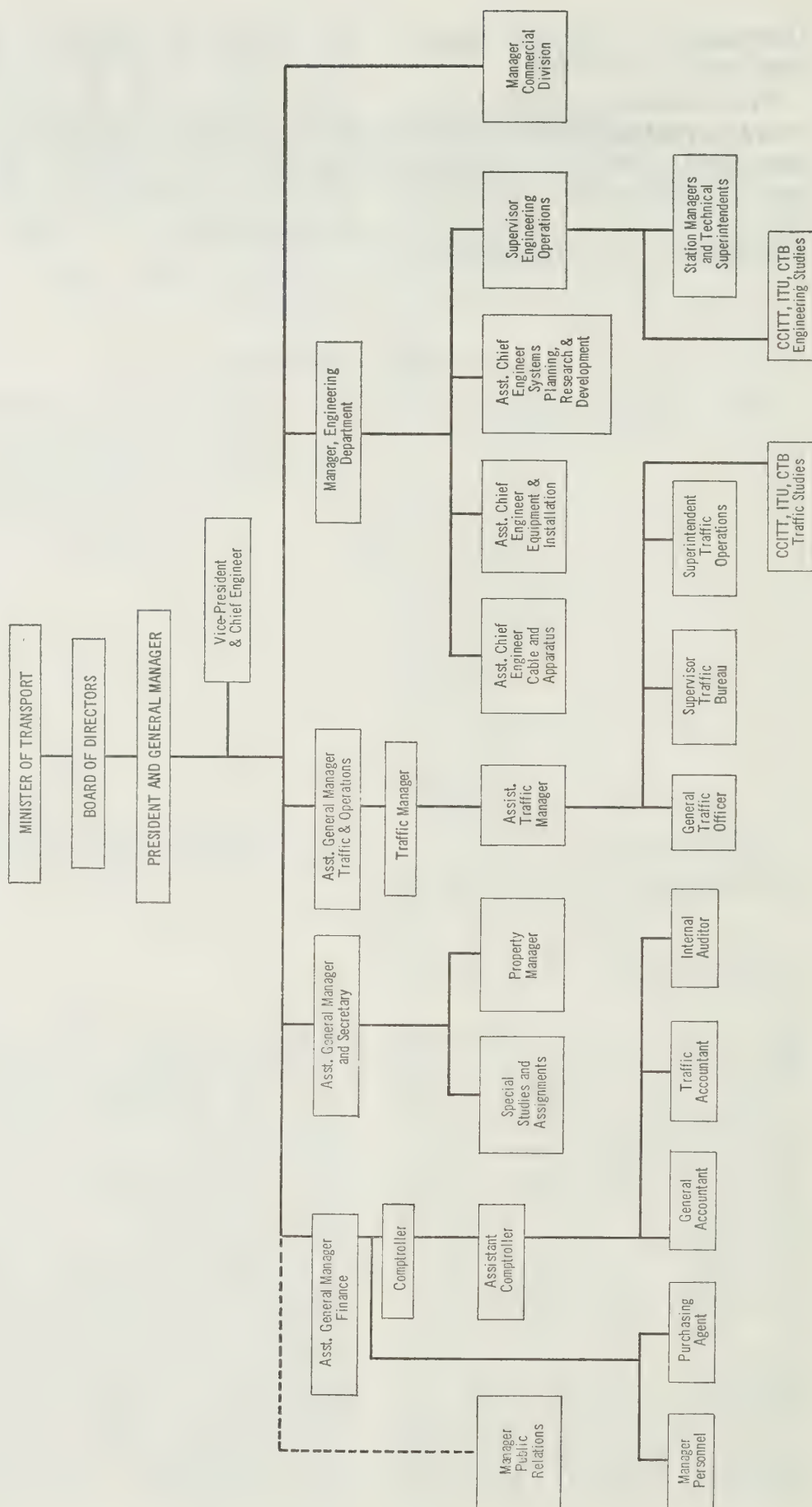
operation), the Canadian Northern Railway (1918), the Grand Trunk Pacific (1919) and the Grand Trunk Railway (1923). The Hudson Bay Railway has been operated by the Canadian National Railways for the Canadian Government since 1935 and a separate accounting is made. Additional lines have been built or acquired and are operated by the Canadian National Railways. The Newfoundland Railway was entrusted to the Canadian National Railway

Company in 1949 for operation and management.

The Canadian National Railways is controlled by a Chairman and Board of Directors and is responsible to Parliament through the Minister of Transport. The members of

the Board of Directors are: G. E. Ayers, R. A. Brown, Guy Charbonneau, J. R. Griffith, W. C. Koerner, J.-Louis Levesque, A. McD. McBain, H. J. Price, J. B. Sangster, W. G. Stewart, Q.C., C. A. Pippy.

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CANADIAN OVERSEAS TELECOMMUNICATION CORPORATION

625 Belmont Street, Montreal 3

Minister Responsible

The Honourable J. W. Pickersgill, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Transport

Principal Officers

President and General Manager....D. F. Bowie
Vice-President and Chief Engineer...R. G. Griffith
ComptrollerG. M. Waterhouse
SecretaryC. S. Gregory
Traffic Manager.....J. R. Lamb
Manager, Engineering Department ...E. Ellasen

The Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation, established by *The Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation Act* (S.C., 1949 (Second Session) Chapter 10—now the *Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 42, as amended), was created for the following purposes: (a) to establish, maintain and operate in Canada and elsewhere external telecommunication services for the conduct of public communications; (b) to carry on the business of public communications by cable, radiotelegraph, radiotelephone or any other means of telecommunication between Canada and any other place and between Newfoundland and any other part

of Canada; (c) to make use of all developments in cable and radio transmission or reception for external telecommunication services; (d) to conduct investigations and researches with the object of improving the efficiency of telecommunication services generally; and (e) to co-ordinate Canada's external telecommunication services with the telecommunication services of other parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

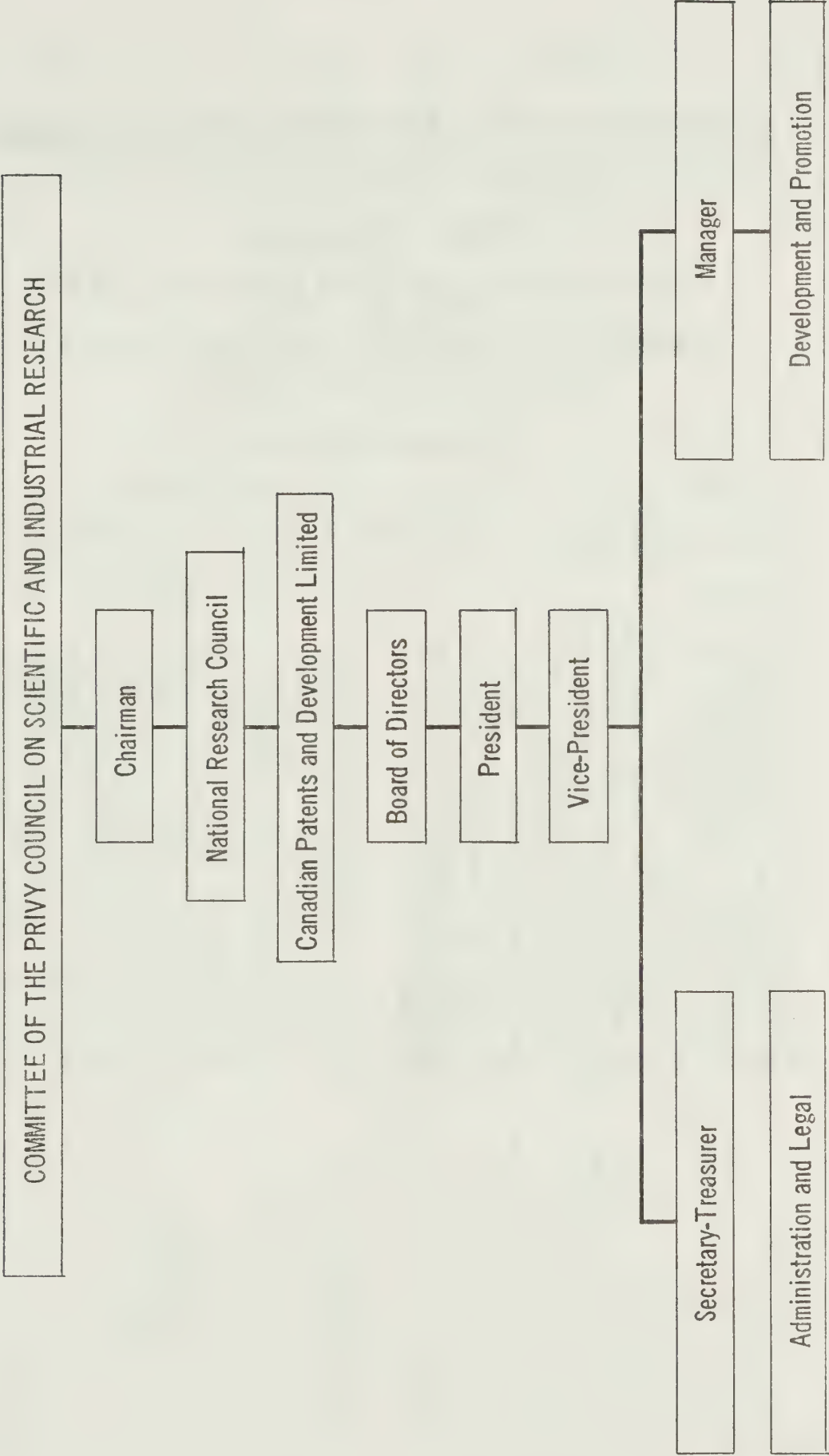
To carry out the above objectives the Corporation took over the overseas wireless communication services of the Canadian Marconi Company and the assets in Canada of Cable and Wireless Limited, a company wholly

owned by the United Kingdom Government and operating in Canada under the name of Pacific Cable Board. The acquisition by the Corporation of these assets is in keeping with the Commonwealth Telegraphs Agreement, signed on May 11, 1948. This Agreement was designed to bring about the consolidation and strengthening of the radio and cable communication system of the Commonwealth.

The Corporation also maintains offices at the following locations:

	<i>Officer in Charge</i>
St. John's Nfld.	D. M. Burke
Deer Lake, Nfld.	J. Vienneau
Corner Brook, Nfld.	C. H. Ryde
Halifax, N.S.	W. D. Fowlie
Drummondville, Quebec	D. A. McPhee
Yamachiche, Que.	T. A. Archer
Grosses Roches, Que.	R. J. Duveau
Toronto, Ont.	L. J. Logan
Winnipeg, Man.	G. H. Cunningham
Ladner, B.C.	} G. M. Atkins
Langner, B.C.	
Port Alberni, B.C.	K. L. Spark
Vancouver, B.C.	J. W. Perry
Hawaii, U.S.A.	V. A. Brown

CANADIAN PATENTS AND DEVELOPMENT LIMITED



CANADIAN PATENTS AND DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

National Research Building, Sussex Drive, Ottawa.

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Charles Mills Drury, P.C., C.B.E.,
D.S.O., Q.C., M.P.

Chairman of the Committee of the Privy Council on
Scientific and Industrial Research

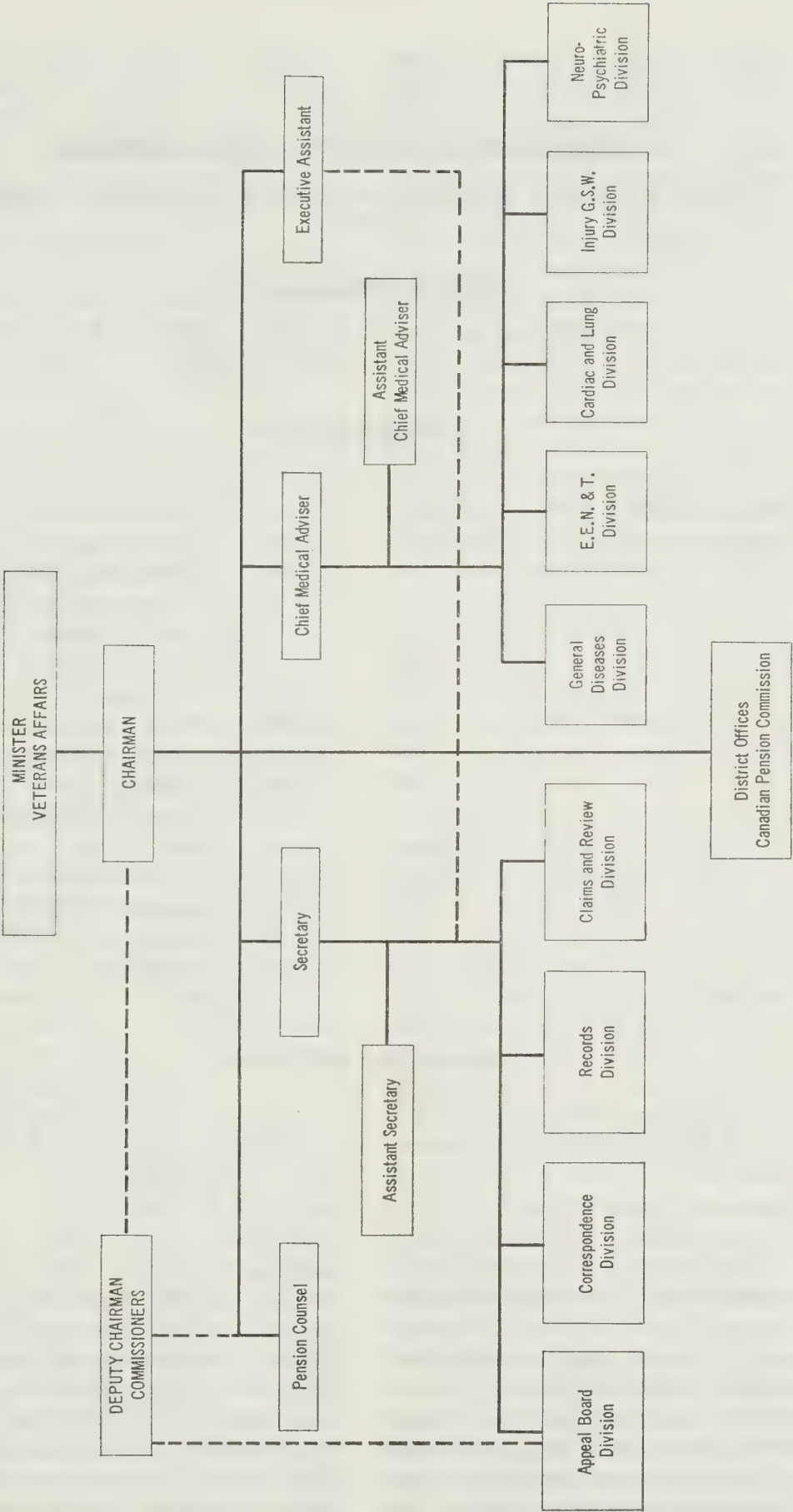
Principal Officers

President	F. T. Rosser
Vice-President	F. L. W. McKim
Secretary-Treasurer	F. R. Charles
Manager	J. R. Johnson

Canadian Patents and Development Limited is a Crown company, wholly subsidiary to the National Research Council. It was incorporated in 1947 under Part 1 of the Companies Act, 1934 (S.C., 1934, Chapter 33—now the Companies Act, R.S.C., 1952 Chapter 53). The company was set up for the purpose of obtaining patents on the inventions of scientific workers in the laboratories of the National Research Council and for promoting the use of

those inventions by industry through licensing arrangements. The operations of the Company have since been broadened to include inventions from Canadian universities and provincial research organizations, and the administration and control of inventions under the Public Servants Inventions Act. The Board of Directors is composed of representatives from industry, universities and the National Research Council.

CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION



CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION

Veterans Affairs Building, Lyon and Wellington Streets,
Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Roger Teillet, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Veterans Affairs

Commissioners

Chairman	T. D. Anderson
Deputy Chairman.....	L. A. Mutch, M.A.
Commissioners	Dr. J. A. Forrester
	J. M. Forman, D.F.C.
	N. L. Pickersgill, V.R.D.
	J. R. Painchaud, E.D., LL.B.
	Dr. J. F. Bates
	W. P. Power, B.C.L.
	S. G. Mooney, Q.C.
	Dr. U. Blier, C.D.
	C. B. Topp, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
	Dr. R. R. Laird
	D. G. Decker, B.S.W.
	W. T. Nixon
	W. D. Flatt, E.D., B.A.Sc.

Principal Officers

Secretary	A. L. Fortey, E.D., C.D.
Chief Medical Adviser.....	Dr. W. F. Brown, F.R.C.P. (Edinburgh)
Pension Counsel	P. G. Nutter

The Board of Pension Commissioners (forerunner of the Canadian Pension Commission), originally established in 1916, was the first organization created to deal solely with war pensions, the work of paying and administering pensions for war service in the

Canadian armed forces previously having been performed by the Pensions and Claims Board, Department of National Defence. *The Pension Act* (S.C., 1919, Chapter 43—now the *Pension Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 207, as amended) made statutory provision for

a Board of Pension Commissioners to consist of three members, one of whom was to be designated as Chairman, to be appointed by the Governor in Council. This Board was vested with exclusive power and authority to adjudicate upon pension claims and to award pensions for disability or death resulting from military service.

An amendment to the Act in 1933 abolished the Board of Pension Commissioners and created the Canadian Pension Commission, which was to consist of from eight to twelve members to be appointed, together with a Chairman from their number, by the Governor in Council. This Commission was given similar powers and functions to those which had been exercised by the Board of Pension Commissioners. Subsequent amendments provided for an increase in the Commission's establishment of not more than five *ad hoc* Commissioners for periods not in excess of one year and for the appointment of one of the Commissioners as Deputy Chairman.

The Commission has full unrestricted power and authority and exclusive jurisdiction to deal with and adjudicate upon all questions relating to the award, increase, decrease, suspension or cancellation of any pension under the *Pension Act* with respect to disability or death incurred on or attributable to military service with the Canadian forces since the commencement of World War I,

and to the recovering of any overpayment which may have been made. In addition it considers, under special authority contained in the *Pension Act*, applications for the supplementing to Canadian rates of pensions awarded Canadians who, legally residing in Canada at the outbreak of World War I, or World War II, served with the Imperial or allied forces during World War I, or World War II, as a consequence of which they were awarded pensions by the governments of those countries; and also considers applications the *Pension Act* at Canadian rates from such Canadians whose claims have been rejected by the Government of the country in whose forces they served.

The Commission's functions have not changed since 1933, but its duties have been enlarged. In addition to administering the *Pension Act*, it also administers the *Civilian War Pensions and Allowances Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 51, as amended) which makes provision for a number of groups who were specially engaged during World War II, including merchant seamen, auxiliary services personnel, fire-fighters who served in the United Kingdom, special constables with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, overseas welfare workers and the like.

Further duties with which the Commission has been charged include: the authorization and payment of monetary grants accompanying

certain gallantry awards granted members of the Armed Forces of Canada; adjudication upon claims for pension for injury or disease made by certain members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; expressions of opinion under the *Defence Services Pension Act*, (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 63, as amended); claims under the *Special Operators War Service Benefits Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 256), and the supplementing of pensions paid under the *Women's Royal Naval Services and the South African Military Nursing Service (Benefits) Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 297); claims made under the Civilian Government Employees (War) Compensation Order; regulations made under the Flying Accidents Compensation Order; and the administration of certain trust funds donated to the Commission for relief of urgent cases of emergency and distress.

In addition to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Commissioners, there are two main branches at head office—

a Secretariat and a Medical Advisory Branch which report directly to the Chairman. Appeal Boards of the Commission, each consisting of three Commissioners, travel throughout Canada holding sittings at various centres.

The Commission has district offices in principal cities across Canada and in London, England, with a Senior Pension Medical Examiner in charge.

In each of the district offices of the Department of Veterans Affairs (see Department of Veterans Affairs) there is a Canadian Pension Commission section with a Senior Pension Medical Examiner in charge. These offices deal directly with a pension applicant or pensioner; carry out pension medical examinations, make tentative assessments of disabilities and forward same to head office for approval; deal with matters pertaining to dependants' pensions and submit reports with recommendations to head office for consideration; and handle new claims and pension matters generally.

District Offices

District Office Addresses

Sir Humphrey Gilbert Building,
Duckworth St., E.,
St. John's, Newfoundland.
Camp Hill Hospital,
Halifax, N.S.
Dominion Building,
Queen and Richmond Sts.,
Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Lancaster Hospital,

Senior Pension Medical Examiners

Dr. J. E. Walsh

Dr. H. C. S. Elliot

Dr. Stewart MacDonald

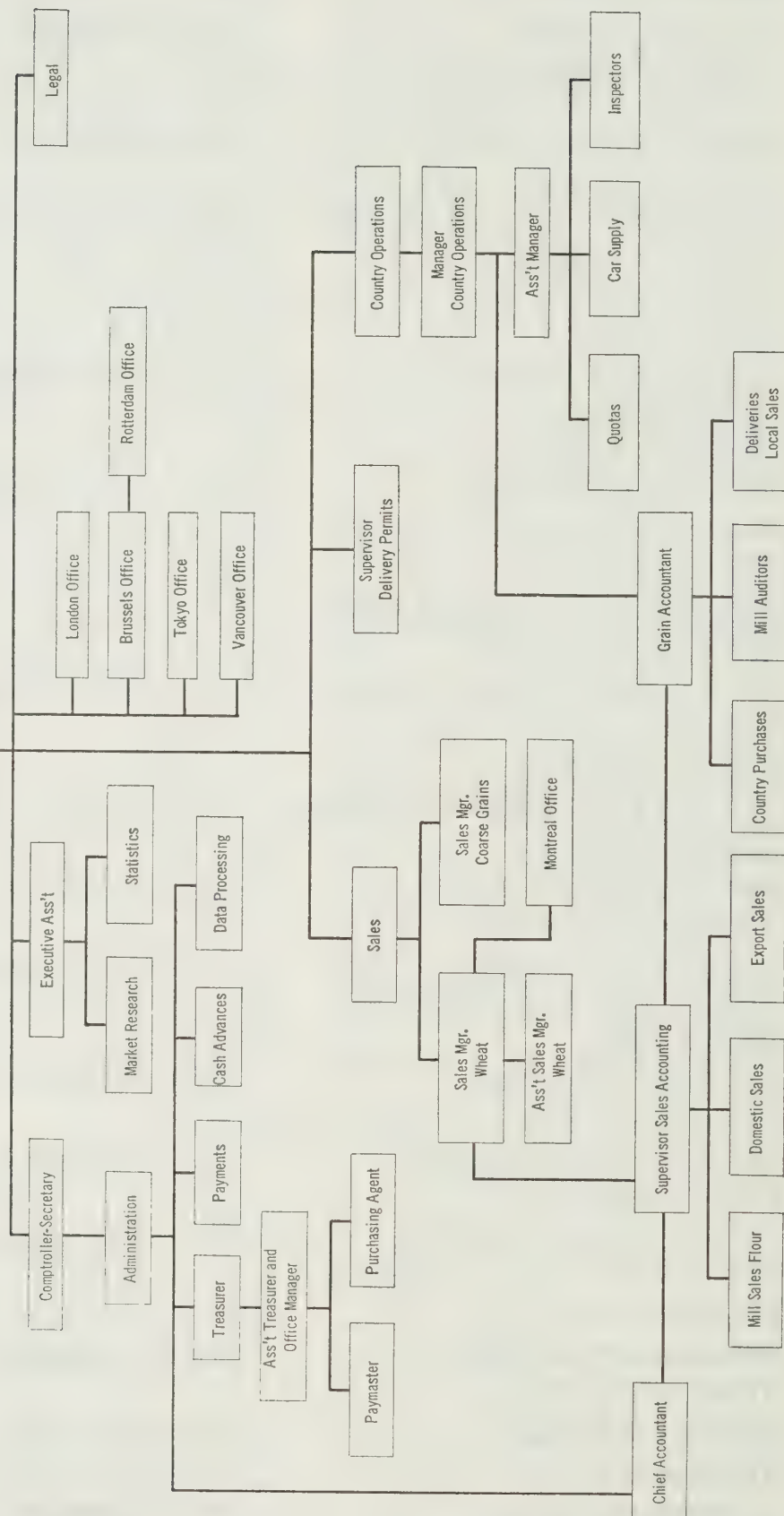
Dr. H. B. Bustin

Saint John, N.B.	
Ste. Foy Hospital,	Dr. L. Carette
2705 Blvd. Laurier,	
Ste. Foy, Quebec 10, P.Q.	
4545 Queen Mary Road,	Dr. H. Payette
Montreal 26, P.Q.	
Room M-129, National Defence	Dr. J. C. Armstrong
Medical Centre,	
Alta Vista Drive,	
Ottawa, Ontario.	
New Federal Building,	Dr. J. C. Armstrong
Clarence Street,	
Kingston, Ontario.	
Sunnybrook Hospital,	Dr. J. G. Ferguson
Toronto 12, Ontario.	
Federal Building,	Dr. A. H. Moore
Ferguson and Worthington Sts.,	
North Bay, Ontario.	
The National Revenue Building,	Dr. J. H. Hemming
Main and Caroline Sts.,	
Hamilton, Ontario.	
"A" Wing, Westminster Hospital,	Dr. W. R. Fry
London, Ontario.	
Deer Lodge Hospital,	Dr. V. J. McKenty
Winnipeg, Manitoba.	
Motherwell Building,	Dr. J. G. McLeod
Rose St. and Victoria Avenue,	
Regina, Sask.	
510 Federal Building,	Dr. C. A. Myers
Saskatoon, Sask.	
Colonel Belcher Hospital,	Dr. J. G. Fyfe
Calgary, Alta.	
Colonel Mewburn Pavilion,	Dr. C. Greenberg
University of Alberta Hospital,	
Edmonton, Alta.	
Shaughnessy Hospital,	Dr. J. M. Miller
Vancouver 9, B.C.	
Belmont Building,	Dr. E. H. Evans
Victoria, B.C.	
41 Grosvenor Street,	Dr. R. Gottlieb
London, W.1, England.	

THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD

MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD



THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD

423 Main Street, Winnipeg

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Mitchell Sharp, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

Commissioners

Chief Commissioner W. C. McNamara
Assistant Chief Commissioner W. Riddell
Commissioner W. Earle Robertson
Commissioner J. B. Lawrie

Principal Officers

Comptroller-Secretary C. E. G. Earl
Executive Assistant R. L. Kristjanson
Country Operations, Manager C. A. McLean
Sales Manager (Wheat) F. T. Rowan
Sales Manager (Coarse Grains) W. H. Cockburn
Treasurer K. C. Aseltine
Solicitor H. B. Monk
Assistant Solicitor R. W. Law

Branch Offices

Montreal Manager J. Livingston
Calgary Manager M. F. White
Vancouver Manager A. W. Cordon
London Manager D. H. Treleaven
Brussels and Rotterdam
European Representative C. C. Boxer
Tokyo, Representative in Japan J. W. Snell

The Canadian Wheat Board was established by The Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935 (S.C., 1935, Chapter 53—now the Canadian Wheat Board Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 44, as amended).

The original Act established

the Board as a marketing organization to purchase wheat from producers on a voluntary basis and to engage in the necessary marketing activities to dispose of wheat delivered to it. However, since September 27, 1943, the Board has

been the sole marketing agency for Western Canadian wheat under authorization of a Regulation approved by the Governor in Council. Similarly, since August 1, 1949, the Board has been the sole marketing agency for oats and barley as well as wheat produced in Western Canada for commercial markets.

The Board's powers include authority to buy, take delivery of, store, transfer, sell, ship or otherwise dispose of grain. Only grain produced in the designated area, which includes Manitoba, Saskatche-

wan, Alberta and the eastern part of British Columbia, and the western edge of Ontario, is purchased by the Board which controls the delivery of grain into elevators and railway cars in that area as well as the interprovincial movement and export of wheat, oats and barley generally.

The Canadian Wheat Board maintains three branch offices in Canada at Montreal, Calgary and Vancouver, in addition to overseas offices in London, Brussels, Rotterdam and Tokyo.

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CENTRAL MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION

Montreal Road, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable John R. Garland, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of National Revenue

Board of Directors

Stewart Bates, President Ottawa, Ont.
P. S. Secord, O.B.E., Vice-President . Ottawa, Ont.
R. B. Bryce Ottawa, Ont.
A. F. Laidlaw Ottawa, Ont.
J. C. Miller, Q.C. Portage la Prairie, Man.
J. F. Parkinson Ottawa, Ont.
Margaret Campbell, Q.C. Toronto, Ont.

Principal Officers

Executive Directors	H. W. Hignett H. C. Linkletter
Administration, Director	K. C. Joynes
Chief Architect and Planner	Ian R. Maclellan
Chief Accountant	C. D. Armitage
Chief Engineer	A. J. E. Smith
Comptroller	R. W. Desbarats
Economics and Statistics, Director ...	R. T. Adamson
General Counsel	A. D. Wilson
Information Division, Director	F. F. Field
Loan Insurance Division, Director ..	H. Glover
Mortgage Marketing, Director	J. K. Rae
Mortgage and Property Division, Director	L. T. Clue
Organization and Methods Division, Director	G. J. Schryer
Urban Renewal and Public Housing Division, Director	A. E. Coll

The Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation was established on January 1, 1946, by *The Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation Act* (S.C., 1945, Chapter 15—now R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 46).

The major function of the Corporation is to administer the *National Housing Act, 1954* (S.C., 1953-54, Chapter 23, as amended). Under this Act the Corporation is authorized to insure mortgage loans made by approved lenders to assist in the construction of home-owner houses, rental housing, farm housing, housing built by co-operative associations, and housing produced by home conversion. Where loans are not available from approved lenders the Corporation may make loans on its own account. It may also make loans to: (a) limited-dividend companies incorporated to construct low-rental housing; (b) primary-industries to aid in the construction of houses for employees; (c) universities to assist in providing accommodation for resident students; and (d) municipalities or municipal sewerage corporations to assist in the construction or expansion of sewage treatment projects for the control of water and soil pollution.

In the lending field the Corporation is also authorized to: (a) guarantee up to 5% of the aggregate principal amount of home improvement loans made by banks and approved installment credit agencies; (b) guarantee returns from mod-

erate rental housing projects built by life insurance companies and private investors.

The Corporation may purchase and sell insured mortgage loans, administer insured loans, make loans to approved lenders on the security of mortgages and purchase the debentures of lending institutions.

The *National Housing Act, 1954*, also empowers the Corporation to assist in the improvement of housing in Canada through: (a) participation with provincial governments in the development of serviced land for residential purposes, the construction of new housing projects and the acquisition of existing buildings in urban renewal areas and their improvement or conversion for public housing; (b) joining with municipalities on behalf of the Federal Government, in the acquisition and clearance of blighted areas for urban redevelopment; (c) construction and management of housing projects on its own account and on behalf of Federal Government departments and agencies; and (d) research into housing conditions, community planning and other activities for the betterment of residential construction, and the experimental production of materials required for either improved construction or reduction in cost of construction. The Corporation makes a careful examination and investigation into any practical proposal for increasing the volume of housing in Canada, for improving

housing conditions, and for producing housing of the required standards at lower cost.

The organizational divisions of the Corporation are: (a) the Loan Insurance Division, which carries out insurance and lending functions; (b) the Mortgage and Property Division, which handles the administration of mortgages, sales agreements and guarantees, and supervises property management; (c) the Urban Renewal and Public Housing Division, which handles the Corporation's responsibilities with regard to urban renewal studies and redevelopment and public housing; (d) the Construction Division, which is responsible for the administration of the construction programmes of the Corporation, which are at present mainly concerned with construction for the Department of National Defence and public housing built under the Federal-Provincial provision of the Act, (e) the Architectural and Planning Division which carries out the designing and planning of projects for which the Corporation is responsible; (f) the Information Division, which handles Corporation publications and information services; (g) the Economics and Statistics Division, which is responsible for all data, surveys and reports of a statistical nature prepared by the

Corporation. (h) the Organization and Methods Division who examine all aspects of the Corporation's organization, methods and procedures, and administration research.

In addition, an Advisory Group studies and advises on such aspects of housing as design, construction techniques, materials, community planning and land uses, and undertakes housing research.

The administrative units are Accounting, Budget, Costing, Internal Audit, Legal, Office Services and Personnel.

Five regional offices, located in the following cities, supervise the activities within the areas indicated: Halifax,—the Atlantic Provinces regional supervisor, J. A. Houston; Montreal,—the Province of Quebec regional director, H. St. Pierre; Toronto,—the Province of Ontario regional supervisor, H. Borland; Winnipeg,—the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and that part of the territories north of these provinces regional supervisor, T. B. Pickersgill; and Vancouver,—the Provinces of British Columbia and the Yukon Territory regional supervisor, R. G. Clauson. Local offices are established in cities and towns where the operation of the *National Housing Act, 1954*, requires an administration centre.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER OF CANADA

39 McArthur Avenue, Eastview

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Maurice Lamontagne, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State and Registrar General of Canada.

Principal Officers

Chief Electoral Officer.....Nelson Castonguay
Assistant Chief Electoral Officer....E. A. Anglin, Q.C.
Executive Assistant.....A. J. Gravelle
Chief Examiner of Election
AccountsE. Robitaille
SupervisorJ. B. Bryson

The Office of the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada as such was established by the *Dominion Elections Act* (S.C., 1920, Chapter 46—now the *Canada Elections Act*, S.C. 1960, Chapter 39. Prior to that time *The Dominion Elections Act*, 1874 (S.C., 1874, Chapter 9) assigned to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery certain of the duties now carried out by the Chief Electoral Officer.

The Canada Elections Act provides that:

In the event of a vacancy in the office of Chief Electoral Officer it shall be filled by resolution of the House of Commons.

In the event of the death of the Chief Electoral Officer while Parliament is not sitting, or of his inability or neglect to perform the duties of his office, a substitute shall, upon the application of the Secre-

tary of State, be appointed by the Chief Justice of Canada, or in his absence by the senior judge of the Supreme Court of Canada then present in Ottawa.

Upon his appointment such substitute shall exercise the powers and perform the duties of the Chief Electoral Officer in his place and stead until fifteen days after the commencement of the next following session of Parliament unless the Chief Justice of Canada, or the judge by whom the order appointing him was made, sooner directs that such order be rescinded.

In the absence of both the Chief Justice of Canada and of the judge of the Supreme Court of Canada by whom a substitute for the Chief Electoral Officer has been appointed the order appointing

such substitute may be rescinded by any other judge of the said court.

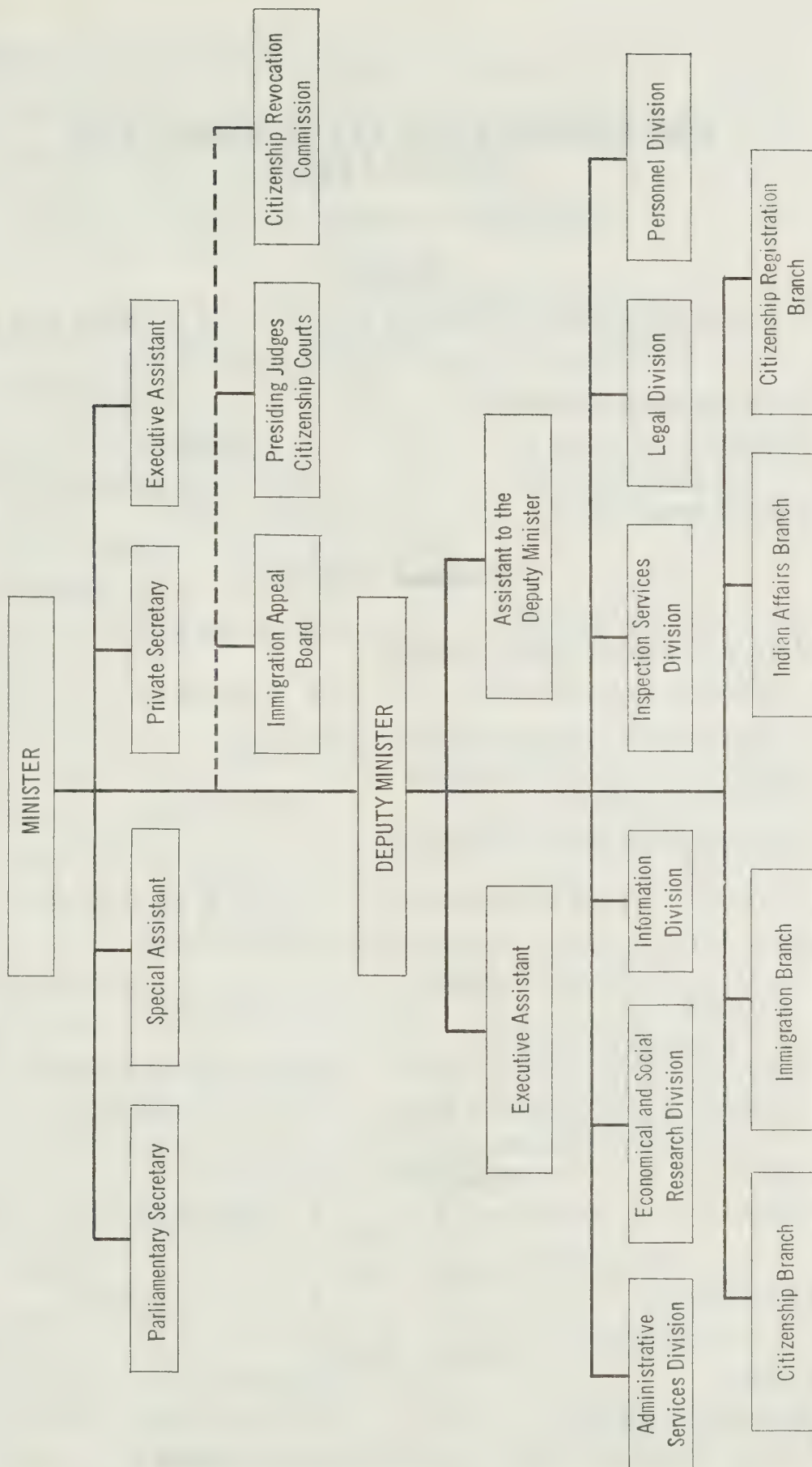
The Chief Electoral Officer is required by the Act to be compulsorily retired when he attains the age of sixty-five years, up to which time he is removeable from office only for cause in the same manner as a Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada.

The Chief Electoral Officer, in addition to exercising the powers and performing the duties with respect to elections which were formerly those of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, exercises general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of federal elections and, after an election, re-

ports to the Speaker of the House of Commons on any matters arising out of the course of the election about which, in his judgment, an account ought to be submitted to the House of Commons. In addition, throughout every election, he directs all returning officers. He is also responsible for any vote taken under the *Canada Temperance Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 30) and for the election of members of the Council of the Northwest Territories and the Council of the Yukon Territory.

For the purposes of administration the Office is divided into Administration and Accounting Divisions.

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION



DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

Citizenship Building, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable René Tremblay, P.C., B.A., M.A. (Econ.), M.P.
Minister of Citizenship and Immigration

Parliamentary SecretaryJ. C. Munro, M.P.
Executive AssistantA. J. Letendre
Private SecretaryMiss A. M. Dumont
Special AssistantPeter Bosa

Principal Officers

Acting Deputy MinisterH. M. Jones
Acting Assistant to the Deputy
MinisterE. P. Beasley

Departmental Staff and Service Divisions

Economic and Social Research

Division, DirectorZ. W. Sametz

Administrative Services Division,

DirectorJ. S. Cross

Personnel Division, A/DirectorMarian R. Harrigan

Legal Division, ChiefR. E. Williams

Inspection Services Division,

DirectorJ. K. Abbott

Area Personnel Officers

—Atlantic Area, Halifax, N.S.Miss A. M. E. Smith

—Eastern Area, Montreal, Que.J. E. R. Desjardins

—Central Area, Toronto, Ont.S. E. O'Donnell

—Western Area, Winnipeg, Man. ..A. F. Hiltz

—Pacific Area, Vancouver, B.C.T. W. Osborne

Immigration Appeal Board

ChairmanJ. C. A. Campbell

Canadian Citizenship Branch

DirectorJean Boucher

Executive AssistantH. A. Meredith

Liaison Division, ChiefJ. A. Lagassé

Regional Liaison Officers

- Eastern Region, Montreal, Que. . . Vacant
- Central Region, Toronto, Ont. . . . G. P. Allen
- Western Region, Edmonton, Alta. . J. A. Cormier

Programmes and Materials

- Division, Chief W. H. Agnew
- Carillonneur (Parliament Bldgs.) . . R. Donnell

Canadian Citizenship Registration Branch

- Registrar of Canadian Citizenship K. C. Foster
- Assistant Registrar of Canadian
Citizenship W. M. Haugan
- Administration Division,
Administrative Officer R. Labelle
- Examination Division, Supervisor Miss H. Carroll
- Presiding Judges, Citizenship Courts
 - Moncton, N.B. K. B. Carson
 - Montreal, P.Q. R. Deguire
 - Toronto, Ont. W. M. Cory
 - Ottawa, Ont. J. A. Dawson
 - Hamilton, Ont. R. H. Tugman
 - London, Ont. C. C. Carrothers
 - Winnipeg, Man. G. T. Chapman
 - Edmonton, Alta. O. W. Allen
 - Vancouver, B. C. E. V. Chown

Immigration Branch

- Acting Director D. A. Reid
- Policy and Liaison Division, Chief D. M. Sloan
- Admissions Division, Acting Chief F. C. Crossman
- Settlement Division, Chief L. M. Hunter
- Operations Division, Acting Chief J. R. Robillard
- Field and Inspectional Service, Canada
Royal Administrators
 - Atlantic Region, Halifax, N.S.
(Acting) R. M. Casselman
 - Eastern Region, Montreal, P.Q. L. R. J. Vachon
 - Central Region, Toronto, Ont. J. D. McFarlane
 - Western Region, Winnipeg, Man.
(Acting) J. B. Bissett
 - Pacific Region, Vancouver, B.C. I. R. Stirling

Indian Affairs Branch

Acting Director	J. H. Gordon
Support Services, Assistant Director	
Administration Division, Acting Senior	
Administrative Officer	C. I. Fairholm
Engineering and Construction Division,	
Chief	L. H. Wickwire
Membership and Estates Division,	
Senior Administrator	A. C. Pennington
Education Service, Assistant Director	R. F. Davey
Operations Services, Assistant Director ..	R. F. Battle
Economic Development Division, Chief ..	Jules D'Astous
Welfare Division, Chief	W. Rudnicki
Agencies Division, Chief	L. L. Brown
Field Service, Regional Supervisors	
—Maritime Region, Amherst, N.S.	F. B. McKinnon
—Quebec Region, Quebec City	R. Boulanger
—Southern Ont. Region, Toronto	T. L. Bonnah
—Northern Ont. Region, North Bay	G. S. Lapp
—Manitoba Region, Winnipeg	A. G. Leslie
—Saskatoon Region, Saskatoon	J. G. McGilp
—Alberta Region, Edmonton	L. C. Hunter
—Mackenzie District Region,	
Fort Smith, N.W.T.	N. K. Ogden
—British Columbia and Yukon Region,	
Vancouver, B.C., Indian	
Commissioner	J. B. Boys

The Department of Citizenship and Immigration was established in 1950 by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration Act (S.C., 1949 (Second Session). Chapter 16—now R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 67). This proclamation brought under one Minister and Department four Branches which dealt with closely related activities, but which had been placed in separate Departments. These four Branches—Canadian Citizenship, Canadian Citizenship Registration, Immigration, and Indian

Affairs—plus six Departmental Staff and Service Divisions (Administrative Services, Economic and Social Research, Information, Inspection Services, Legal, and Personnel, constitute the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

The functions of the Department include all matters over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction relating to naturalization, citizenship, Indian Affairs and Immigration which are not by law assigned to any other department. Some quasi-judicial

functions of the Department are performed by independent boards of tribunals, responsible to the Minister but separate from the administrative processes of the Branches. These

are: the Citizenship Revocation Commission, the Presiding Judges of the Citizenship Courts, and the Immigration Appeal Board.

Canadian Citizenship Branch

The functions of this Branch are as follows:

to encourage more effective citizenship on the part of all Canadians through a better understanding of their role as citizens in a democratic society and through the assumption of individual responsibilities as citizens; and to encourage programmes and projects on the part of agencies, organizations and groups, designed to bring about mutual understanding and co-operation among groups in Canada, and to facilitate the integration of Indians and immigrants into Canadian life.

The Branch offers free services, upon request, to agencies, organizations and groups interested in citizenship, intergroup relations and integration. The services include information on available resources; educational and programme materials; professional advice and assistance on projects, pro-

grammes, conferences, training sessions and meetings. Under arrangements with provincial Departments of Education, the Citizenship Branch provides free textbooks and pays fifty per cent of the amount expended by the provinces towards the teaching costs of language classes for immigrants.

The Branch also accumulates information on the various ethnic groups in Canada, concerning their history, activities and contributions to Canadian life; and it assembles documentation on the aims, activities and structure of ethnic and other voluntary organizations in Canada.

The work of the Branch in Ottawa is carried on by the Liaison Division and the Programmes and Materials Division. There are eleven Field Offices established at key centres across Canada, including three Regional H.Q. Offices.

Canadian Citizenship Registration Branch

The Canadian Citizenship Act defines those who are Canadian citizens, natural-born or other than natural-born and sets forth the qualifications for citizenship.

The Citizenship Registration Branch administers the Canadian Citizenship Act and,

through its Courts of Canadian Citizenship, processes about fifty per cent of the applications for citizenship filed by aliens. The other fifty per cent is handled by some 360 provincially operated Courts and other specially appointed Courts in certain remote

areas of Canada. The Branch issues certificates of Canadian citizenship to persons acquiring citizenship, provides Canadian citizens with certificates of proof of Canadian citizenship, registers the births of children born abroad and whose parents are Canadian

citizens, and handles the revocation and resumption of Canadian citizenship.

The Branch consists of the Administration Division and the Examination Division at Ottawa H. Q., and nine Citizenship Courts established at key centres across Canada.

Immigration Branch

It has been the policy to foster the growth of the population of Canada by bringing into Canada people who can fit into the country's economic and social structure, to help these immigrants as they settle into the Canadian community, and to play a part in the refugee problem of the world.

The Immigration Branch, under the provisions of the Immigration Act, administers all matters related to the encouragement of immigration and the selection of immigrants; the examination of tourists and other travellers seeking entry into Canada; the exclusion or deportation of prohibited or undesirable persons and the settlement of immigrants. It maintains a staff to develop sources of immigration, to provide prospective immigrants with adequate information and reference material about Canada and employment opportunities in Canada, and to give immigrants advice and financial assistance as they establish themselves in Canada.

The Branch maintains a close relationship with Federal and Provincial Government

Departments, and organizations and private groups concerned with immigration activities.

The work of the Branch at Ottawa H.Q. is carried on by four divisions: Policy and Liaison, Admissions, Settlement and Operations.

The Canadian Field Service is divided into five regions. Each region operates independently of the others but is directly responsible to Branch H.Q. at Ottawa for the proper application of the Immigration Act and Regulations and the satisfactory establishment of immigrants. There are approximately 350 ports of entry across Canada; of these, more than 100 are staffed by full-time Immigration Officers. At the remaining ports, Customs Officers act as ex-officio Immigration Officers.

The Immigration Branch also maintains 32 offices abroad. These posts are responsible for the development and identification of the immigration potential through publicity by films, posters, lecture tours, office interviews and counselling; the selection of suitable and desirable immigrants; and, the issue of visas.

Indian Affairs Branch

The primary function of the Indian Affairs Branch is to administer the affairs of the Indians of Canada and to assist them to manage their own affairs in a manner that will enable them to become increasingly self-supporting and integrated into the Canadian community. To achieve this end the Branch is required to administer the provisions of the Indian Act, the most important of which are the definition and registration of Indians, the management of reserves and surrendered lands, the descent of property, administration of wills and distribution of property on intestacy, the management of Indian monies, the making of regulations affecting Indians and their reserves, the election of Chiefs and Councillors and the establishment of Councils' authority, the operation of the Revolving Loan Fund, and the establishment and operation of schools on reserves.

The Branch also operates programmes in social welfare, which include the provisions of public assistance to the needy, rehabilitation of handicapped persons, and care of neglected children; in economic development, which in-

clude the placement of Indians in employment, the promotion of agriculture, the fostering of Indian enterprises, home industries and handicrafts, the management of fur, fish and wildlife resources, and the development of economic surveys and studies; in community development, which include leadership training courses, the organization of Homemakers' Clubs and the development of Band Councils; and, finally, in the improvement of the physical aspects of Indian communities through the provision of better homes, roads and related works and services.

The Indian Affairs Branch works closely with other Federal, Provincial and Municipal agencies, not only to avoid duplication of effort but also to encourage the extension of certain essential services to the Indians.

To carry on these several functions, administration is carried out through a headquarters staff at Ottawa consisting of the Support Services, the Education Services and the Operations Services. In the field, there are nine Regional H.Q. offices and 88 agencies, each agency being responsible for one or more reserves and bands.

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OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY

Confederation Bldg. Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Walter L. Gordon, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Finance.

Principal Officers

Comptroller of the Treasury H. R. Balls
Asst. Comptroller of the Treasury J. O. Hodgkin
Director of Accounting Services H. W. Johnson
Director of Audit Services G. H. Cheney
Director of Authorities W. L. Parr
Director of Administrative Services... S. Cloutier
Chief of Operations and Methods B. A. MacDonald
Chief of Inspection Services H. L. Rock

The Comptroller of the Treasury is an officer of the Department of Finance appointed by the Governor in Council. Under the authority of the Financial Administration Act he has the statutory responsibility of ensuring that no payment out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund is made for a purpose not authorized by or in excess of an amount appropriated by parliament and that all relevant executive regulations are observed. For this purpose, he conducts a pre-audit of all payments. He also provides a cheque issue and accounting service for all departments and is responsible for the preparation of the Public Accounts and other financial statements of the government.

The Accounting Services Branch advises on the formulation of accounting policy, the accounting aspects of legislation, and the development of accounting practices and procedures; prepares forecasts of cash requirements of the government; maintains the centralized fiscal accounting records of the government relating to revenue, appropriations, expenditures and assets and liabilities of Canada, and prepares the annual Public Accounts of Canada and the government accounts section of the Budget White Paper.

The Audit Services Division is responsible for providing service to all departments and Chief and Regional Treasury Officers in all cases where

there is a requirement and a request for specialized cost audit service, or for advice and information in regard to cost phases of contract negotiations.

The Authorities Branch advises on matters relating to the drafting, interpretation and/or application of Statutes, appropriations, vote items, expenditure and other authorities, regulations, and contract terms and conditions; and publishes the Treasury Manual of Financial Authorities and Procedures.

The Administrative Services Branch is responsible for the normal administrative functions involved in operating the Office (personnel, staff requirements, central registry, stationery and supplies, etc.) and for the supervision of Regional Treasury Offices and the co-ordination of joint services provided by District Treasury Offices.

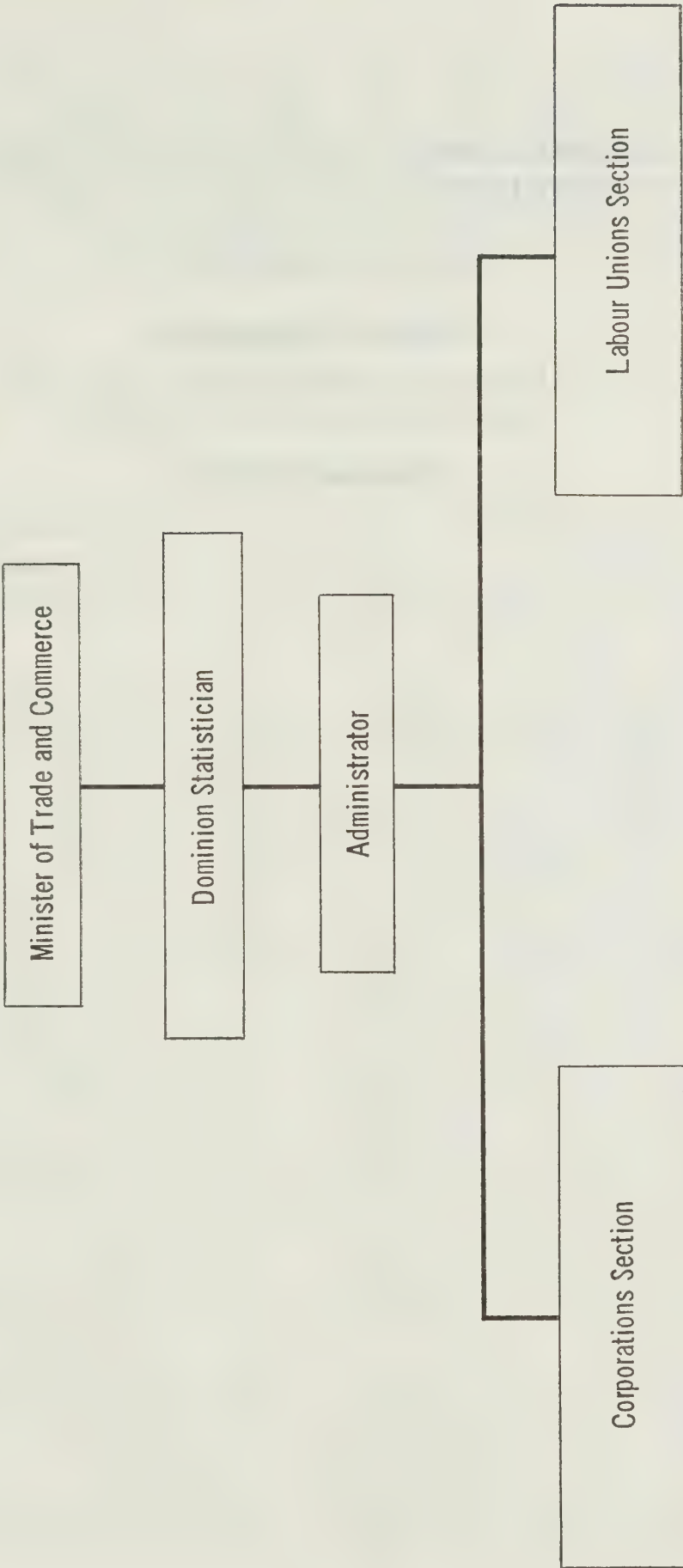
The Operations and Methods

Branch is responsible for planning and advising on procedures relating to new legislation: studying, and where advisable recommending, revisions and changes in present and new techniques and equipment including those in the field of electronic data processing and advising on their use in Treasury.

The Inspection Branch is responsible for reviewing the operations of Treasury Offices and making special investigations; reporting findings and making recommendations which would improve efficiency and promote economy.

Departmental Treasury Officers are attached to all departments of Government in Ottawa and District and Regional Offices are operated in most of the major cities across Canada where they exercise a control over disbursements and provide an accounting service to departmental units.

CORPORATIONS AND LABOUR UNIONS RETURNS ACT ADMINISTRATION



CORPORATIONS AND LABOUR UNIONS RETURNS ACT ADMINISTRATION

% The Dominion Statistician
Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa.

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Mitchell Sharp, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

Principal Officers

Dominion StatisticianW. E. Duffett
AdministratorD. A. Traquair
Corporations Section, ChiefF. X. Wildgen
Labour Unions Section, Chief

The Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act (P.C. 1962-1837) was passed by Parliament in April 1962 and came into force on January 1, 1963. The administration of this Act is quite separate from the operations of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics but is the responsibility of the Dominion Statistician. The purpose of the Act is to provide for the reporting of financial and other statistics relating to the affairs of corporations and labour unions carrying on activities in Canada in order to obtain a better understanding of the extent and affect of foreign ownership and affiliation on Canadian industry and labour unions.

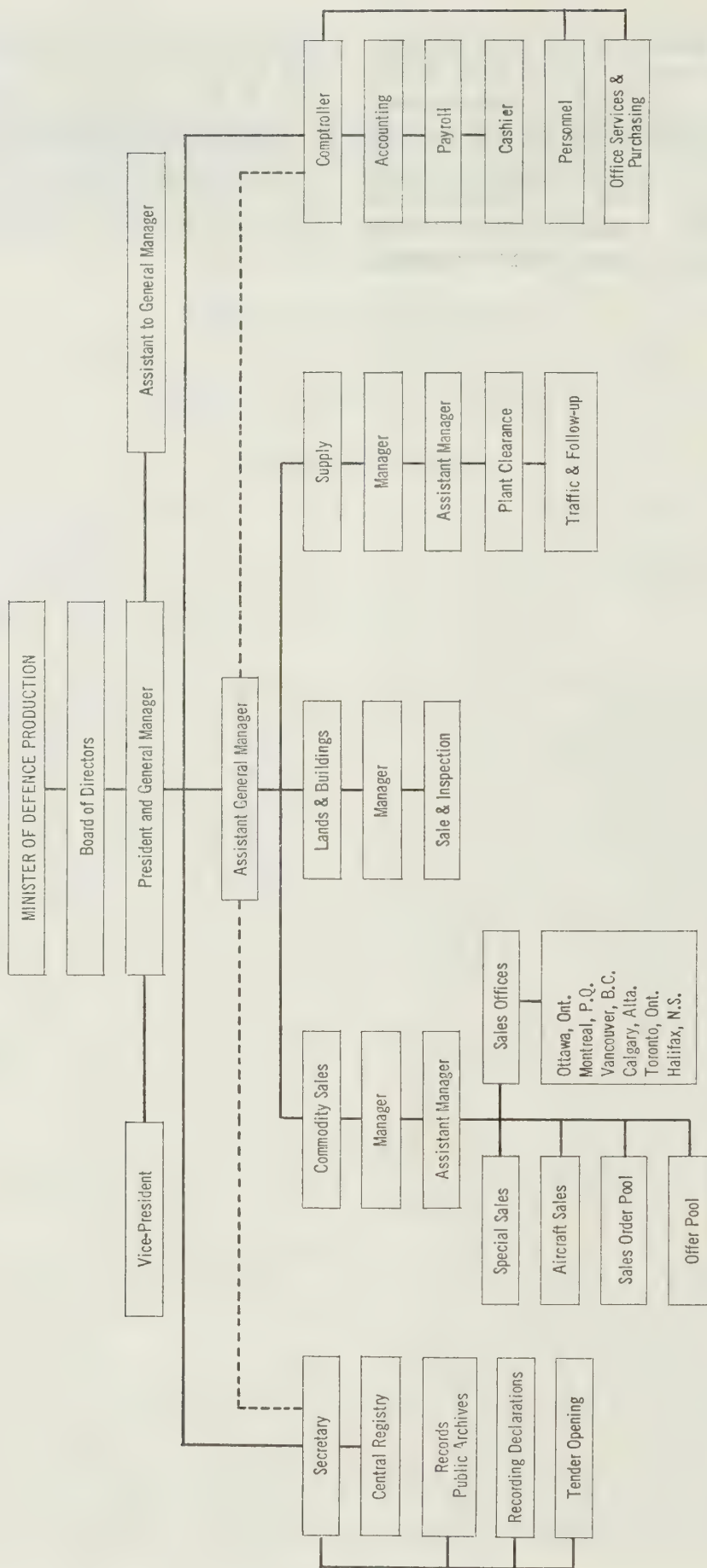
Information, under Part I Section A, deals with corporations, their incorporation, capital stock and distribution of shares, names and nationality of directors and officers,

investments in other corporations and is available to the public through the office of the Secretary of State. Financial and certain specific information on payments abroad collected under Section B is "privileged" and may be made available only to "persons employed in or occupying a position of responsibility in the service of Her Majesty" for specified purposes. All corporations doing business in Canada with annual gross revenues of more than \$500,000 or assets of more than \$250,000 must report under the Act.

Part II Section A of the Act, covering labour unions, requires information on the names and addresses of the unions, their constitution, the name and address, nationality or citizenship of each officer and employee of the union resident in Canada, sex distribution of membership and the

name and address of each employer with which the union has a collective agreement, and is available to the public through the Department of Labour. Part II Section B covering unions' financial statements and other specific

information is "privileged" in the same way as Part I Section B information relating to corporations. All labour unions in Canada having a membership over 100 are required to report annually under this Act.



CROWN ASSETS DISPOSAL CORPORATION

219 Argyle Avenue, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable C. M. Drury, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Industry and of Defence Production

Principal Officers

President and General Manager.....Louis Richard
Vice-PresidentG. W. Hunter
Assistant General Manager.....I. M. Mackinnon
SecretaryM. J. Ellsworth
ComptrollerL. M. Mondor

The Crown Assets Disposal Corporation (originally established as War Assets Corporation) was created by *The Surplus Crown Assets Act* (S.C., 1944-45, Chapter 21, as amended—now the *Surplus Crown Assets Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 260) primarily for the disposal of Crown assets becoming surplus owing to the termination of the War, but its powers, duties and functions extended to other surplus assets. The Corporation is now charged with the disposal of assets which are surplus to the requirements of the Crown and any other matters which relate to this function.

The Corporation consists of the divisions of Commodity

Sales, Lands and Buildings, and Supply.

The Commodity Sales Division deals with surplus goods and materials referred to the Corporation.

The Lands and Buildings Division is concerned with real property.

The Supply Division inspects inventories of assets declared surplus to the Corporation, classifies and stores certain specific materials and clears for sales action reports of surplus received in connection with certain governmental activities.

The Corporation maintains branch offices in Halifax, N.S., Toronto, Ont., Calgary, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C., in addition to its head office in Ottawa.

**OFFICE OF THE
CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY**

262 Wellington St., Ottawa

Custodian

The Honourable Maurice Lamontagne, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State and Registrar General of Canada.

Deputy Custodian

Jean Miquelon, Q.C.

Assistant Deputy Custodian

Maurice Robitaille

Order in Council P.C. 755 of April 14, 1920, made under The Treaties of Peace Act, 1919 (chapter 30 S.C. 1919, Second Session), designated the Secretary of State of Canada to succeed the Minister of Finance as Custodian of Enemy Property. The pertinent legislation presently is The Trading with the Enemy (Transitional Powers) Act (chapter 24 S.C. 1947), a schedule to which contains the Revised Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy (1943), as amended by that statute and as they continue in force now. These Regulations with respect to World War II were originally established by order in council P.C. 2512 of September 5, 1939, made under the War Measures Act (now chapter 288 R.S.C. 1952).

The Secretary of State is appointed Custodian to receive, hold, manage, release, dispose of and otherwise deal with all property that is reported to him, received or controlled by him or vested in him by virtue of the Regulations. After the war, enemy assets vested in the Custodian are either confiscated, liquidated and the proceeds of their liquidation used to pay compensation to Canadians in respect of war claims, or released to their former owners, in accordance with post-war statutes and orders in council adopted, partly at least, pursuant to peace treaties and other international agreements.


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graph TD
    MP[MINISTER OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION] --> BD[Board of Directors]
    MP --> PGMP[President and General Manager]
    MP --> ASPT[Assistant to the President (Technical)]
    MP --> SAP[Special Assistant to the President]
    
    ASPT --> EBranch[Engineering Branch]
    ASPT --> TBranch[Treasurer's Branch]
    ASPT --> SBranch[Secretary's Branch]
    
    EBranch --> CE[Chief Engineer]
    EBranch --> ACE[Asst. Chief Engineer]
    
    CE --> ROffices[Regional Offices  
Halifax  
Montreal  
Toronto  
Vancouver  
Paris]
    CE --> E1[Engineer i/c European Foreign Aid Projects]
    CE --> E2[Engineer i/c Army, Navy D.R.B. Projects]
    CE --> E3[Engineer i/c Army Special Projects]
    CE --> E4[Engineers i/c Special Projects]
    
    TBranch --> T[Treasurer]
    T --> PGC[Progress Claims and Commitment Control]
    T --> PGAA[Pay & General Accounts]
    
    SBranch --> SLA[Secretary & Legal Advisor]
    SLA --> AS1[Asst. to the Secretary]
    SLA --> AS2[Asst. Secretary]
    AS2 --> Stats[Statistics]
    AS2 --> CR[Central Registry]
    AS2 --> MS[Mail Services]
    SLA --> CD[Contracts Division]
    SLA --> LD[Legal Division]
    SLA --> ID[Insurance Division]
    SLA --> CE2[Construction Engineer]
    CE2 --> FS[Field Supervisors]
    CE2 --> AA[Admin. Asst.]
    CE2 --> LEL[Engineers i/c RCAF Projects]
    CE2 --> LEL2[Liaison Engineer with RCAF (Project Groups)]
    
    SAP --> PBranch[Personnel Branch]
    PBranch --> RAS[Recruitment - Selection-Assignments]
    PBranch --> TDL[Training and D.C.L. Library]
    PBranch --> EB[Employee Benefits]
    PBranch --> OS[Office Services]
    PBranch --> OC[Organization and Classification]
    PBranch --> TP[Typing Pool]
  
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DEFENCE CONSTRUCTION (1951) LIMITED

No. 4 Building, 56 Lyon Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable C. M. Drury, P.C., Q.C., M.P.,
Minister of Industry and of Defence Production

Board of Directors

R. G. Johnson

G. W. Hunter

M. H. Lamoureux

W. H. Huck

J. P. Stirling

Principal Officers

President and General Manager ... R. G. Johnson

Chief Engineer..... J. P. Stirling

Secretary J. D. Jennison

Treasurer N. Tokaryk

Defence Construction (1951) Limited, which began operations as a Crown company called Defence Construction Limited on November 22, 1950, was established under its present name on July 12, 1951, to carry out the construction and acquisition of defence projects.

The four Branches of the Company are the Engineering, Secretary's, Treasurer's, and Personnel.

The Company is primarily responsible for the calling and review of all tenders and the supervision of the actual work in the field. This covers five broad phases or types of work which fall into these categories: (a) defence projects in Canada for the Department of National Defence; (b) all

defence projects in France for the Department of National Defence under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization agreement (neither (a) nor (b) include Department of National Defence housing projects nor runways); (c) maintenance and repair contracts at Department of National Defence sites throughout Canada; (d) defence construction contracts for the U.S. Government in Canada; (e) advice and assistance on the following programmes:—

1. Capital assistance projects for the Department of Defence Production.
2. Projects for the External Aid Office of the Department of External Affairs.

The Engineering Branch is responsible for the overall

liaison with officials of the Department of National Defence and Service officers in connection with all engineering problems (both administrative and technical) arising out of the award and supervision of the work.

The Secretary's Branch supervises the compilation and award of all contracts covering defence projects and the various types of consultant contracts. All statistics issued by the Company emanate from this Branch, and the control and regulation of administrative procedures and operations is under its jurisdiction. The Branch is also responsible for advising the Company on all legal matters.

The Treasurer's Branch deals with: (a) the preparation of annual estimates and the control of all expenditures against such estimates; (b)

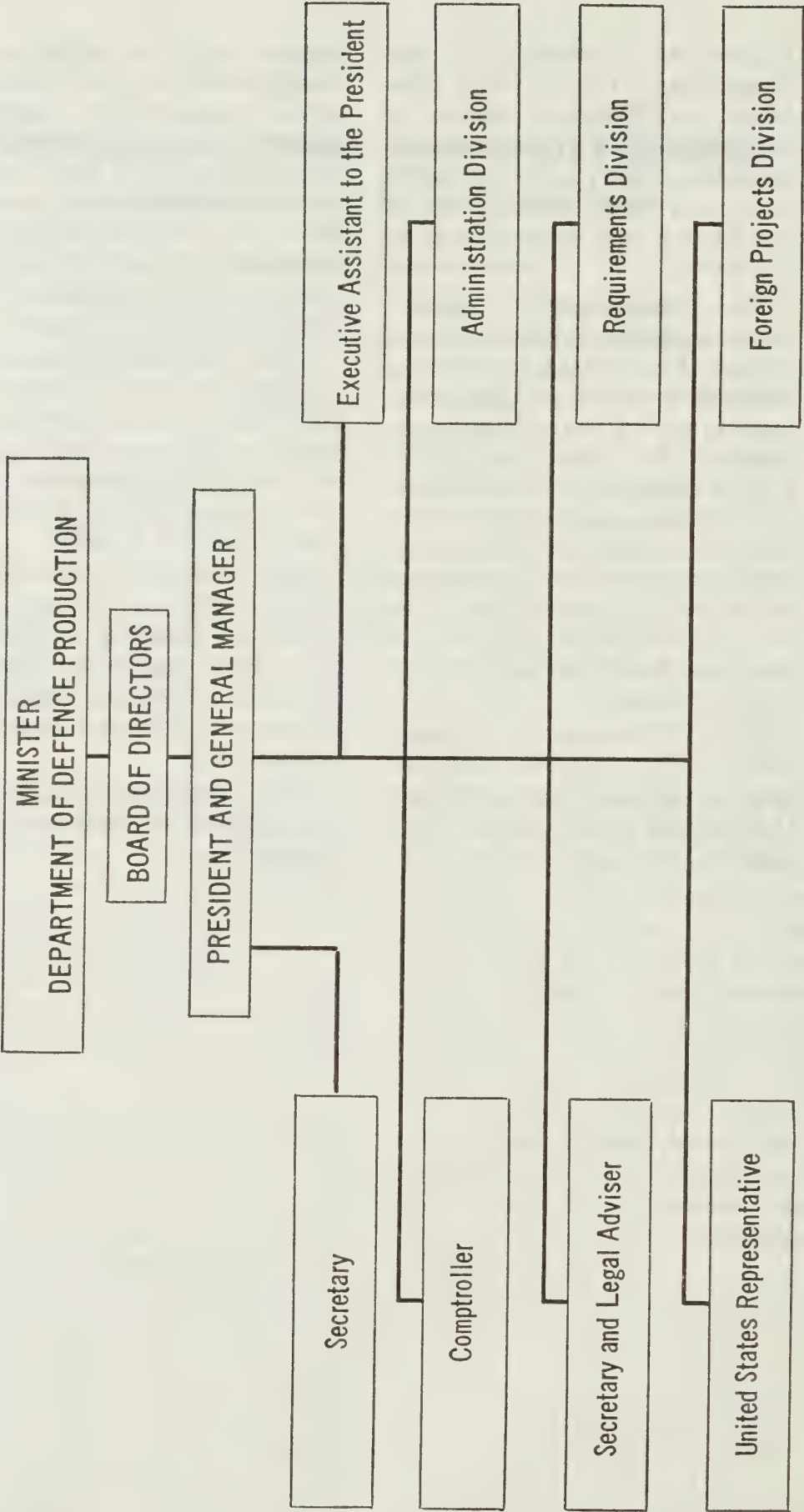
liaison with the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury with respect to payments under defence construction projects and the audit of the various construction projects; and (c) the handling and control of all security deposits submitted by contractors bidding on defence projects.

The Personnel Branch is responsible for advising on staff relations and the administration of personnel including recruiting, selection, classification, training, promotion and employee benefits.

The Company maintains a head office in Ottawa and offices in Canada at Halifax, N.S.; Montreal, P.Q.; Toronto, Ontario; Winnipeg, Manitoba; Edmonton, Alberta; and Vancouver, B.C.

The Company also maintains offices in Paris and Metz, France.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION

No. 2 Building, 70 Lyon Street, Ottawa 4

Minister

The Honourable C. M. Drury, C.B.E., D.S.O., Q.C., M.P.,
Minister of Industry and of Defence Production

Executive Assistant to the Minister . . F. M. Wanklyn

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister.....G. W. Hunter
Assistant Deputy Minister.....W. H. Huck
Assistant Deputy MinisterD. B. Mundy
Executive Assistant to the Deputy
MinisterW. J. Mulock
Aircraft Branch, Director.....D. L. Thompson
Electronics Branch, DirectorJ. S. Glassford
Shipbuilding Branch, Director.....J. C. Rutledge
Armament Branch, DirectorC. L. Muir
Machine Tool Branch, Director.....R. Mosher
General Purchasing Branch,
DirectorD. M. Erskine
Emergency Supply Planning Branch,
DirectorJ. C. Morrison
Financial Adviser.....R. M. Keith
ComptrollerG. F. Wevill
SecretaryJ. J. Tevlin
Legal Branch, Director.....F. F. Waddell
Administration Branch, Director....H. R. Kotlarsky
Economics and Statistics Branch,
Directorvacant
Industrial Security Branch,
DirectorL. C. Cragg

The Department of Defence Production was established in April of 1951 by *The Defence Production Act* (S.C., 1951, Chapter 4—now the *Defence Production Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 62, as amended by

S.C., 1955, Chapter 52). Its precursor was the Department of Munitions and Supply (established in 1940) which was responsible for the procurement of military supplies. Its functions were absorbed

by the Department of Reconstruction and Supply in December, 1945, and in February, 1947, the procurement functions of the latter Department were transferred to the Department of Trade and Commerce which carried them out through the Canadian Commercial Corporation. This situation continued until the establishment of the Department of Defence Production.

Under the *Defence Production Act*, the Minister has exclusive authority to buy or otherwise acquire defence supplies and construct defence projects required by the Department of National Defence, and may perform similar acts for associated governments with the authorization of the Governor in Council. The Act also provides for the mobilization, conservation, and co-ordination of Canadian economic and industrial facilities; for incorporation of companies; for stockpiling essential materials; for capital assistance; and for entering into contracts to meet the requirements of the defence programme.

The Department has five production branches responsible for the procurement of defence items for which special production facilities are required or which involve special military specifications. These branches are Aircraft, Armament Electronics, Machine Tool, and Shipbuilding. In general, each of the production branches reviews the facilities available for proposed contracts, investigates

the advisability of subcontracting, places contracts and handles all contractual matters relating to the purchase of defence items and follows up the progress of production.

In addition, each of the production branches is responsible for implementation, within its sphere in the defence industry, of Production Sharing Program plans and procedures which have been agreed between the U.S. and Canadian governments.

Procurement of items for which specialized facilities are not required is handled by the General Purchasing Branch. The Branch has four major divisions—Division No. 1 is responsible for hardware and tools, electrical equipment, hospital, medical and dental supplies and equipment, photographic supplies and equipment, and scientific instruments; Division No. 2 handles food and catering services, furniture, lumber and wood products, paper and paper products, recreational equipment, fuels, petroleum products, waxes, soaps, and disinfectants; Division No. 3 buys vehicles and their spare parts and accessories, tires, hose and rubber products, plumbing, heating and air conditioning equipment, industrial, road building and maintenance equipment, garage equipment and batteries; the fourth Division is responsible for the procurement of clothing and textiles.

The Branch also has a number of district purchasing

offices located in various centres across Canada. The main function of these offices is to purchase food and other defence supplies and services of a local or urgent nature which are required by the Armed Forces units stationed in the vicinity of the offices. These offices are located in the following cities: St. John's, Nfld.; Halifax, N.S.; Saint John, N.B.; Quebec and Montreal, P.Q.; Ottawa, Toronto and London, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Regina, Sask.; Calgary and Edmonton, Alta.; and Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.

An Emergency Supply Planning Branch has been established within the Department to undertake the planning and organization necessary to permit a War Supplies Agency to come into existence immediately should a nuclear attack be made on this country.

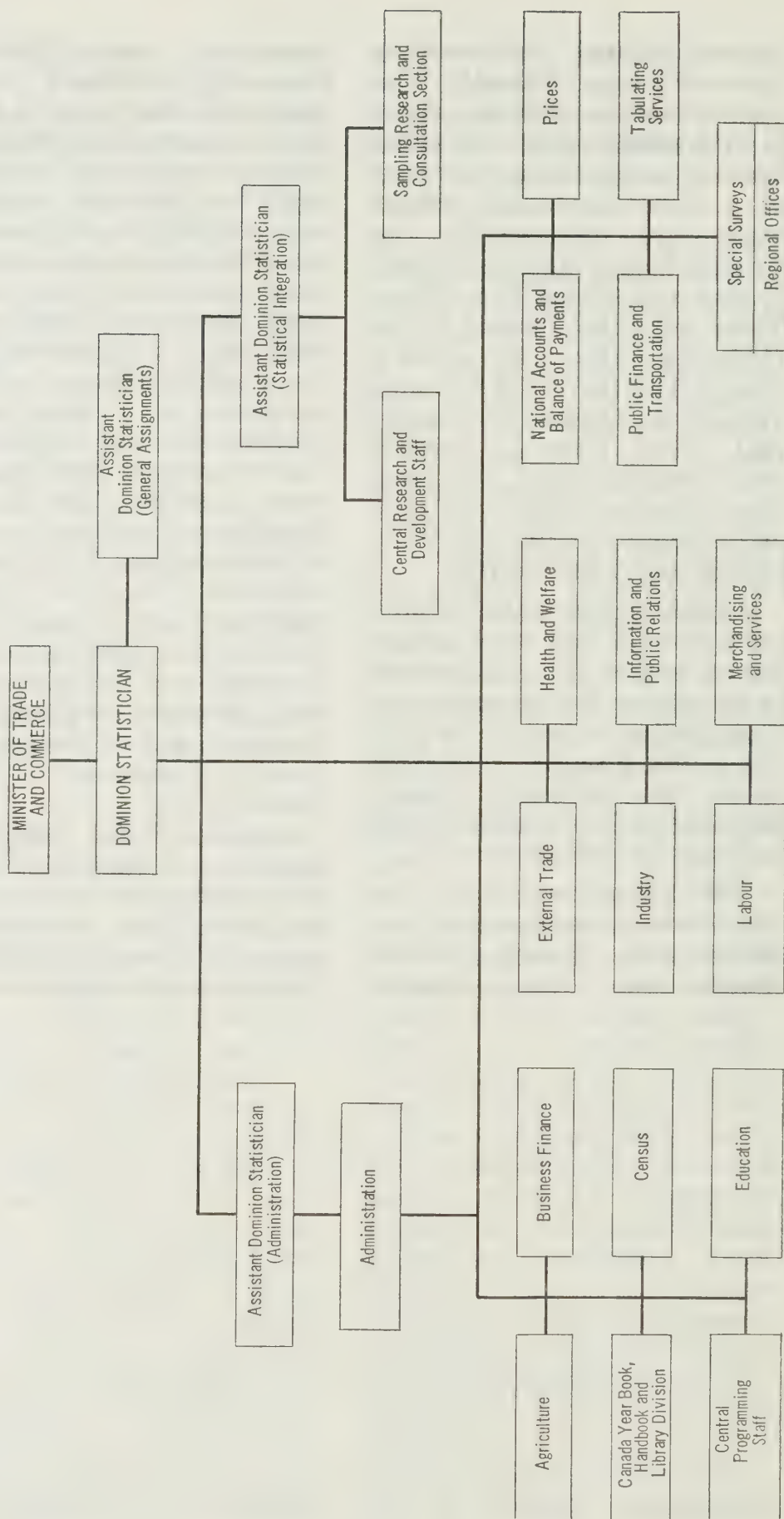
The Department also has the following service and administration branches: Administration; Comptroller's;

Economics and Statistics; Financial Adviser's which deals with the financial policy of departmental activities including allowable rates of profit on defence contracts, contract settlement, insurance requirements on contracts and other related matters; Industrial Security; Legal; and Secretary's. A Secretariat in the Deputy Minister's Office performs a co-ordinating function for the Department.

In order to handle procurement outside Canada, the Department maintains offices in Washington, D.C., with a sub-office at the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, U.S.A., and in London, England, with sub-offices in Paris, France; Koblenz, West Germany; and at the Renfrew Airport, Renfrewshire, Scotland.

In addition, the Department maintains in the United States under the administration of the Washington office a small group of Production Sharing Program field representatives.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa.

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Mitchell Sharp, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

Principal Officers

Dominion StatisticianWalter E. Duffett
Assistant Dominion Statistician
(Administration)H. L. Allen
Assistant Dominion Statistician
(Statistical Integration)S. A. Goldberg
Assistant Dominion Statistician
(General Assignments)L. E. Rowebottom
Agriculture Division, DirectorC. V. Parker
Business Finance Division, Director .M. J. Mahoney
Canada Year Book, Handbook and
Library Division, DirectorC. C. Lingard
Census Division, Director
Central Programming Staff,
DirectorR. Ziola
Education Division, DirectorF. E. Whitworth
External Trade Division, Director ...L. A. Shackleton
Health and Welfare Division,
DirectorF. F. Harris
Industry Division, DirectorV. R. Berlinguette
Information and Public Relations
Division, Director
Labour Division, DirectorH. F. Greenway
Merchandising and Services
Division, DirectorF. J. Rashley
National Accounts and Balance of
Payments Division, DirectorC. D. Blyth
Prices Division, DirectorA. D. Holmes
Public Finance and Transportation
Division, DirectorG. A. Wagdin
Tabulating Services Division,
DirectorA. B. McMorran
Special Surveys Division, Director ..W. I. Moore

Regional Officers:

St. John's Newfoundland	E. W. Hutchings
Halifax, Nova Scotia	A. B. MacKay
Montreal, Quebec	P. Gadbois
Ottawa, Ontario (including Hull, P.Q.)	J. N. Bougie
Toronto, Ontario	A. G. Metcalfe
Winnipeg, Manitoba	G. S. Howell
Edmonton, Alberta	A. Ustenov
Vancouver, British Columbia ..	R. M. Kincade

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics was established by the Statistics Act (S.C., 1918, Chapter 43—replaced by the Statistics Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 257, as amended) to act as the central statistical agency for Canada. The function of the Bureau is to compile, analyse and publish statistical information of facts on the economic and social life of Canada and to conduct a census of population, housing, merchandising and agriculture of Canada at periodic intervals.

The Bureau is headed by the Dominion Statistician who is responsible for the policy and general direction of the Bureau. There are three Assistant Dominion Statisticians, one responsible for administration, one for statistical integration and one for general assignments. The organization of the Bureau comprises eighteen functional divisions, each of which is divided into sections.

The Agriculture Division is responsible for the development and co-ordination of agricultural statistics, and in performing this function maintains close liaison with the Federal Department of Agri-

culture and provincial governments.

The Business Finance Division collects and analyses the financial statistics of business establishments, construction, housing, investments, corporation assets and liabilities, pensions, research activities, cheques cleared and commercial failures.

The Canada Year Book, Handbook and Library Division is responsible for publishing annually the two official compendia of information on the Canadian economy: the 1300-page *Canada Year Book* and the 320-page, illustrated handbook *Canada*. In addition, it maintains the Dominion Bureau of Statistics Library, regarded as the leading statistical library in Canada.

The Census Division is charged with planning, taking and compiling the censuses of Canada. The Division also conducts studies on social analysis and processes applications for verification of age from early records.

The primary task of the Education Division is to report on all levels of education in Canada and on libraries and

museums by co-ordinating provincial data from the ten provinces.

The External Trade Division compiles statistics on export and import commodity trade between Canada and other countries.

The Health and Welfare Division is responsible for statistics concerned with the health of the Canadian people, vital statistics and the enforcement of the law and administration of justice.

The Industry Division compiles statistics on logging, fishing, mining, manufacturing, productivity and energy.

The Information and Public Relations Division is the focal point for the release and dissemination of the published information of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The Labour Division is concerned primarily with industrial payroll statistics and with the operational statistics of the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

The Merchandising and Services Division is responsible for statistics on retailing, wholesaling and the service trades.

The National Accounts and Balance of Payments Division has the responsibility of preparing and analysing major sets of economic statistics including the balance of payments investment position and international travel.

The function of the Prices Division is to assemble statistics on prices and on urban consumer expenditures in addition, comparative studies on international prices and prices in isolated Canadian communities are made on behalf of other departments of the Federal Government.

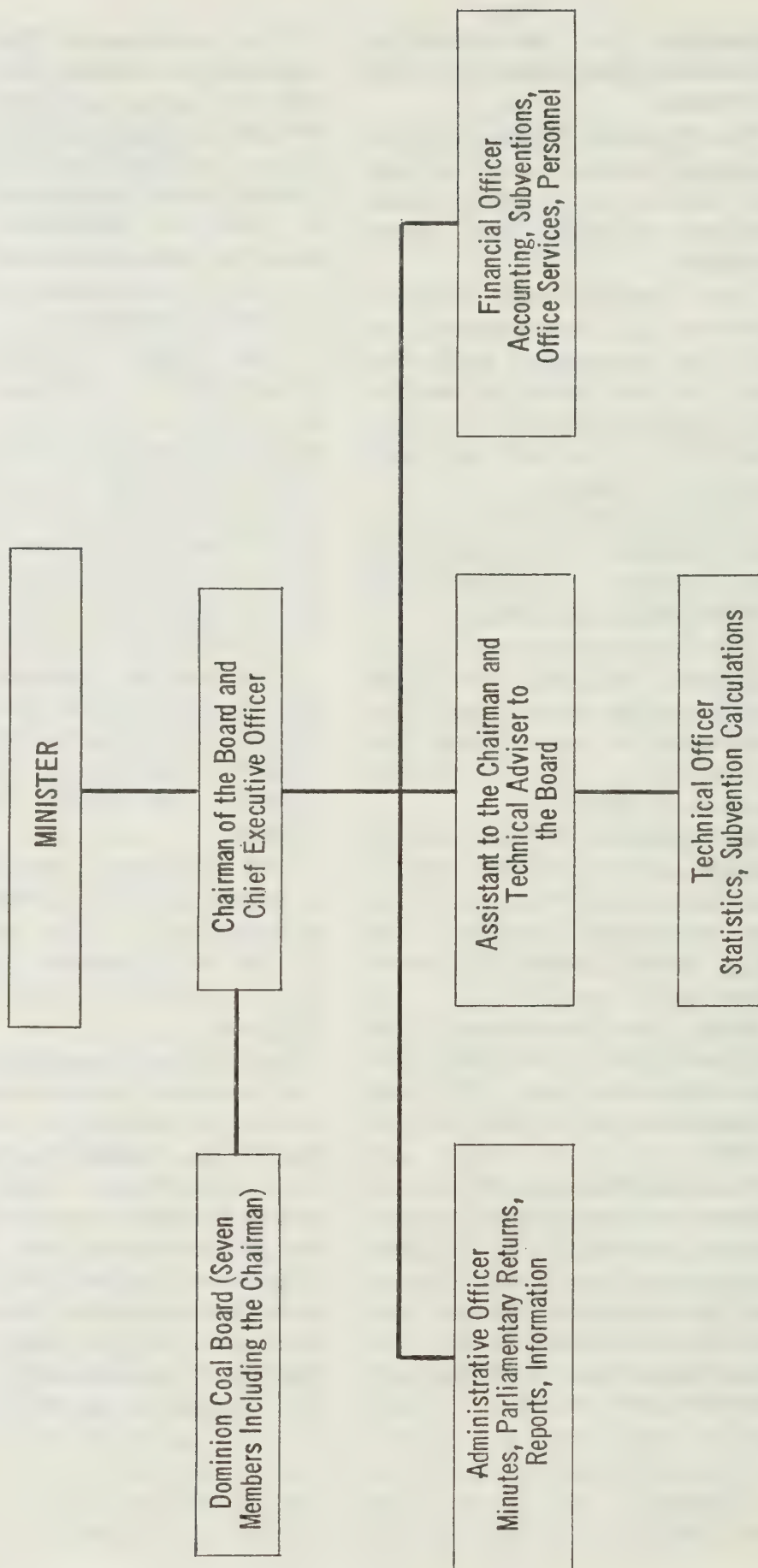
The Public Finance and Transportation Division is responsible for statistical information relating to the financial structure of the three levels of government in Canada, the performance and financial condition of rail, road, water and air transport as well as the various communications media.

The Special Surveys Division is responsible for maintaining all field activities of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics through its eight Regional Offices.

The Administration Division is responsible for general administration of the staff organization, financial control, forms control and office services.

In addition to administering the regular functions of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Mr. W. E. Duffett, the Dominion Statistician, has been charged with the responsibility for administering the Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act passed by Parliament in April 1962 and which came into force on January 1, 1963. For details see page 144.

DOMINION COAL BOARD



DOMINION COAL BOARD

Administration Building, 588 Booth Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable W. M. Benidickson, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys

Members of the Board

Chairman and Chief Executive

Officer C. L. O'Brian
William C. Whittaker..... Calgary, Alta.
Ian M. MacLaren..... Toronto, Ont.
Major-General E. J. Renaud, C.B. ... Ottawa, Ont.
Percival Streeter..... Saint John, N.B.
Vincent E. Mackinnon Sydney Mines, N.S.

Principal Officers

Assistant to the Chairman.....
Financial Officer..... D. A. Edgar
Administrative Officer..... G. W. McCracken
Technical Officer A. W. Lovett

The Dominion Fuel Board (forerunner of the Dominion Coal Board) was established by Order in Council in 1922, under the chairmanship of the Deputy Minister of Mines, and was composed of officials representing departments of the government already engaged in the study of fuels and fuel problems. While this Board came into existence to assure the supply of fuel, its principal function soon became that of administering subventions for the purpose of assisting the Canadian producer to find markets for the coal that was produced. Following the outbreak of World War II, the

functions of the Board were taken over by the Coal Administrator and later by the Coal Controller. The Emergency Coal Production Board was also established during this period. With the abolition of coal control in 1947, the Dominion Fuel Board was again reconstituted and continued to function until the proclamation of the *Dominion Coal Board Act* (S.C., 1947, Chapter 57—now R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 86).

The functions of the Board are to study, review and recommend to the Minister from time to time such policies and

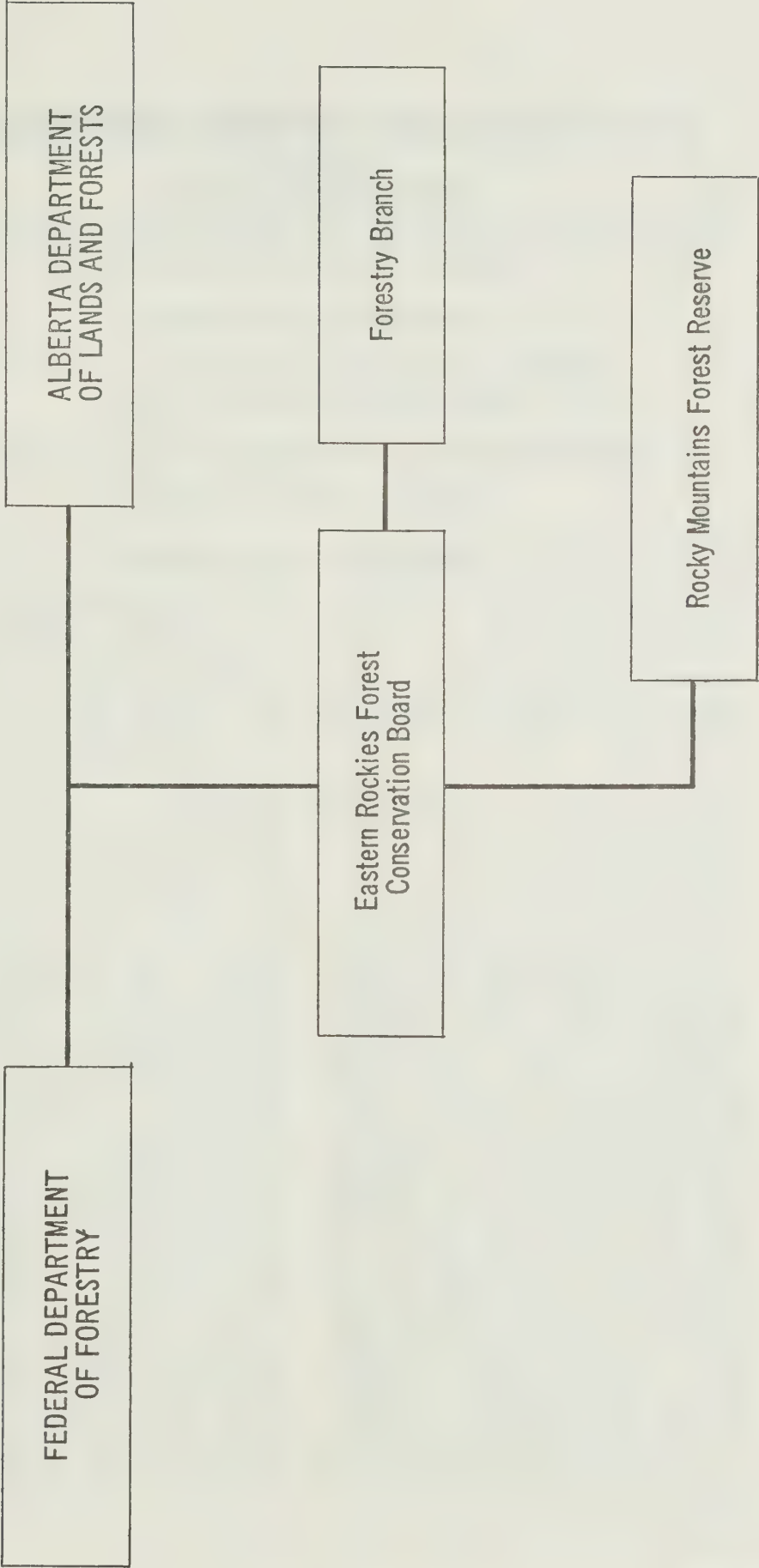
measures as it considers necessary respecting the production, importation, distribution and use of coal in Canada. Further to this, the Board is authorized to undertake or cause to be undertaken any matter, including such researches and investigations as may be necessary and the co-ordination of the activities of government departments relating to coal, which the Minister may request or as the Board may deem necessary for carrying out any of the provisions or purposes of the Act. In addition, the Board administers any subventions or subsidies relating to coal voted by Parliament, and acts as the agent of the Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys in handling applications for loans under the Coal Production Assistance Act, (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 173, as amended by S.C., 1958, Chapter 36, and S.C., 1959, Chapter 39) and administering the loans granted thereunder.

Coal subventions of a type applicable to the reduction of the cost of electric power

to industrial consumers are among the provisions of the Atlantic Provinces Power Development Act (S.C. 1958, Chapter 25). This Act (which comes within the overall responsibility of the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources) designates the Dominion Coal Board as administering agency on behalf of the Government of Canada for the payment of such coal subventions.

The Dominion Coal Board consists of seven members, appointed by the Governor in Council, who hold office during pleasure. One of the members (who is appointed by the Governor in Council to be Chairman) is the chief executive officer of the Board, and has supervision over and direction of the work of the Board and of the officers, clerks and employees appointed to carry on its business. The Assistant to the Chairman acts as technical adviser to the Chairman and is in charge of all the technical and engineering aspects of the Board's work.

EASTERN ROCKIES FOREST CONSERVATION BOARD



EASTERN ROCKIES FOREST CONSERVATION BOARD

Office of the Chairman—11723, 84th Avenue, Edmonton, Alta.

Office of the Secretary—514-11th Avenue Southwest, Calgary

Ministers Responsible

The Honourable Maurice Sauvé, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Forestry, Canada

The Honourable N. A. Willmore, Minister of Lands and
Forests, Province of Alberta

Members of the Board

Dominion MemberGeorge Tunstell,
Ottawa, Ontario
Alberta MemberA. T. Baker, Calgary, Alta.
Alberta Member and ChairmanJ. R. H. Hall,
Edmonton, Alta.

Principal Officers

SecretaryJ. M. Marshall
Chief ForesterW. R. Hanson

The Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board was incorporated by *The Eastern Rocky Mountain Forest Conservation Act* (S.C., 1947, Chapter 59, as amended) which authorized an agreement between the Government of Canada and the Province of Alberta on the protection and conservation of the forests of the Rocky Mountain Forest Reserves (approximate area 9,000 square miles) which forms part of the watershed of the Saskatchewan River.

The purpose and function of

the Board is to plan, advise, direct and supervise on (a) the construction, operation and maintenance of facilities for the efficient operation of the area (b) its protection from fire, insects, diseases and other damage and (c) the management of the forests with a view to obtaining the greatest flow of water in the Saskatchewan River and its tributaries.

The Province, under the direction of the Board undertakes to carry out the policies and work programmes prescribed by the Board.

ECONOMIC COUNCIL OF CANADA

Minister Responsible

The Honourable G. J. McIlraith, P.C., M.P.,
President of the Privy Council

Chairman Mr. John H. Deutsch

Directors J. L. E. Couillard
Arthur J. R. Smith

(This Council is in the process of organization.)

The Economic Council of Canada was established under the Economic Council of Canada Act (S.C. 1963, chapter 11).

The duty of the Council is to advise and recommend to the Minister how Canada can achieve the highest possible levels of employment and efficient production in order that the country may enjoy a high and consistent rate of economic growth and that all Canadians may share in rising living standards; and in particular it shall be the duty of the Council: (a) regularly to assess, on a systematic and comprehensive basis, the medium term and long term prospects of the economy, and to compare such prospects with the potentialities of growth of the economy; (b) to recommend what government policies, in the opinion of the Council, will best help to realize the potentialities of growth of the economy; (c) to consider means of strengthening and improving Canada's international financial and trade position; (d) to study means

of increasing Canadian participation in the ownership, control and management of industries in Canada; (e) to study how economic growth, technological change and automation, and international economic changes may affect employment and income in Canada as a whole, in particular areas of Canada and in particular sectors of the economy; (f) to study and discuss with representatives of the industries concerned and with representatives of labour, farmers and other primary producers, and other occupational groups and organizations, what specific plans for production and investment in major industries in Canada will best contribute to a high and consistent rate of economic growth; (g) to study how national economic policies can best foster the balanced economic development of all areas of Canada; (h) to explore and evaluate particular projects of major significance for the expansion of industrial and other economic activities

in Canada, whether or not such projects may involve direct governmental participation, and to make recommendations concerning those projects that in the opinion of the Council will contribute to the growth of the Canadian economy; (i) to encourage maximum consultation and co-operation between labour and management in the fulfilment of the objectives of this Act; (j) to seek full and regular consultation with appropriate agencies of the governments of the several provinces; and (k) to conduct, if directed to do so by the minister, reviews of medium term or long term programs of the government of Canada that are designed to aid or assist industry, labour or agriculture.

The Council conducts such studies, inquiries and other undertakings as may be necessary with respect to any matter coming within paragraphs (a) to (k) or with respect to any other matter or thing for or relating to the carrying out of its duties under that section, and shall report to, advise or make recommendations to the Minister with respect thereto, as the circumstances require.

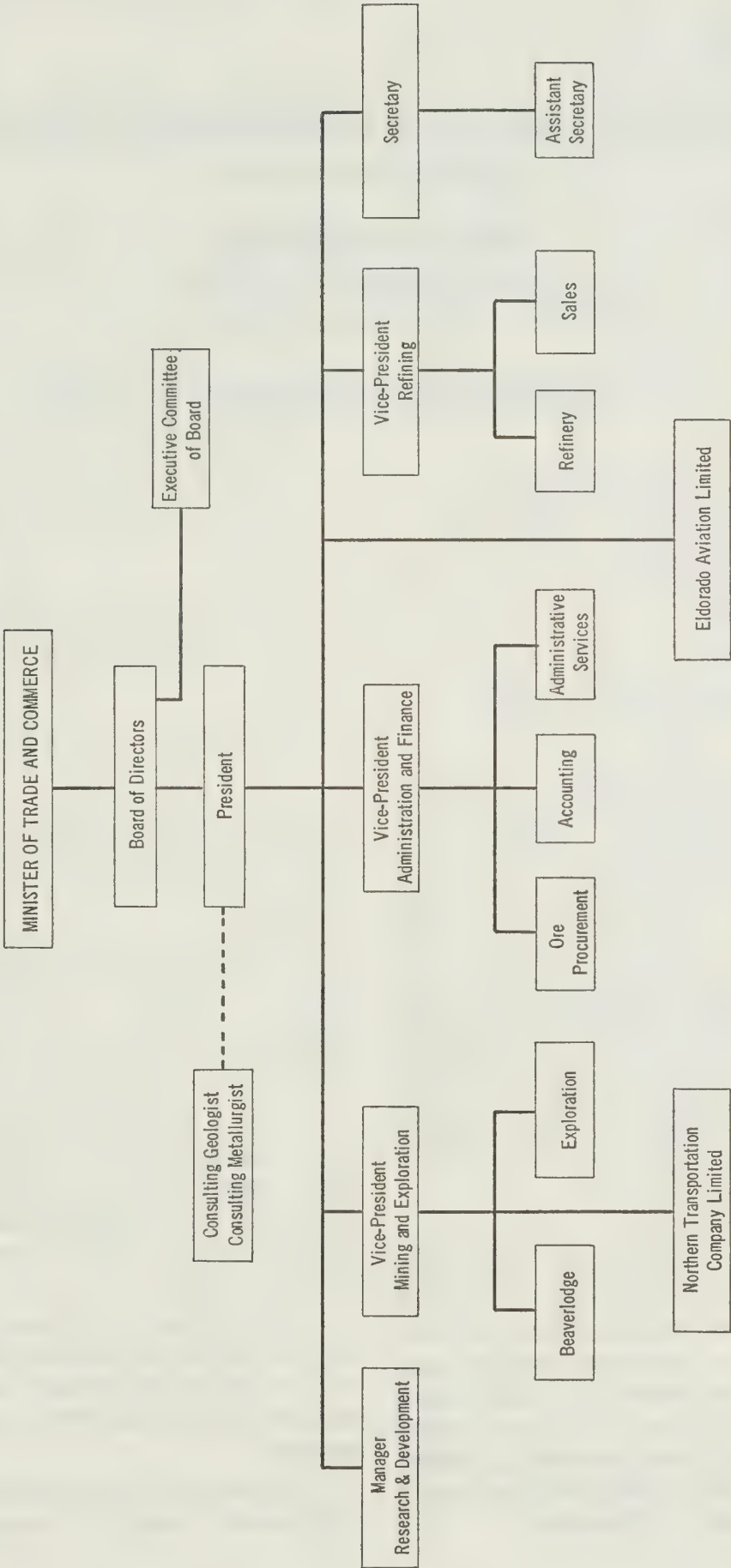
In addition to its other duties under this Act the Council shall, for the purpose of promoting and expediting advances in efficiency of produc-

tion in all sectors of the economy, (a) foster and promote (i) the development of improved production and distribution methods, (ii) the development of improved management techniques, (iii) the maintenance of good human relations in industry, (iv) the use of retraining programs at all levels of industry, and the use of retaining programs to meet changing manpower requirements, (v) the extension of industrial research programs in plants and industries as a means of achieving greater efficiency of production, and (vi) the dissemination of technical information; and (b) organize, assist and enlist the aid of committees, teams and other groups in the implementation of programs designed to give effect to any of the objectives set forth in paragraph (a).

Any specific programs initiated by the Council in relation to any of the objectives set forth in paragraph (a) of subsection (1) shall, if carried out by the Council, be so carried out only until such programs can effectively be continued by other government departments or agencies.

The Economic Council of Canada consists of a chairman, two directors and not more than twenty-five other members.

ELDORADO MINING AND REFINING LIMITED



Note: Northern Transportation Company Limited and Eldorado Aviation Limited are wholly-owned subsidiaries of Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited.

ELDORADO MINING AND REFINING LIMITED

150 Kent Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Mitchell Sharp, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

Principal Officers and Locations

President	W. M. Gilchrist (Ottawa)
Vice President (Mining)	H. E. Lake (Edmonton)
Vice President (Refining)	J. C. Burger (Port Hope)
Vice President (Administration and Finance)	D. G. Scott (Port Hope)
Secretary	R. C. Powell (Port Hope)
Treasurer	J. C. Orr (Port Hope)
Manager Research and Development	A. Thunaes (Ottawa)

Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited, incorporated under *The Companies Act, 1934* (S.C., 1934, Chapter 33—now the *Companies Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 53*), was previously known as Eldorado Gold Mines Limited, Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited and Eldorado Mining and Refining (1944) Limited in that order. It was appropriated by the Crown in January, 1944.

The function of the Company is to mine and mill uranium ores and to refine uranium concentrates to produce a purified oxide and uranium metal. It has been appointed by the government as the official purchasing agent for uranium and its compounds produced in Canada.

Administrative offices of the Company are in Port Hope. The organization of the Company consists of the following divisions:

The Research and Development Division, located in Ottawa, deals with the development of improved methods of milling and refining.

The Ore Procurement Division administers contracts made with private producers for uranium products sold by Eldorado to foreign government agencies.

The Refinery Division, at Port Hope, Ont., refines uranium products to orange oxide and/or metal and other compounds.

The Beaverlodge Operation (Eldorado, Sask.) is engaged

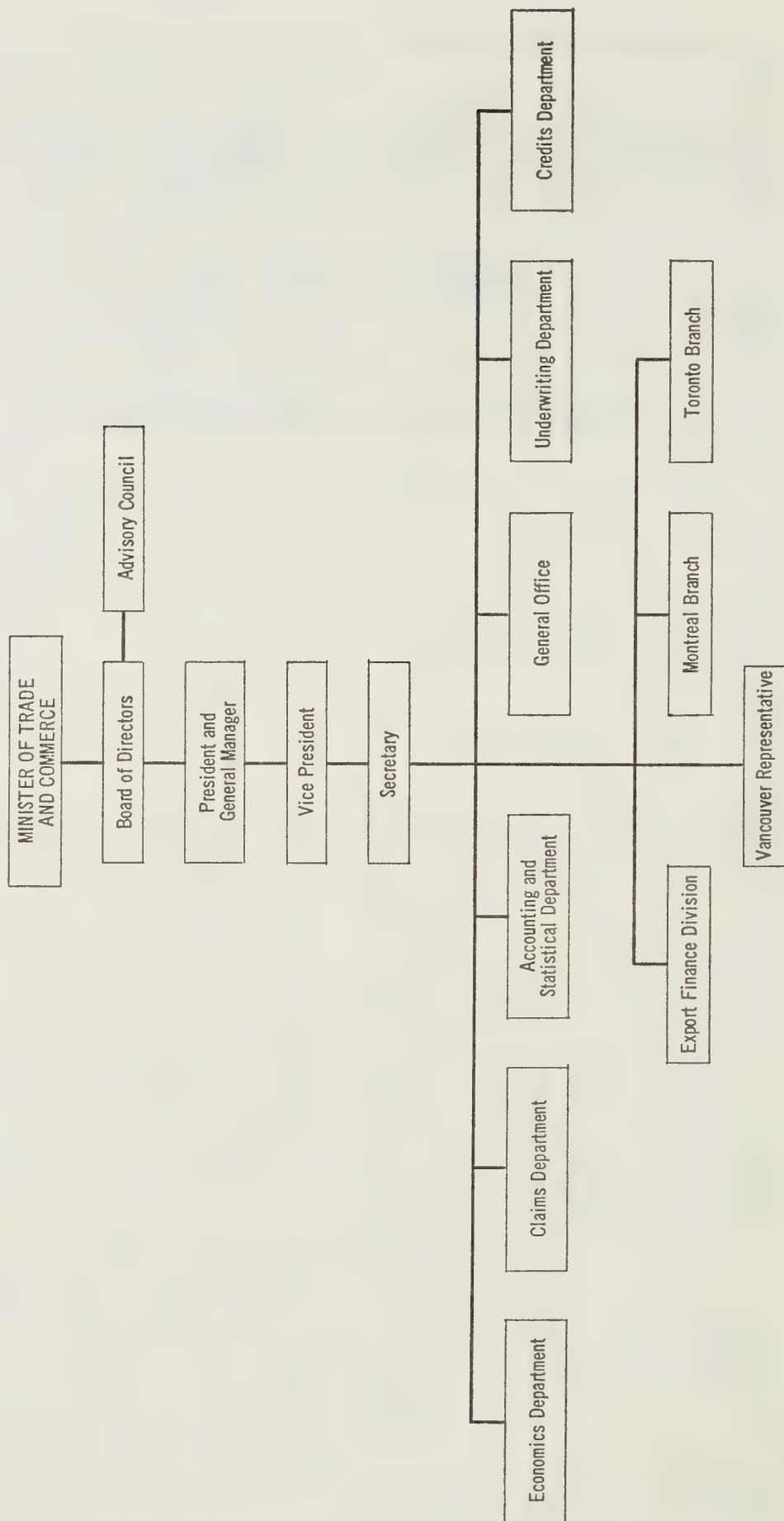
in mining and milling uranium ore.

The company withdrew from the field of outside exploration in 1961, after 2 years' work in the Great Bear Lake area of the N.W.T.

Two wholly owned subsidiaries of Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited, namely, the Crown companies Eldorado Aviation Limited and Northern Transportation Company Limited (both located at Edmon-

ton, Alta.), function as divisions of the parent Company. Eldorado Aviation Limited is engaged in the aerial carriage of passengers and priority freight between Edmonton and the northern sites of operations of Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited and Northern Transportation Company Limited. This latter company carries on the business of a common carrier in the Mackenzie River watershed.

EXPORTS CREDIT INSURANCE CORPORATION



EXPORT CREDITS INSURANCE CORPORATION

Halifax Building, 309 Cooper St., Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Mitchell Sharp, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

Board of Directors

J. A. Roberts, Chairman

R. B. Bryce

L. C. Audette

A. E. Ritchie

A. F. W. Plumptre

Denis Harvey

H. T. Aitken

Executive Officers

President and General Manager ... H. T. Aitken

Vice President A. W. Thomas

Secretary T. Chase-Casgrain

Branches

Montreal R. G. Hunt, Manager

Toronto D. A. Keill, Manager

The Corporation was established by the *Export Credits Insurance Act* (S.C., 1944-45, Chapter 39—now the *Export Credits Insurance Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 105). It assists Canadian exporters in two fields: export credits insurance and long term export financing. It insures against non-payment by foreign buyers arising out of credit and political risks involved in foreign trade. When authorized by the Governor in Council, it may also provide long term financing to exporters of heavy capital equipment.

The Corporation, whose head office is in Ottawa, is under the management of a Board of Directors composed of the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Deputy Minister of Finance, and not more than five other Directors appointed from time to time by the Governor in Council, one of whom is designated to act as President and General Manager of the Corporation.

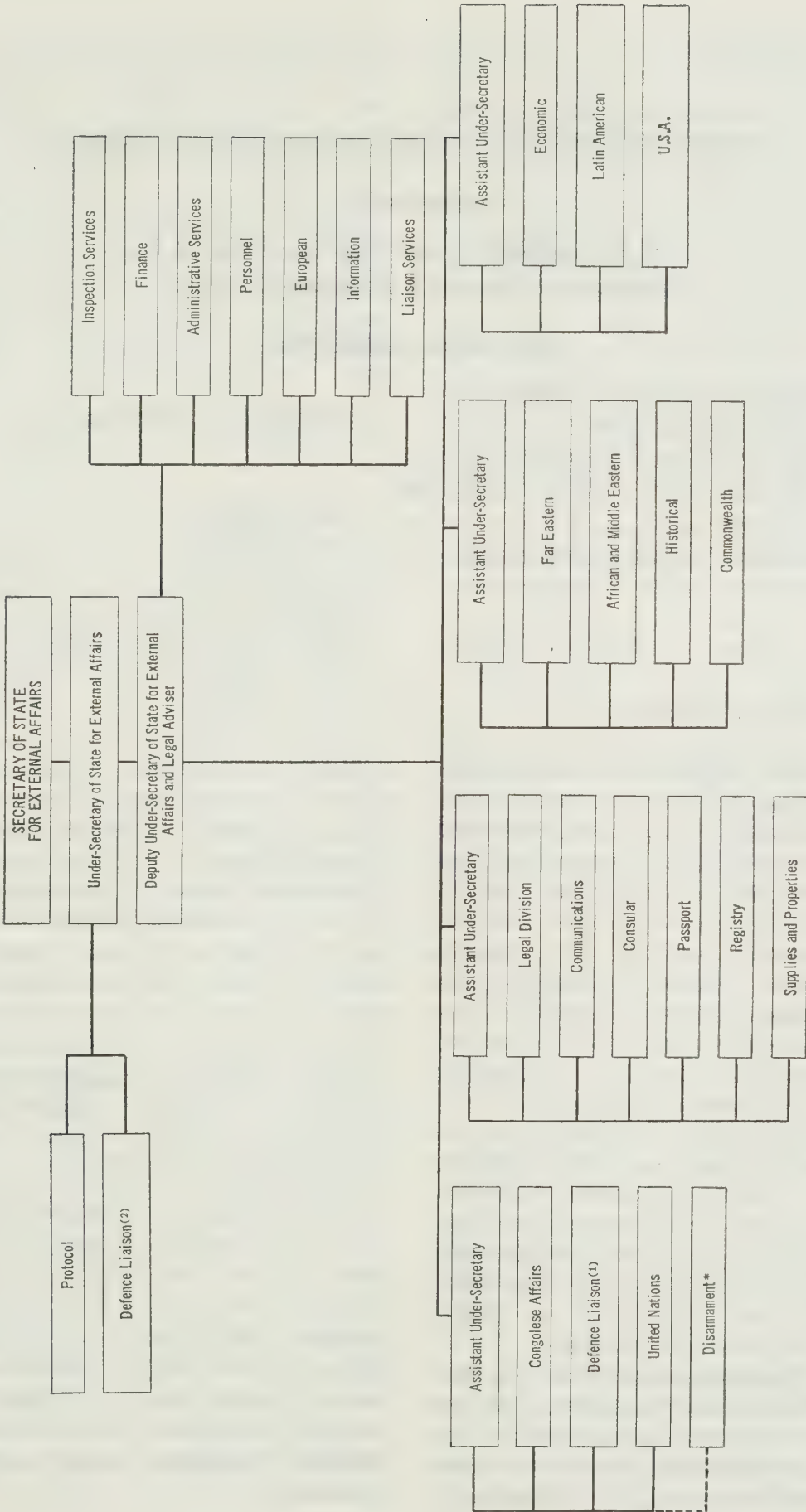
The Act provides for an Advisory Council consisting of not more than 15 member to advise the Board on all matters relating to the administration

of the Corporation. Members of the Advisory Council serve without remuneration but may be paid their actual and reasonable disbursements incurred in connection with the performance of their duties as

members of the Advisory Council.

The Corporation is represented in Halifax, Winnipeg, and Vancouver, by officers of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



* Reports through Disarmament Adviser when he is in Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Minister

The Honourable Paul Martin, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State for External Affairs

Principal Officers

Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs	Norman A. Robertson
Deputy Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs and Legal Adviser	M. Cadieux
Assistant Under-Secretaries	R. Campbell A. E. Ritchie M. Wershof G. P. de T. Glazebrook C. C. Eberts
Chief of Protocol	H. F. Davis

The Department was established in 1909 by Act of Parliament (S.C., 1909, Chapter 13—now the Department of External Affairs Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 68). By an amending Act in 1912, it was placed directly under the Prime Minister until 1946, when the first separate Secretary of State for External Affairs was appointed.

The main functions of the Department are the conduct of official relations between Canada and other countries and of Canadian participation in international organizations, and the protection of Canadian interests abroad.

The Department of External Affairs now maintains abroad 43 Embassies, 12 Offices of High Commissioners, 9 Consulates General, 5 Consulates,

1 Military Mission, 3 Supervisory Commissions, 4 Permanent Missions to International Organizations and 1 Honorary Consulate. In addition there are non-resident Ambassadors in 26 countries and non-resident High Commissioners in 3.

In Ottawa the Department is organized in twenty-five divisions, together with an Inspection Service and a Liaison Services Section.

Six divisions are concerned with particular geographic areas while the others provide special services or discharge special functions. The area divisions are the U.S.A., Latin American, Commonwealth, European, African and Middle Eastern, and Far Eastern.

Among the ten functional divisions, the Consular Division is responsible for the conduct of all consular matters, which revolve around the safeguarding of the rights and interests of Canadians abroad.

The Passport Division (85 Sparks Street, Ottawa) is responsible for issuing all Canadian passports in Canada and for related problems and works in liaison with the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

The Defence Liaison (1) Division is responsible for dealing, in co-operation with the Department of National Defence and other departments concerned, with the foreign policy aspects of defence matters, particularly those arising from Canada's membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Canada-United States defence arrangements. The Defence Liaison (2) Division deals with the intelligence aspects of those matters, in which connection the Department provides the Chairman of the Joint Intelligence Committee, and with the security aspects of the Department's operations.

The Disarmament Division is responsible for the coordination and centralization of work related to disarmament at home and abroad, under the supervision of the Disarmament Adviser, when he is on duty in the Department.

There is also an Economic Division which deals with all financial, commercial and general economic questions possessing international im-

plications, in co-operation with the Departments of Finance, Trade and Commerce and other bodies concerned.

The Information Division is responsible for co-ordinating the information programme of Canada abroad so as to convey to the citizens and governments of other countries a knowledge and understanding of Canada and the Canadian people. It works in co-operation with other government departments and agencies such as the Department of Trade and Commerce, the National Film Board, and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. It co-ordinates also Canada's cultural activities abroad and is responsible for liaison with the Canada Council. The Division is also charged with providing information about Canada's external policies and the work of the Department and it maintains liaison with the information services of international organizations.

The Legal Division advises on questions of international law, including the interpretation of treaties. It is responsible for liaison with the Department of Justice. Besides its general section, it comprises a Treaty Section, which assists in the preparation of international agreements, and a Claims Section, which deals with claims of Canadians against foreign countries.

The Protocol Division deals with all matters of diplomatic protocol, precedence, privileges and immunities. It attends to the accrediting of Canadian diplomatic and consular repre-

sentatives abroad and to the acceptance of the credentials of similar representatives of other countries in Canada. It arranges for visits to Canada of distinguished foreign visitors and for the extension to them of government hospitality. It deals with foreign honours and awards.

Finally, the United Nations Division deals with matters relating to the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. It is responsible for providing advice on matters relating to Canadian participation in and policies towards these organizations and for co-ordinating the work of other divisions of the Department and other departments of the government in this respect.

The additional work of the Department is handled by the seven remaining divisions, namely the Administrative Services, Communications, Finance, Historical, Registry, Supplies and Properties, and Personnel.

The work of the Administrative Services includes the handling of pay and allowances, leave and attendance, superannuation, printing and reproduction of documents, co-ordination of services relating to posting of personnel abroad, and the preparation of departmental regulations.

The Communications Division is responsible for the despatch, receipt and distribution of communications by courier, telegram and teletype between Ottawa and posts abroad.

Chief among the responsibilities of the Finance Division are the preparation of the main and supplementary estimates for the Department, administrative work in connection with Canada's part in the setting up of international conferences, and the supervision of monthly financial accounts from the posts abroad and Departmental expenditures.

The Historical Division is responsible for the provision and maintenance of libraries and archives in the Department in Ottawa and at posts abroad. It is also responsible for the preparation of studies on matters of concern to the Department and for the provision of background material on international issues.

The Registry Division is responsible for the organization and administration of Departmental files and records.

The Supplies and Properties Division arranges for the purchase, leasing, furnishing and maintenance of sites and premises for departmental use at posts abroad as well as the planning and development of construction projects. The ordering, packing and shipping of all stationery, office supplies and equipment, to include personal removal cases in and out of Ottawa, are handled by this division.

The Personnel Division is responsible for the training and posting of personnel, both to various divisions in Ottawa and to the missions abroad. Its responsibilities include all matters affecting disposition,

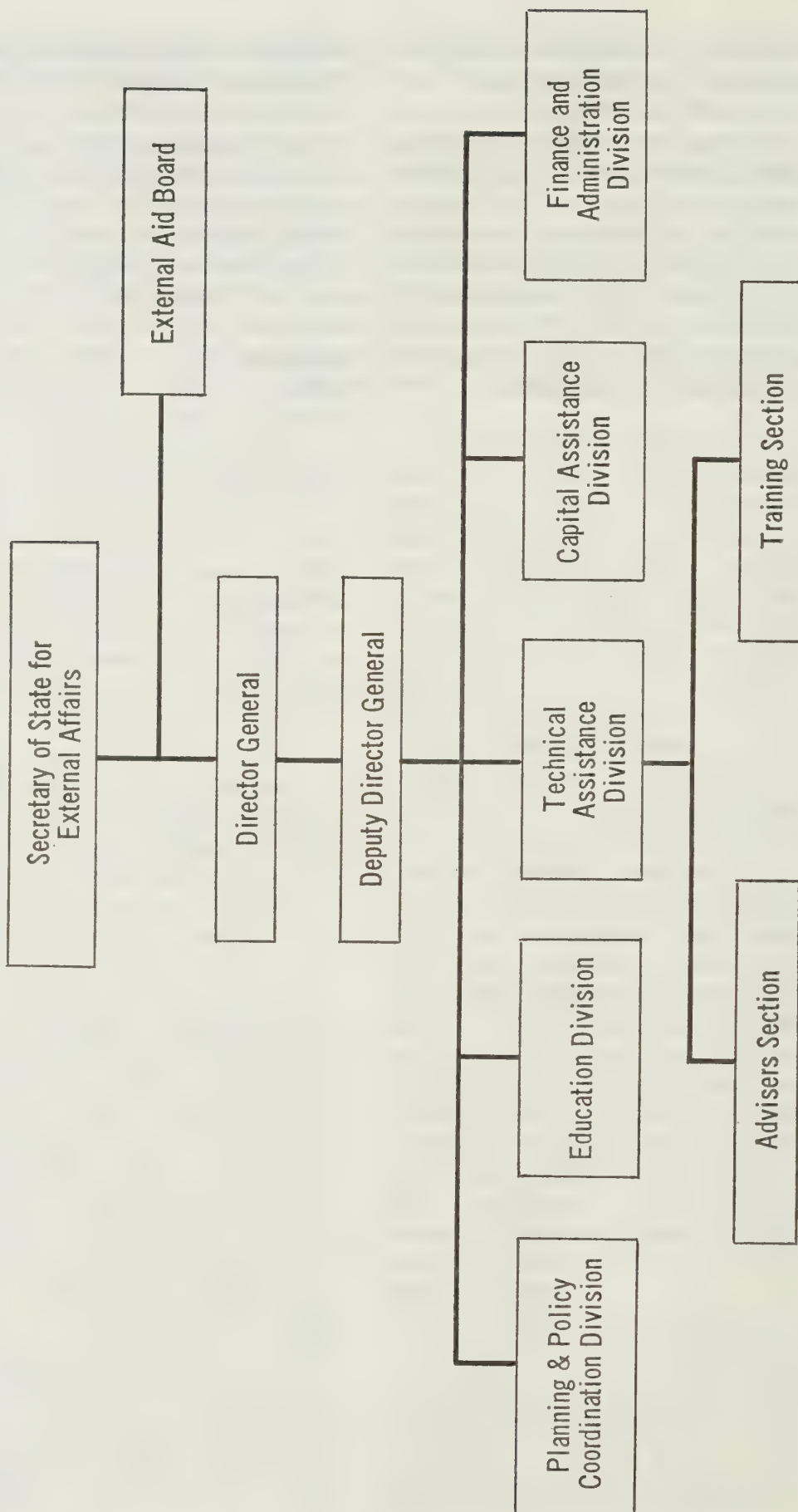
training, promotion and the general administration of personnel affairs.

Of the two smaller units, the Liaison Services Section is responsible for providing a number of political information services for Cabinet ministers and the Department's missions abroad. The Section also conducts liaison with the Canadian Broadcasting Cor-

poration's International Service, and handles inquiries from the press in Canada.

The Inspection Service was formed for the purpose of arranging periodic visits of liaison teams to posts abroad so that the work and performance of each post may be reviewed in relation to the requirements of the Department.

EXTERNAL AID OFFICE



EXTERNAL AID OFFICE

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Paul J. J. Martin, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State for External Affairs

Principal Officers

Director General	H. O. Moran
Deputy Director General	P. M. Towe
Director of Technical Assistance ...	R. E. Byron
Director of Education	W. T. R. Flemington
Director of Finance and Administration	B. A. Gunn
Director of Capital Assistance	A. B. Connelly

The External Aid Office was established in 1960 by Order in Council No. 1960-1476 of October 28, 1960.

Under the supervision of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the External Aid Office is responsible for the operation and administration of Canada's bilateral grant assistance programs: The Colombo Plan, the Canada-West Indies Program, the Special Commonwealth Africa Aid Program, the Program of Technical Assistance for the French-speaking States of Africa, The Commonwealth Technical Assistance Program, and the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan. The Office also maintains liaison with other government departments and agencies concerned with various aspects of international economic co-operation, and, on request, provides advice and administrative assistance to voluntary

Canadian agencies interested in helping the developing countries. In the case of disasters abroad, the Office co-ordinates Canadian Government efforts to provide emergency assistance in co-operation with Canadian relief organizations.

The External Aid Office is headed by a Director General who reports directly to the Secretary of State for External Affairs. Questions of basic policy are considered by an External Aid Board, comprising the Director General, the Deputy Ministers (or their alternates) of the Departments of External Affairs, Finance and Trade and Commerce, and the Canadian Executive Director of the World Bank. Representatives of other departments may be invited to attend if a subject of concern to them arises.

Five divisions comprise the organizational framework of the External Aid Office. The Planning and Policy Co-ordination Division is concerned with the co-ordination of the work of the other divisions in the Office, together with technical and administrative assistance provided by other Departments of government. The division is also responsible for the study and assessment of incoming requests from recipient countries, the preparation of country programs, the drafting of intergovernmental agreements, the allocation of counterpart funds, procedures covering the procurement of goods and services, and the budgetary control of project costs and annual allocations.

The Education Division is concerned generally with the operations of Canadian aid programs as they relate to the recruitment of school and university staff to serve abroad, and the training in Canada of academic students from abroad. It maintains liaison with all government and educational institutions in Canada and with national and international agencies overseas. The administration of the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan also falls within the work of the Education Division.

The Technical Assistance Division is divided into two sections. The Advisers Section is responsible for studying the feasibility of requests for technical advisers; the location,

selection, recruitment and briefing of technical personnel for overseas assignments; and the surveillance of their work in the field. The Advisers Section is also concerned in the recruitment of Canadians for the assistance programs of the United Nations and other international and foreign agencies. The Training Section examines requests for training programs submitted by recipient governments; arranges training facilities in courses of practical study, including special group programs; supervises each trainee's work in Canada in conjunction with his instructors; and co-ordinates services for the trainee's travel itinerary, health and welfare and other services necessary for the satisfactory completion of his program. The Training Section also assumes a certain administrative responsibility for training programs in Canada financed by the United Nations or other agencies abroad.

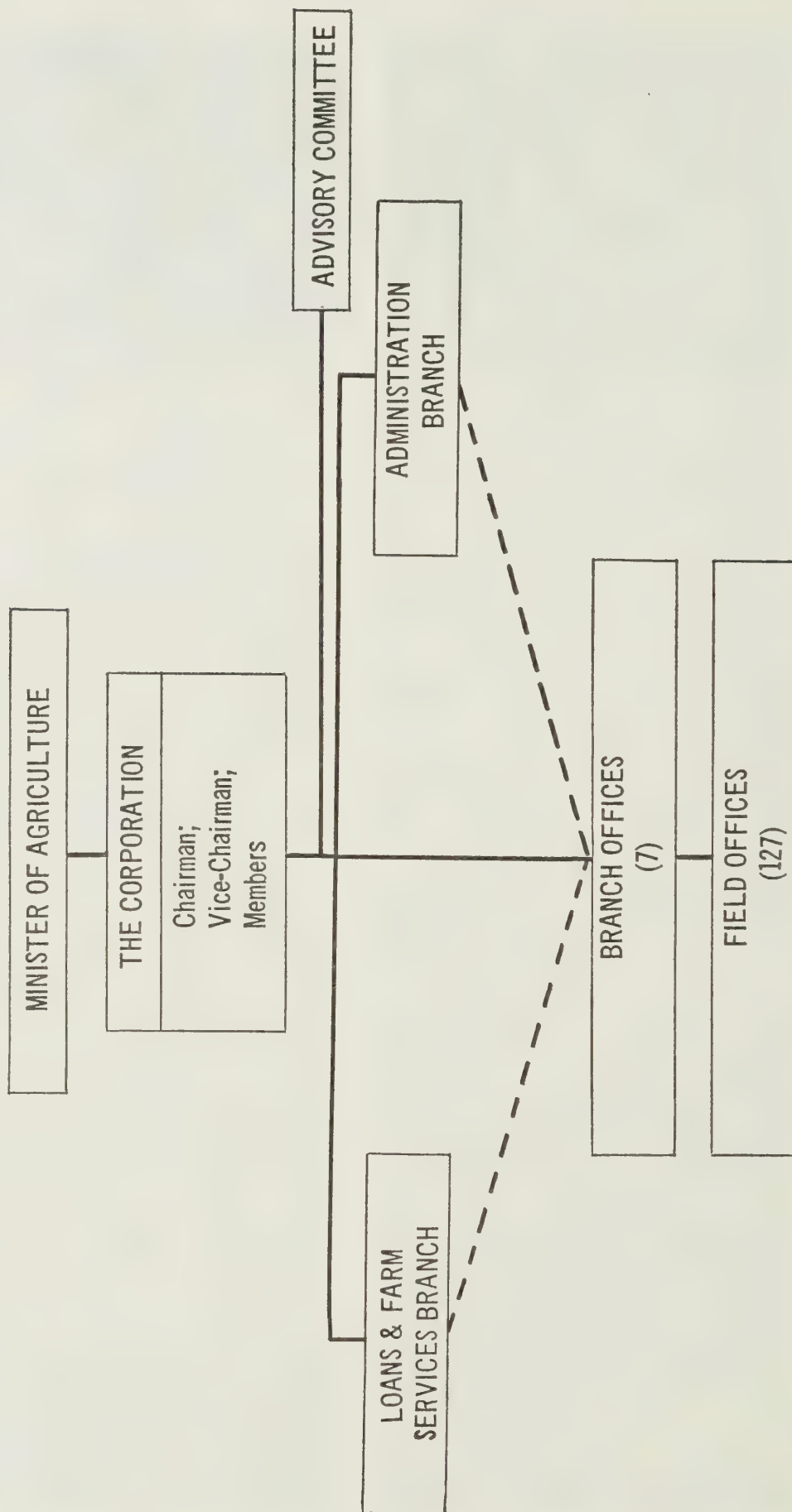
The Capital Assistance Division generally executes and administers approved programs of capital assistance. Included in the responsibilities of this Division, are the technical appraisal of requests for capital projects or equipment, the negotiations of contracts with selected Canadian firms, the scheduling and supervision of the work of contractors, and arranges for the shipment of Canadian commodities to recipient countries.

The Finance and Administrative Division is involved

generally in matters relating to the financing of aid programs. It drafts the Estimates for aid programs and EAO operations, and prepares any necessary submissions for Treasury Board concerning disbursements of aid funds. This Division is also responsible for the financial supervision of all agreements, contracts, and purchase orders; the study and

révision of regulations under which technical assistance programs are carried out; the maintenance of records and statistics; and the preparation of periodic reports. The Finance and Administration Division also supervises personnel, the Central Registry, office equipment and supplies, and related administrative services.

FARM CREDIT CORPORATION



FARM CREDIT CORPORATION

150 Kent Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Harry Hays, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Agriculture

Members of the Corporation

Chairman	G. Owen
Vice-Chairman	(Vacant)
Members	Lucien Lalonde A. Sinclair Abell Alexander T. Davidson

Principal Officers

Secretary to the Corporation	W. R. deGruchy
Branch Manager, British Columbia ..	R. H. Bazett
Branch Manager, Alberta	W. G. O'Brien
Branch Manager, Saskatchewan	W. A. Duncan
Branch Manager, Manitoba	A. E. Budd
Branch Manager, Ontario	N. J. Denholm
Branch Manager, Quebec	F. J. Beaudoin
Branch Manager, Atlantic provinces .	W. A. West

The Farm Credit Act, which was enacted by Parliament on July 18, 1959, and proclaimed on October 5, 1959, established the Farm Credit Corporation as successor to the Canadian Farm Loan Board. The Corporation is a self-governing Crown Corporation charged with the administration of long-term form mortgagage credit designed to meet the needs of Canadian farmers operating under modern conditions. Its operations are reported to Parliament through the Minister of Agriculture. An Advisory Committee of

farmers and other qualified persons appointed by the Minister advises the Corporation with respect to policy and other matters referred to it by the Minister or the Corporation.

The Farm Credit Act contains authority to make two types of long-term mortgage loans available to bona fide farmers resident in Canada. Part II of the Act provides for a standard mortgage loan of up to \$20,000 or 75 per cent of the value of the farm lands given in security, whichever is the lesser, to be secured by

a first mortgage on the lands. This is repayable over a period of up to 30 years on an amortized basis, with interest at 5 per cent per annum. Life Insurance on a group basis is available through the Corporation, at the option of the borrower, in an amount equal to the normal outstanding amount of the loan. Part III of the Act provides for a "package-deal" mortgage loan designed to cover all the long-term and intermediate-term credit needs of capable and experienced younger farmers (between the ages of 21 and 45 years) starting out with limited capital resources. The limit on this loan is \$27,500 or 75 per cent of the value of the farm lands, basic herd livestock and farm equipment available as mortgage security, whichever is the lesser. The Corporation is required to supervise the borrower's farming operations until the loan has been reduced to 75 per cent of the appraised value of the farm land given as security, and the borrower is required to carry life insurance (available on a group basis through the Corporation) in the normal outstanding amount of the loan. That portion of the loan secured by livestock and equipment is repayable over a period of up to 10 years, and the portion

secured by farm land is repayable over a period of up to 30 years. Interest is fixed at 5 per cent per annum.

The Farm Credit Corporation is administered through a Head Office in Ottawa, with Branch Offices at Kelowna, B.C.; Edmonton, Alberta; Regina, Saskatchewan; Winnipeg, Manitoba; Toronto, Ontario; Ste-Foy, Quebec; and Moncton, N.B. The latter serves the provinces of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The Corporation has 127 Field Offices administered by 170 resident Credit Advisors who are responsible for informing local farmers about the services available, for pre-loan counselling on credit use, farm planning and farm management, for accepting applications, for making farm appraisals, and for supervising the farming operations of Part III borrowers and of such Part II borrowers as contract for this service.

Funds for lending to farmers are borrowed by the Corporation at current interest rates from the Minister of Finance. The aggregate amount of such borrowing outstanding at any time may not exceed 25 times the capital of the Corporation, which has been fixed by the Act at \$16,000,000.

The organizational chart for the Department of Finance and Receiver General of Canada is structured as follows:

- DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE AND RECEIVER GENERAL OF CANADA**
 - Comptroller of the Treasury** (connected via a dashed line)
 - Inspector General of Banks** (connected via a dashed line)
 - Assistant Deputy Minister Financial Affairs, Economic Analysis and External Aid**
 - Financial Affairs and Economic Analysis**
 - Special Adviser**
 - International Organizations and External Aid**
 - Government Guaranteed Loans**
 - Assistant Deputy Minister Economic Affairs, Industry, Tariffs and Trade**
 - Economic Adviser to the Deputy Minister**
 - Tariffs**
 - Resources and Development**
 - Solicitor to the Treasury**
 - International Economic Relations and Defence**
 - Chief Administrative Officer**
 - Personnel**
 - Administration Office**
 - Libraries**
 - Registries**
 - Services**
 - Typing
 - Transcribing
 - Duplicating
 - Stores
 - Mail
 - Messenger
 - Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Board**
 - Taxation**
 - Federal-Provincial Relations**
 - Municipal Grants**
 - Assistant Deputy Minister and Secretary of the Treasury Board**
 - Royal Canadian Mint**
 - General Director of Programme Analysis**
 - Programme Analysis Division**
 - Estimates and Administrative Procedures**
 - Contracts**
 - Telephone Service Office**
 - Administrative Regulations**
 - Research and Development**
 - Supernumerary Branch**
 - Pensions and Social Insurance Legislation**
 - Personal Policy**
 - Accounts**

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

Confederation Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa
(unless otherwise indicated)

Minister

The Honourable Walter L. Gordon, C.P., M.P.,
Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada

Parliamentary Secretary E. J. Benson, M.P.
Private Secretary Miss N. Burpee
Executive Assistant R. B. Land

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister of Finance and
Receiver General of Canada R. B. Bryce
Assistant Deputy Minister, Financial
Affairs, Economic Analysis and
External Aid A. F. W. Plumptre
Director, Financial Affairs and
Economic Analysis A. B. Hockin
Assistant Deputy Minister,
Taxation C. M. Isbister
Director, Taxation F. R. Irwin
Director, Federal-Provincial
Relations A. S. Abell
Assistant Deputy Minister and
Secretary of the Treasury Board . G. G. E. Steele
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury
Board C. J. Mackenzie
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury
Board D. M. Watters
Assistant Deputy Minister Economic
Affairs, Industry, Tariffs and
Trade S. S. Reisman
Director, Tariffs C. A. Annis
Inspector General of Banks C. F. Elderkin
Economic Adviser J. F. Parkinson
Solicitor to the Treasury H. Calof
Chief Administrative Officer S. A. Clemens
Master, Royal Canadian Mint N. A. Parker
Comptroller of the Treasury H. R. Balls
Assistant Comptroller of the
Treasury J. O. Hodgkin

The Department of Finance was established by "An Act respecting the Department of Finance" (S.C., 1869, Chapter 4—now the "Financial Administration Act", R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 116, as amended).

The Minister of Finance has charge of the management and direction of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the supervision, control and direction of all matters relating to the financial affairs of Canada not by law assigned to any other Minister.

The Department is composed of the following divisions: Financial Affairs, Economic Analysis and External Aid; Economic Affairs, Industry, Tariffs and Trade; Taxation; Treasury Board; Administration; Inspector General of Banks; Royal Canadian Mint (Sussex Street); and Comptroller of the Treasury.

Financial Affairs, Economic Analysis and External Aid Division is concerned with economic analysis and review, foreign exchange, national debt management, C.N.R. financing, economic policy and analysis operations of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, international economic assistance in bilateral and multilateral programmes, international institutions, and government guarantees and credits. The Government Guaranteed Loans office administers the following Acts under which the chartered banks, and in some cases the credit unions, make loans under a government guaran-

tee: Farm Improvement Loans, Fisheries Improvement Loans, Veterans' Business and Professional Loans, Prairie Grain Loans, Prairie Grain Producers Interim Financing, and Small Businesses Loans.

Economic Affairs, Industry, Tariffs and Trade Division is concerned with Tariff negotiations, rates and legislation, international trade, commercial policy and agreements, trade and industry operations of the O.E.C.D., commodity policy, economic aspects of defence and security, developmental activities in the natural resources, transportation, manpower, industrial, commercial, and public sectors of the economy.

Taxation Division assists and advises the Minister of Finance on taxation and other fiscal policies. It reviews and analyses requests for changes in existing tax rates or for exemptions, and makes estimates of probable revenues from taxation. It assists in the negotiation of international agreements for the avoidance of double taxation. The Federal-Provincial Relations office advises on questions concerning financial arrangements made by the Federal Government with the Provincial Governments, including matters arising out of the federal-provincial tax sharing arrangements. It administers the grants to Canadian universities, and cooperates with the Department of Labour in the administration of the winter works programme. Municipal

Grants office administers the payments made by the government to municipalities in lieu of the taxation of federal government property.

Treasury Board Division serves the Treasury Board which is, in effect, the financial committee of the Cabinet, consisting of six Cabinet Ministers with the Minister of Finance as Chairman. As the administrative arm of Treasury Board, the staff of the Treasury Board Division, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury Board, review and advise upon the expenditures proposed by all government departments and agencies for incorporation in the estimates to be presented to Parliament. It is also concerned with the administrative policy of the public service and the day-to-day review of programmes involving government administration and expenditure. The Secretary has responsibility for the work of the Superannuation Branch (Tunney's Pasture) which provides for the payment of annuities to retired civil servants or their dependents and death benefits to deceased members of the civil service and of the armed forces.

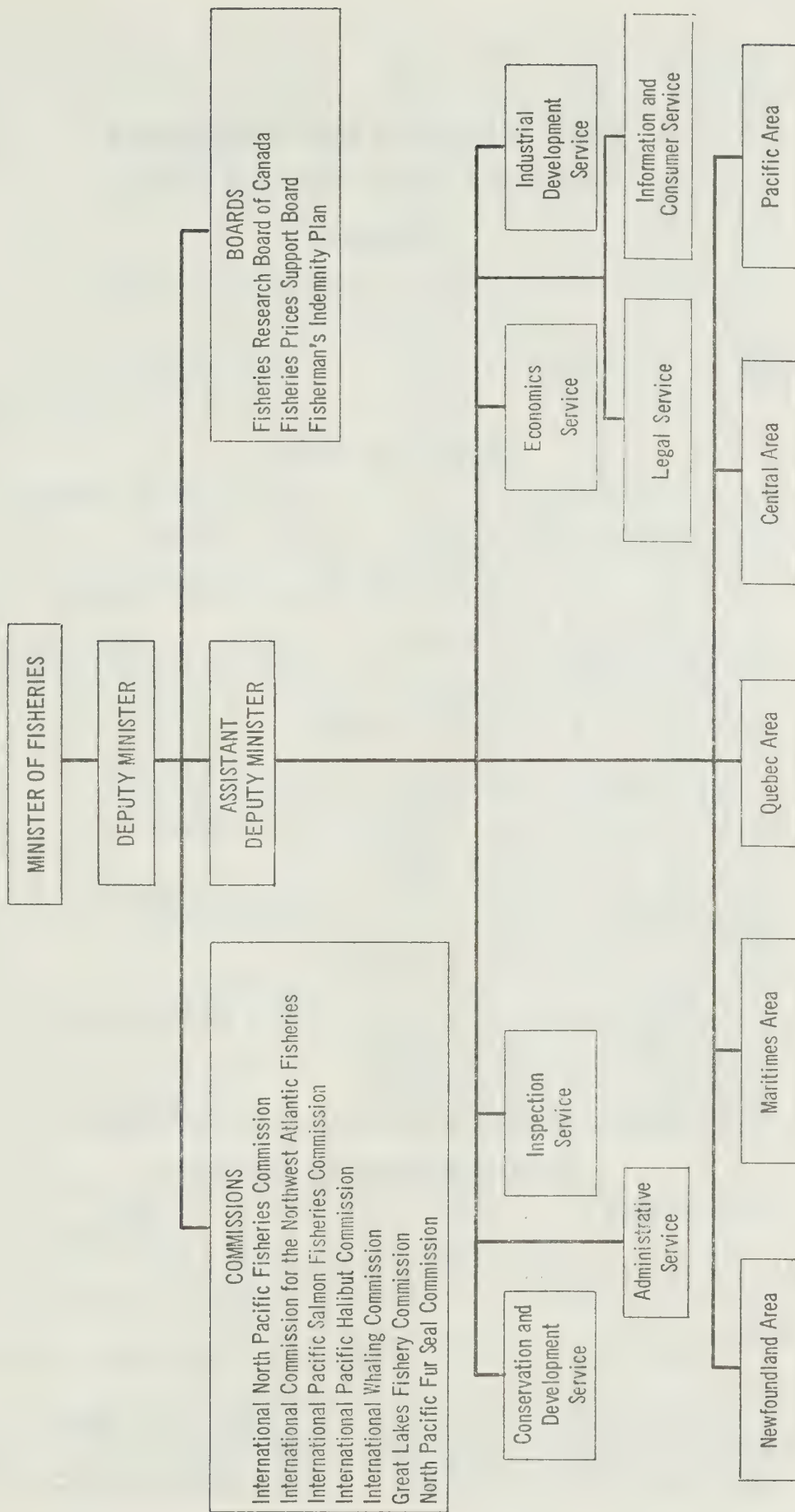
Administration Division is responsible for the administrative functions involved in operating the department,—personnel, accounts, registries, typing transcribing and duplicating, library, stores, mail and messengers.

The Inspector General of Banks is required by the Bank Act to conduct examinations and inquiries into the affairs and business of the chartered banks and the banks incorporated under the Quebec Savings Bank Act for the purpose of satisfying himself that the provisions of these Acts are being observed and that the banks are in a sound financial position, and to report thereon to the Minister of Finance.

The Royal Canadian Mint (320 Sussex Drive), manufactures coinage for Canada and sometimes for foreign countries. Canadian gold mines have most of their gold production refined at the Mint and sell nearly all their gold production to the Mint. The Mint also produces medals for the government and certain Canadian coins to collectors.

Details concerning the organization and functions of the Comptroller of the Treasury will be found on page 141 in this manual.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES



DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

Sir Charles Tupper Building, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable H. J. Robichaud, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Fisheries

Executive Assistant J. Roger Roy
Private Secretary Miss Eleanor Shaughnessy

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister Dr. A. W. H. Needler
Assistant Deputy Minister S. V. Ozere
Special Assistant to the Deputy
Minister Dr. W. M. Sprules
Conservation and Development
Service, Director Dr. A. L. Pritchard
Economics Service, Director W. C. MacKenzie
Information and Consumer Service,
Director T. H. Turner
Inspection Service, Director H. V. Dempsey
Administrative Service, Director J. J. Lamb
Industrial Development Service,
Director L. S. Bradbury
Departmental Solicitor J. G. Carton
Fisheries Research Board of Canada
Chairman (vacant)
Assistant Chairman Dr. W. R. Martin
Fisheries Prices Support Board,
Chairman, and Administrator,
Fishermen's Indemnity Plan I. S. McArthur

Area Directors of Fisheries

Newfoundland H. R. Bradley,
St. John's, Nfld.
Maritimes L. E. Baker,
Halifax, N.S.
Quebec L. Morin,
Quebec, P.Q.
Central G. L. Grant,
Winnipeg, Man.
Pacific W. R. Hourston,
Vancouver, B.C.

The Department of Fisheries was first organized under a Minister of Fisheries on July 1, 1930, pursuant to *The Department of Fisheries Act* (S.C., 1930, Chapter 21—now the *Department of Fisheries Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 69). Prior to that time (from 1867 to 1930) the functions of the Department were carried out under the Minister of Marine and Fisheries who was also the Minister of the Naval Service during World War I.

The work of the Department includes: conservation and development of the fisheries through the enforcement of

fishing regulations, the operation of fish-culture establishments, management and improvement of spawning streams and control of predators; inspection of fish products for quality control and the encouragement of industrial development; promotion of the greatest utilization of fishery products and a proper public understanding of the resource and the industry.

The Department is responsible for the administration of the following Acts which are specified in the Schedule (as amended) to the *Department of Fisheries Act*:

- the *Coastal Fisheries Protection Act* (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 15)
- the *Deep Sea Fisheries Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 61)
- the *Fisheries Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 119 as amended by S.C. 1960-61, Chapter 23)
- the *Fisheries Prices Support Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 120)
- the *Fisheries Research Board Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 121, as amended)
- the *Fish Inspection Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 118)
- the *Great Lakes Fisheries Convention Act* (S.C., 1955, Chapter 34)
- the *Meat and Canned Foods Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 177) in so far as it relates to the canning of fish and shellfish
- the *Northern Pacific Halibut Fishery Convention Act* (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 43)
- the *North Pacific Fisheries Convention Act* (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 44)
- the *Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention Act* (S.C., 1953-54, Chapter 18)
- the *Pacific Fur Seal Convention Act* (S.C., 1957, Chapter 31)
- the *Pacific Salmon Fisheries Convention Act* (S.C. 1957, Chapter 11)
- the *Whaling Convention Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 293)

The organization of the Department is broken down into seven services, namely, Ad-

ministrative, Conservation and Development, Industrial Development, Information and

Consumer, Inspection, Legal, and Economics. The Administrative Service is responsible for all financial functions, for inventory control, purchasing and contracts, management of records and library services and includes personnel administration.

The Conservation and Development Service is responsible for the maintenance and development of fish stocks in Canada.

The Industrial Development Service deals with projects undertaken by the Department to bring about new and improved production and processing techniques in the fisheries of Canada and collaboration with industry generally as well as government agencies in the development of the fisheries.

The Information and Consumer Service is concerned with public information aspect of all activities of the Department and associated Boards, and carries out services designed to increase the consumption of fish.

The Inspection Service has charge of the inspection of fishery products for the domestic and export markets.

The Economics Service gives assistance to the fishing industry in the developing of market intelligence for all fishery products and by-products and economic research on all aspects of fisheries. This includes adequate statistical procedures.

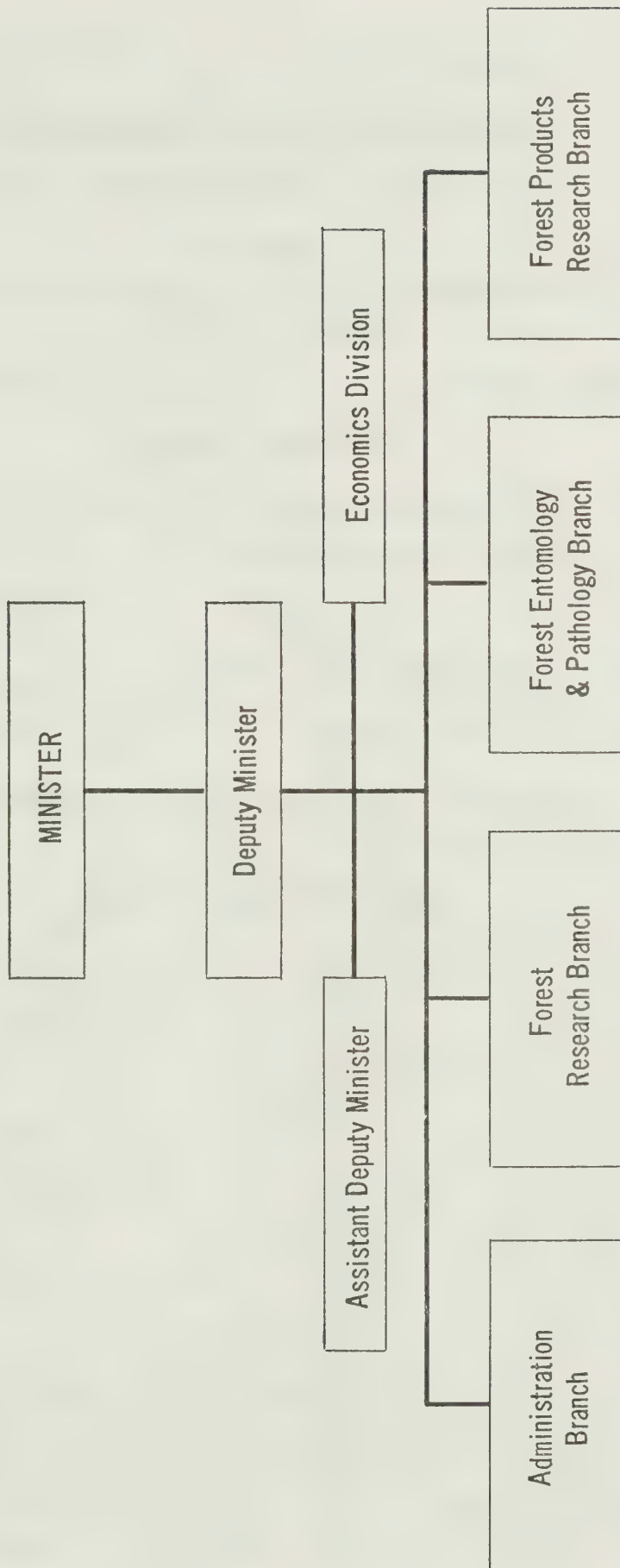
The Fisheries Research Board of Canada was estab-

lished under the control of the Minister of Fisheries by *The Fisheries Research Board Act* (S.C., 1937, Chapter 31—now the *Fisheries Research Board Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 121, as amended) to serve as the scientific branch of the Department of Fisheries. Composed of a Chairman and not more than eighteen other members, the Board is charged with the improvement and expansion of Canadian fisheries through scientific research. The Board conducts fundamental and applied research applicable to both marine and fresh water fisheries at stations strategically located across Canada.

The Fisheries Prices Support Board came into being under *The Fisheries Prices Support Act*, 1944 (S.C., 1944-45, Chapter 42—now the *Fisheries Prices Support Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 120). Consisting of not more than six members (including a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman), it has the responsibility of endeavouring to assure adequate and stable returns for fisheries and a fair relationship between returns from fisheries and those of other occupations.

The Fishermen's Indemnity Plan was set up in 1953 to meet a long-standing need on the part of small scale fishermen for some form of protection against damage and loss of their fishing boats through storms and other causes. It is administered by the Chairman of the Fisheries Prices Support Board, in his capacity as Administrator of the Plan.

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY



DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY

Norlite Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable Maurice Sauvé, P.C., O.B.E., M.P.,
Minister of Forestry

Executive Assistant D. R. Fitzpatrick

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister Dr. L. Z. Rousseau
Director, Administration Branch Mr. H. W. Beall
Director, Forest Products Research
Branch Dr. J. H. Jenkins
Director, Forest Research Branch . Dr. D. R. Redmond
Director, Forest Entomology and
Pathology Branch Dr. M. L. Prebble
Director, Economics Division Dr. D. A. Wilson

PRINCIPAL REGIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS

Forest Research Branch

District Forest Officers

Newfoundland—St. John's D. E. Nickerson
Maritimes—Fredericton, N.B. H. D. Heaney
Quebec—Sillery Dr. A. Linteau
Ontario—Richmond Hill G. H. D. Bedell
Manitoba-Saskatchewan—Winnipeg,
Manitoba C. C. Thomson
Alberta—Calgary J. L. McLenahan
British Columbia—Victoria V. H. Phelps
Petawawa Forest Experiment Sta-
tion, Chalk River, Ontario Dr. I. C. M. Place

Forest Entomology & Pathology Branch

Officers-in-Charge of Laboratories

Newfoundland—Corner Brook Dr. W. J. Carroll
New Brunswick—Fredericton Dr. R. M. Belyea
Nova Scotia—Debert F. G. Cuming
Quebec—Sillery Dr. L. Daviault

Ontario (Entomology)—	
Sault Ste. Marie	W. A. Reeks
Ontario (Pathology)—Maple	
Dr. L. T. White	
Manitoba (Entomology)—Winnipeg.	
Dr. F. E. Webb	
Saskatchewan (Pathology)—	
Saskatoon	Dr. C. G. Riley
Alberta—Calgary	Dr. G. P. Thomas
British Columbia—Victoria	R. R. Lejeune
British Columbia—Vernon	Dr. D. A. Ross
Insect Pathology Research Institute,	
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario	Dr. J. M. Cameron

Forest Products Research Branch

Laboratory Superintendents

Ottawa Laboratory	Dr. H. Schwartz
Vancouver Laboratory	Dr. J. A. F. Gardner

The Department of Forestry was established in 1960 by “An Act respecting the Department of Forestry” (S.C. 1960, Chapter 41) and comprises the former Forestry Branch of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, and the former Forest Biology Division of the Research Branch of the Department of Agriculture. The objects of the Department are to promote improved management and protection of the forest resources, more effective utilization of wood and the reduction of waste, and improvement of the competitive position of Canada’s forest industries. It conducts comprehensive programs of research relating to forestry and the utilization of forest products, and may undertake, promote or recommend measures for the encouragement of public co-operation in the protection and wise use of the

forest resources of Canada. The Minister may, with the approval of the Governor-in-Council, enter into agreements with the government of any province or with any person for forest protection and management, or forest utilization. The Administration Branch is responsible for all purely administrative matters such as personnel, purchasing, and financial services; information and technical services; administration of federal-provincial agreements; and for the provisions of surveys and technical advice to other agencies of the Federal Government who are responsible for administering forests belonging to the Crown in the right of Canada. The Forest Research Branch is responsible for research in all aspects of forestry, excepting forest entomology and forest pathology. Its fields of investigations include research

in silviculture, ecology, physiology, and forest mensuration, tree-breeding, forest fire protection, and forest survey methods. It maintains seven District Offices and five Forest Experiment Stations. A forest research laboratory is maintained at the Petawawa Forest Experiment Station. The work is carried out in close co-operation with provincial authorities, forest industries, and the University forestry schools.

The Forest Entomology and Pathology Branch conducts research and comprehensive surveys throughout Canada and provides technical advisory services relating to forest insect and disease problems to all provinces, to industrial firms and associations, private owners, and other agencies concerned with forests, woodlots, and shade trees. Eleven regional laboratories and numerous field stations are maintained at suitable locations from Cornerbrook, Newfoundland to Victoria, British Columbia. The Chemical Control Section is established in Ottawa. The work of the Branch is conducted in close co-operation with the provinces and industry as well as with research units of other Federal Government departments, particularly Agriculture and Fisheries, and with the Universities.

The Forest Products Research Branch maintains

forest products laboratories at Ottawa and Vancouver. This Branch is responsible for all aspects of research relating to improved utilization of products of the forest, except research relating to paper pulp and paper. Special efforts are made to discover means for the reduction of unnecessary wastage. Fields of investigation include timber mechanics and engineering, plywood wood preservation, wood chemistry and physics, paints and other coatings, design of containers and improvement of sawmilling techniques. The Branch provides technical advice to government agencies such as the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, the Building Research Division of the National Research Council, and the Canadian Standards Association. Close contact is maintained with the appropriate trade associations.

The Economics Division advises the Department regarding the economic implications of present and proposed policies; keeps the economic position of Canada's forest industries under continuing review; keeps in touch with forestry and industrial developments in other countries, and conducts economic studies of production in Canada. Co-operation with international forestry organizations is a function of this Division.

THE HALIFAX RELIEF COMMISSION

139 Young Street, Halifax

Minister Responsible

The Right Honourable Lester B. Pearson, P.C., Q.C.,
M.P., Prime Minister. Financial arrangements are
made through the Minister of Finance.

Commissioners

Chairman A. M. Butler, C.A.
Vice-Chairman F. H. Flinn
Member W. E. Tibbs, M.C.

Principal Officer

Secretary-Manager E. W. Crooks

The Halifax Relief Committee, comprising a group of leading citizens, was formed immediately following the explosion in Halifax on December 6, 1917, to receive donations and carry out emergency relief measures rendered necessary by the explosion.

This work was carried on by The Halifax Relief Commission (established by Order in

Council P.C. 112 of January 22, 1918) which was incorporated by S.N.S., 1918, Chapter 61, and ratified and confirmed by *An Act respecting the Halifax Relief Commission* (S.C., 1918, Chapter 24). The Commission, in addition to conducting enquiries into the losses and damage which resulted from the explosion, is charged with the administration of relief funds.

HISTORIC SITES AND MONUMENTS BOARD OF CANADA

Norlite Building, 150 Wellington Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Arthur Laing, P.C., B.S.A., M.P.,
Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources

Members of the Board

Dr. C. Bruce Fergusson, Chairman..Halifax, N.S.
Dr. W. Kaye LambOttawa, Ont.
Dr. D. G. CreightonToronto, Ont.
R. Earl TaylorCharlottetown, P.E.I.
Richard Y. SecordWinterburn, Alta.
Dr. Margaret A. OrmsbyVancouver, B.C.
Prof. W. D. SmithBrandon, Man.
Clifford P. WilsonOttawa, Ont.
Major Charles Gwyllym DunnQuebec, P.Q.
Arnold L. AgnewPrince Albert, Sask.
Lt-Gen. E. W. StansomFredericton, N.B.
Edward B. ForanSt. John's, Nfld.
Dr. Marcel TrudelQuebec, P.Q.
Dr. James J. TalmanLondon, Ont.

Principal Officer

SecretaryJ. D. Herbert

The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, originally created in 1919, was established by statutory authority in 1953 with the passage of the *Historic Sites and Monuments Act* (S.C., 1952-53 Chapter 39, as amended).

Its function is to advise the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources on the marking or commemoration of places of national historic interest or significance in Canada.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK

Head Office—234 Wellington Street, Ottawa

Office of the General Manager—901 Victoria Square, Montreal

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Walter L. Gordon, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Finance

Principal Officers

PresidentL. Rasminsky, C.B.E.
General Manager.....A. N. H. James
Assistant General Manager.....E. R. Clark
SecretaryL. F. Mundy
Chief AccountantA. J. Norton

The Industrial Development Bank, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Bank of Canada, was incorporated by *The Industrial Development Bank Act* (S.C., 1944-45, Chapter 44—now the *Industrial Development Bank Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 151, as amended by R.S.C. 1952, C. 326, 1956 C. 25, 1961 C. 50). The whole of its capital stock is owned by the Bank of Canada.

The Bank has power to raise money by the sale of debentures either to the Bank of Canada or to other investors. It is authorized to lend money to persons engaged or about to engage in an industrial enterprise wherever, in the opinion of the Bank, the owners of the business have themselves made an investment in it in such amount and in such form as to afford reasonable protection to the Bank and are unable to raise additional funds elsewhere on reasonable terms and conditions.

An industrial enterprise is

defined as an enterprise in which is carried on any industry, trade or other business undertaking of any kind.

The Industrial Development Bank is under the management of a Board of Directors consisting of the same individuals as are members of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Canada. and the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce. The office of the President of the Bank is held by the Governor of the Bank of Canada. The head office is in Ottawa. The General Manager's office and general administrative offices are in Montreal.

Regional offices are maintained at St. John's, Halifax, Saint John, Moncton, Trois-Rivières, Montreal and Quebec City, Toronto, Hamilton, Sudbury, Windsor, Waterloo, Port Arthur, Ottawa and London, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton, Kelowna, Victoria and Vancouver (B.C.).

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY

(This Department is in the process of organization)

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Charles M. Drury, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Industry and of Defence Production

Principal Officers

Deputy MinisterD. M. Golden
Assistant Deputy MinisterD. B. Mundy
Assistant Deputy MinisterB. J. Barrow
Assistant Director, Industrial
DevelopmentW. S. Kendall

Area Development Agency

Commissioner
Deputy Commissioner

The Department of Industry was established in July 1963 under the *Department of Industry Act* (S.C. 1963, Chapter 3). Duties, powers and functions extend to and include all matters relating to manufacturing industries in Canada over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, branch or agency of the Government of Canada.

Further duties include (a) to acquire a detailed knowledge of manufacturing industries in Canada; (b) to promote the establishment, growth, efficiency and improvement of manufacturing industries in Canada; (c) to develop and carry out such programmes and projects as

may be appropriate: (i) to assist the adaptation of manufacturing industries to changing conditions in domestic and export markets, and to changes in the techniques of production, (ii) to identify and assist those manufacturing industries that require special measures to develop an unrealized potential or to cope with exceptional problems of adjustments, and (iii) to promote the development and use of modern industrial technology in Canada and improve the effectiveness of the participation by the Government of Canada in industrial research.

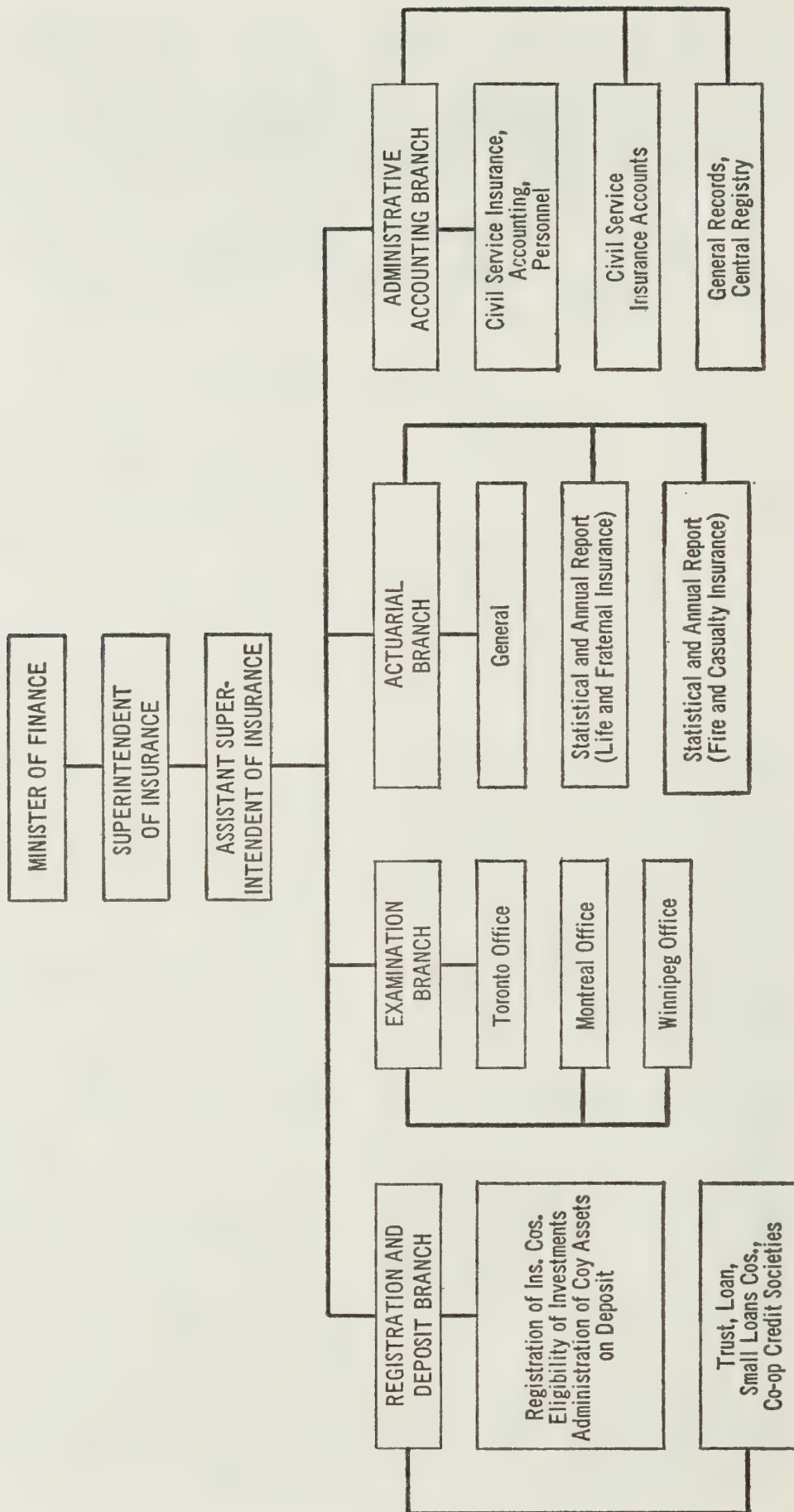
Area Development Agency

The Area Development Agency was established by Part II of the Department of

Industry Act. Duties include (a) the undertaking of research and the making of investigations respecting the means of increasing employment and income in designated areas; (b) the preparing and carrying out of such programmes and projects to

improve the economic development of designated areas as may be appropriate to the purposes of this Part and that cannot suitably be undertaken by other departments, branches or agencies of the Government of Canada.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE



DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

770 Heron Road, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Walter L. Gordon, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Finance

Principal Officers

Superintendent of Insurance.....K. R. MacGregor

Assistant Superintendent of

InsuranceR. Humphrys

Chief Actuary.....E. E. Clarke

Chief Examiner¹.....C. R. Brereton

Senior Administrative OfficerD. E. Patterson

The Department of Insurance was formally created as a separate department in 1924 by an amendment to *The Insurance Act, 1917*, although it had been designated as such by *The Insurance Act, 1910* (S.C., 1909-10, Chapter 32). When the *Insurance Act* was repealed in 1932, the Department was reconstituted by *The Department of Insurance Act* (S.C., 1932, Chapter 45—now the *Department of Insurance Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 70). The office of the Superintendent of Insurance was first established by S.C., 1875,

Chapter 20. The Superintendent reports to the Minister of Finance on matters relating to the administration and enforcement of the Acts listed below. Prior to 1910, his staff was attached to the Department of Finance.

The Superintendent of Insurance is required to act under the instructions of the Minister, and to examine into and report from time to time upon all matters connected with the administration of each of the following Acts, and of the orders or regulations passed or made thereunder:

the *Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 31)

the *Civil Service Insurance Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 49)

the *Co-operative Credit Associations Act* (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 28)

the *Foreign Insurance Companies Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 125)

the *Loan Companies Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 170)

the *Small Loans Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 251)

the *Trust Companies Act* (R.S.C., 1925, Chapter 272)

¹Located in Toronto

The Department is divided into four branches, namely, Actuarial, Administrative, Examination and Registration and Deposit.

The Actuarial Branch is responsible for valuations of policy liabilities of registered companies, the compilation of insurance statistics and actuarial services for other departments.

The Registration and Deposit Branch is responsible for the registration of companies, the maintenance of deposits by registered companies, the valuation of securities and the compilation of statistics relating to trust companies, loan companies, small loans companies and money lenders.

The Administrative Branch is in charge of the administration of Civil Service Insurance, the collection of the annual proportional assessment of expenses, accounting, personnel work, central registry and the estimates of the whole Department.

The Examination Branch conducts examinations of companies at their head offices or chief agencies in Canada, verifies their annual statements and prepares reports on the examinations.

The Department maintains offices in Montreal, P.Q., Toronto, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION

615 Booth Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible (Canadian Section)

The Honourable Paul Martin, P.C., Q.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State for External Affairs

Canadian Section

Commissioner A. F. Lambert
Senior Engineer W. M. Smith

United States Section

Commissioner Samuel L. Golan
Engineer to the Commission Nelson W. Smith
Secretary, U.S. Section Mrs. Marie Sheehy

The International Boundary Commission functions by virtue of the treaty of 1925 between Canada and the United States of America. Article IV of this treaty provided that the International Boundary Commissioners, one for Canada and one for the United States, appointed under the treaty of 1908, or their successors, should provide for the maintenance of an effective boundary line between the two countries and between Canada and Alaska.

The staff of the Canadian Section of the Commission is provided by the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, but the Canadian Commissioner reports to the Sec-

retary of State for External Affairs. Each Section of the Commission has its own staff of engineers, draughtsmen, and stenographers. Expenditures for the maintenance of the boundary are shared equally by the two countries, but each country pays the salaries and travelling expenses of its own Commissioner and his assistants. The Commissioners meet at least once annually, alternately in Ottawa and Washington, D.C., to co-ordinate the work of the two Sections, to sign letters of transmittal and certificates for their annual joint reports, to sign statements of divisible expenditures, and to discuss boundary matters in general.

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION

Room 303, 75 Albert Street, Ottawa 4

Minister Responsible (Canadian Section)

The Honourable Paul Martin, P.C., Q.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State for External Affairs

Canadian Section

Chairman A. D. P. Heeney, Q.C.
Commissioners Dr. René Dupuis
 Dr. D. M. Stephens

United States Section

Chairman Teno Roncalio
Commissioners Eugene W. Weber
 Charles R. Ross

Principal Officers of the Canadian Section

Secretary D. G. Chance
Legal Adviser J. L. MacCallum
Engineering Adviser M. W. Thompson
Secretary United States Section W. A. Bullard

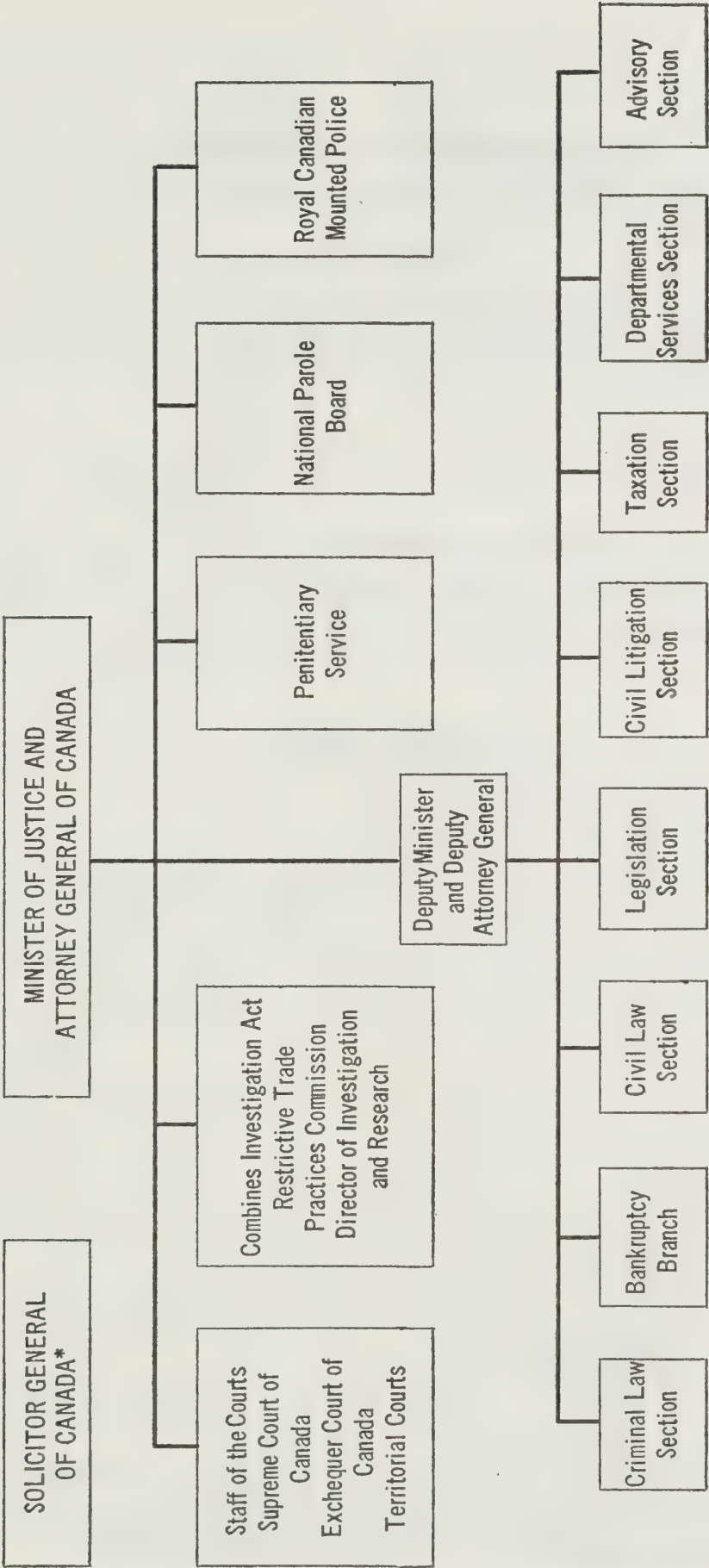
The International Joint Commission was established in 1909 by a treaty between the United States of America, Canada, and Great Britain. This treaty was confirmed and sanctioned by *The International Boundary Waters Treaty Act* (S.C., 1911, Chapter 28, as amended).

The Commission deals with the use, obstruction and diversion of boundary waters and rivers crossing the boundary

between Canada and the United States. While in most cases the approval of the Commission is required before work can proceed, in others, it is merely requested to report its findings and recommendations to the Governments of Canada and the United States.

The Commission consists of six members, three appointed by the Government of Canada and three appointed by the President of the United States.

JUSTICE



* The Solicitor General is by Order in Council the member of the Government to advise the Governor General upon all matters pursuant to the exercise of the royal prerogative of mercy.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Justice Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable Guy Favreau, P.C., Q.C., M.P.,
Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada

Private SecretaryMrs. L. Boulton
Executive AssistantVacant
Parliamentary SecretaryD. S. Macdonald

Solicitor General of Canada

The Honourable J. Watson MacNaught, P.C., Q.C., M.P.

Private SecretaryMrs. R. Copp
Executive AssistantJ. P. MacInnis

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister of Justice and
Deputy Attorney General of
CanadaE. A. Driedger, Q.C.
Associate Deputy MinisterD. S. Maxwell, Q.C.
Associate Deputy MinisterR. Bedard, Q.C.
Assistant Deputy MinisterT. D. MacDonald, Q.C.
Assistant Deputy MinisterJ. D. Affleck, Q.C.
Assistant Deputy MinisterD. F. Thorson, Q.C.
Director, Advisory SectionS. Samuels, Q.C.
Director, Civil Law SectionP. M. Ollivier
Director, Civil Litigation Section ...C. R. Munro
Director, Criminal Law SectionD. H. Christie
Director, Departmental Services
SectionP. M. Troop
Director, Legislation SectionD. S. Thorson, Q.C.
Director of Investigation and
Research, Combines SectionD. H. W. Henry, Q.C.
Chairman, Restrictive Trade
Practices CommissionRobert S. MacLellan
Commissioner of PenitentiariesA. J. MacLeod, Q.C.
Chairman, National Parole Board ...T. G. Street, Q.C.

The Department of Justice was established in 1868 by *An Act respecting the Department of Justice* (S.C., 1867-68, Chapter 39—now the *Department of Justice Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 71).

The Department provides legal services to the Government and the various government departments, prepares legislation, settles and approves all instruments issued

under the Great Seal of Canada, regulates and conducts litigation for or against the Crown, superintends prosecutions under federal legislation other than the *Criminal Code*, provides administrative services for the Supreme Court of Canada and the Exchequer Court of Canada, and superintends the penitentiaries and administers the prison system of Canada.

Duties are imposed upon the Minister of Justice by the following statutes:

the *Combines Investigation Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 314, as amended)

the *Extradition Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 322, as amended)

the *Financial Administration Act*, s. 95, (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 116, as amended)

the *Judges Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 159, as amended)

the *Official Secrets Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 198)

the *Penitentiary Act*, (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 206, as amended)

the *Railway Act* s. 43 (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 234, as amended)

Further, the Minister is regarded as responsible for or has the administration of the following statutes:

the *Admiralty Act* (R.S.C., 1952 Chapter 1)

the *Bankruptcy Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 14)

the *Canada Evidence Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 307, as amended)

the *Canada Prize Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 28)

the *Canadian Bill of Rights* (S.C. 1960, c. 44)

the *Criminal Code* (S.C., 1953-54, Chapter 51, as amended)

the *Crown Liability Act* (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 30)

the *Department of Justice Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 71)

the *Exchequer Court Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 98, as amended)

the *Expropriation Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 106)

the *Fugitive Offenders Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 127)

the *Identification of Criminals Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 144)

the *Inquiries Act* (R.S.C., 1952, c. 154)

the *Interpretation Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 158, as amended)

the *Judges Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 159, as amended)

the *Juvenile Delinquents Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 160)

the *Parole Act* (S.C., 1958, c. 38)
 the *Lord's Day Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 171)
 the *Petition of Right Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 210)
 the *Prisons and Reformatories Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 217,
 as amended)
 the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act* (S.C. 1959, c. 54)
 the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Superannuation Act* (S.C.
 1959, c. 34)
 the *Supreme Court Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 259, as amended)
 the *Tobacco Restraint Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 266)
 the *Yukon Administration of Justice Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter
 299)

Provision is made for the Solicitor General in the *Solicitor General Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 253) which provides that the Solicitor General shall assist the Minister of Justice in the counsel work of the Department of Justice and shall be charged with such other duties as are at any time assigned to him by the Governor in Council. The Solicitor General is the Minister who advises the Governor General on the exercise of the Royal Prerogative of Mercy and is responsible for the presentation to the Governor in Council of all capital cases for a decision as to commutation of sentence or otherwise.

The Legal Branch of the Department consists of seven sections, namely, Advisory, Civil Litigation, Civil Law, Criminal Law, Departmental Services, Taxation Section and Legislation Sections:—

The Advisory Section is responsible for the preparation of legal opinions (given by the Deputy Attorney General of Canada) requested by the Government of Canada and by various departments and Crown corporations.

The Civil Litigation Section is charged with advising, supervising and reporting on all matters involving actual litigation for or against the Government of Canada and originating from any of the Common Law provinces. All land transactions and other non-criminal matters usually requiring the employment of legal agents in those provinces are also the responsibility of this Section.

The Civil Law Section handles all matters concerned with the Civil Law (*Droit Civil*) as distinguished from the Common Law. It deals with all litigation for or against the federal government and with all land transactions and other non-criminal matters requiring the employment of legal agents in the Province of Quebec. This Section also advises the Minister of Justice in certain matters not necessarily involving actual litigation, but which are essentially concerned with the application of the Civil Code of the Province of Quebec.

The Criminal Law Section is charged with considering applications for the exercise of

the Royal Prerogative of Mercy in capital cases and the remission of pecuniary penalties, the direction of prosecutions for infractions of federal statutes and the enforcement of the criminal law in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory.

The Departmental Services Section comprises the legal advisers furnished to other departments and agencies of government. The legal advisers in the Privy Council office and the departments of Agriculture, Citizenship and Immigration, Finance, Northern Affairs and National Resources, Public Works, Trade and Commerce and Mines and Technical Surveys are officers of the Department of Justice. Their functions are under the Deputy Attorney General of Canada, to furnish legal advice and obtain official opinions of the Deputy Attorney General for the government departments and agencies to which they are assigned. Their activities are co-ordinated through the Director of this Section.

The Taxation Section was established primarily to deal with tax litigation arising under the Income Tax Act, the Customs Act, the Excise Act, the Excise Tax Act and the Estate Tax Act.

The Legislation Section drafts all Bills which are presented to Parliament as the legislative program of the government. Other functions include: (1) the preparation of the current legislative programs of the Councils of the Yukon Territory and North-

west Territories in addition to revising the Ordinances of these Territories; (2) the preparation of regulations under statutes upon request of the departments concerned; (3) the preparation of office consolidations of statutes and amendments for all government departments; (4) the preparation of documents issued under the Great Seal; and (5) the preparation of a consolidation of each statute from session to session.

The Combines Branch under a Director of Investigation and Research, is responsible for investigating combines and other restrictive practices and for submitting evidence thereon to the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission. Investigations are instituted on the formal application of six citizens, or on direction of the Minister, or on the initiative of the Director. In the conduct of investigations the Director is authorized to examine witnesses, search premises and require written returns. These powers may only be exercised, however, upon certification by a member of the Commission. When the Director has gathered all the information available, if he believes it proves the existence of a forbidden practice, he submits a statement of the evidence to the Commission and to the parties believed to be responsible for the practice.

The Restrictive Trade Practices Commission, comprising not more than three members, is responsible for appraising the evidence submitted to it

by the Director of Investigation and Research, Combines Section, and the parties under investigation, and for making a report on the matter to the Minister of Justice. If warranted, a prosecution may be commenced (under the *Combines Investigation Act*) by the attorney general of a province or at the instance of the Attorney General of Canada.

The Office of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries is charged with the administration of the various penitentiaries of Canada. The day-to-day administration of the penitentiaries is carried out under the direction of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries. Important matters involving policy are submitted to the Minister of Justice for his approval.

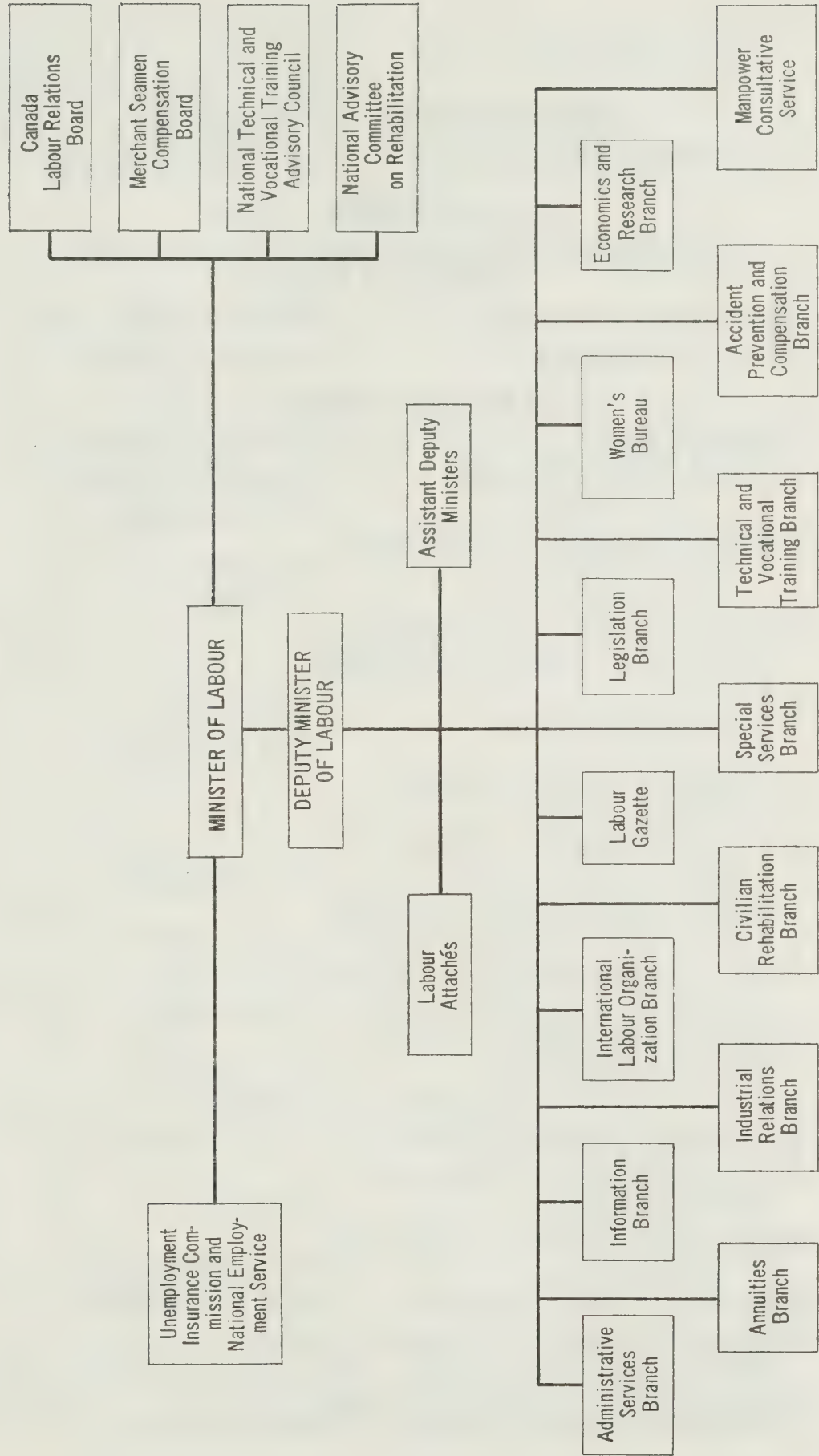
The administration of the Bankruptcy Act is under the supervision of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy, whose duty it is to ensure the efficient carrying out of the provisions

of the Act, who has certain powers of control over the trustees throughout Canada in the discharge of their duties, and who generally investigates and reports to the Minister of Justice on matters pertaining to the administration of the Act.

The jurisdiction of the National Parole Board extends to the granting of parole to inmates of federal and provincial penal institutions who have been convicted under an Act of the Parliament of Canada, and to the revoking or suspending of such parole. The National Parole Service is responsible for the investigation of parole cases and the preparation of reports thereon for consideration by the Board. It is also responsible for the supervision of parolees.

Information concerning the organization of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, which Force reports to the Minister of Justice, will be found on page 306 of this publication.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR



DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Confederation Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable Alan J. MacEachen, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Labour

Parliamentary Secretary James A. Byrne, M.P.
Executive Assistant Patrick J. Lavelle

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister..... George V. Haythorne
Assistant Deputy Ministers Gordon G. Cushing
W. R. Dymond
Special Assistants to the Deputy
Minister P. Goulet
R. Ranger
Accident Prevention and Compensation Branch, Transportation Bldg.,
Director J. H. Currie
Departmental Solicitors W. B. Davis
H. B. McDonald
Administrative Services Branch,
Director P. R. Parent
Annuities Branch, No. 5 Bldg.,
Director C. R. McCord
Technical and Vocational Training
Branch, Hope Chambers, Director.. C. R. Ford
Civilian Rehabilitation Branch, Justice Bldg., National Co-ordinator .. I. Campbell
Economics and Research Branch,
No. 5 Bldg., Director J. P. Francis
Industrial Relations Branch, Director B. Wilson
Information Branch, Director..... G. G. Blackburn
International Labour Organization
Branch, Director..... P. Goulet
Labour Gazette Branch, Justice Bldg.,
Chief Editor W. S. Drinkwater
Legislation Branch, Director..... Miss E. Lorentsen
Manpower Consultative Service, Vacant
Director
Special Services Branch, Old Canadian Banknote Bldg., Director F. M. Hereford

Women's Bureau, Booth Bldg.,
 DirectorMiss M. V. Royce
 Labour Counsellor, Washington,
 D.C.P. Conroy
 Labour Attaché, BrusselsJ. Mainwaring

Chief Regional Officers

Name of Branch and Officer in Charge	Headquarters
<i>Industrial Relations Branch</i>	

Conciliation—

W. L. Taylor	St. John's, Nfld.
D. T. Cochrane	Halifax, N.S.
H. R. Pettigrove	Fredericton, N.B.
C. E. Poirier	Montreal, P.Q.
T. B. MacRae	Toronto, Ont.
J. S. Gunn	Winnipeg, Man.
G. R. Currie	Vancouver, B.C.

Labour-Management Co-operation
 Service—

G. W. Yorston	Amherst, N.S.
E. Lajoie	Three Rivers, P.Q.
J. M. Sauriol	Montreal, P.Q.
A. Elson	Windsor, Ont.
S. J. Walton	Toronto, Ont.
W. D. Graham	Winnipeg, Man.
R. E. Jackson	Vancouver, B.C.

Economics and Research Branch

Emil Herman	Montreal, P.Q.
R. S. Cook	Toronto, Ont.

Technical and Vocational Training Branch

E. H. Collins	Halifax, N.S.
— — — — —	Montreal, P.Q.
— — — — —	Toronto, Ont.
— — — — —	Winnipeg, Man.
H. L. Clement	Vancouver, B.C.

The Department of Labour was established by <i>The Conciliation Act, 1900</i> (S.C., 1900, Chapter 24—now the <i>Department of Labour Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 72</i>).	Under this Act the Department is authorized to collect,
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digest, and publish in a suitable form, statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour, to institute and conduct inquiries into important industrial

questions, and to issue the "Labour Gazette". At the present time the Department administers, in addition to the *Department of Labour Act*, the following Acts:

- the *Canada Fair Employment Practices Act* (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 19)
- the *Conciliation and Labour Act* (R.S.C., 1927, Chapter 110)
- the *Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 108)
- the *Female Employees Equal Pay Act* (S.C., 1956, Chapter 38)
- the *Government Annuities Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 132)
- the *Government Employees Compensation Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 134, as amended)
- the *Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 152)
- the *Merchant Seamen Compensation Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 178, as amended)
- the *Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 236)
- the *Technical and Vocational Training Assistance Act* (S.C. 1960-61, Chapter 6)
- the *Annual Vacations Act* (S.C., 1957-58, Chapter 24)
- the *Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act* (S.C., 1960-61, Chapter 26)

The Department consists of the following branches: Administrative Services, Accident Prevention and Compensation, Annuities, Civilian Rehabilitation, Economics and Research, Industrial Relations, Information, International Labour Organization, Labour Gazette, Legislation, Manpower Consultative Service, Special Services, Technical and Vocational Training and the Women's Bureau.

The Department also has a Labour Counsellor attached to the Canadian Embassy in

Washington, D.C., and a Labour Attaché on the staff of the Canadian Embassy in Brussels, Belgium.

The Annuities Branch administers the *Government Annuities Act* which is designed to encourage thrift and provide for old age sustenance by Canadians through the purchase (either individually or by groups) of annuities. Annuities Field Representatives are located in the principal cities across Canada.

The Civilian Rehabilitation Branch is responsible for the

administration of the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act.

Problems relating to the employment of older workers are also a concern of this Branch.

The Technical and Vocational Training Branch administers the provisions of the *Technical and Vocational Training Assistance Act* (S.C. 1960-61 Chapter 6). It co-operates with provincial government departments, employers' organizations, organized labour, and federal government departments and agencies, including crown companies and the armed services, in the promotion, organization and development of all types of publicly financed training programs deemed necessary to fit persons for employment or to upgrade workers in their present occupations.

The purpose of the *Technical and Vocational Training Assistance Act* is to provide financial assistance for the development and operation of technical and vocational training facilities and programs throughout Canada.

The Economics and Research Branch serves as the central agency for economic and social analyses and research in the labour field. It is also responsible for maintaining records on labour unions as called for under part 3, section 13 of the *Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act*.

The Accident Prevention and Compensation Branch administers the *Government*

Employees Compensation Act and the *Merchant Seamen Compensation Act*.

The Industrial Relations Branch is charged with the administration of the following Acts: the *Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act* (in carrying out the provisions of the Act this Branch serves as the administrative agency of the Canada Labour Relations Board); the *Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act* and the *Canada Fair Employment Practices Act*, the *Conciliation and Labour Act*, the *Female Employee Equal Pay Act* and the *Annual Vacation Act*. The Branch, in administering the Fair Wages Policy Order, determines fair wages and conditions of employment applicable to government contracts for construction, remodelling and demolition, and for the manufacture of supplies and equipment. The Branch also makes recommendations for wage rates for prevailing rate employees of the Government of Canada and promotes labour-management co-operation through joint consultation.

The International Labour Organization Branch co-ordinates all International Labour Organization work by liaison with the Department of External Affairs and all other departments, with the ten provincial governments, with the major employers' and workers' organizations, and with the public at large.

The Labour Gazette Branch is responsible for the publication of the "Labour Gazette" which reports trends in industrial and labour relations, statistics and other information relating to labour conditions.

The function of the Legislation Branch is to study labour legislation in Canada and other countries and to provide information concerning this field.

A Manpower Consultative Service is being established in the Department in 1963 to deal with manpower consequences of automation and technological change to provide assistance to industry and labour through manpower adjustment incentives.

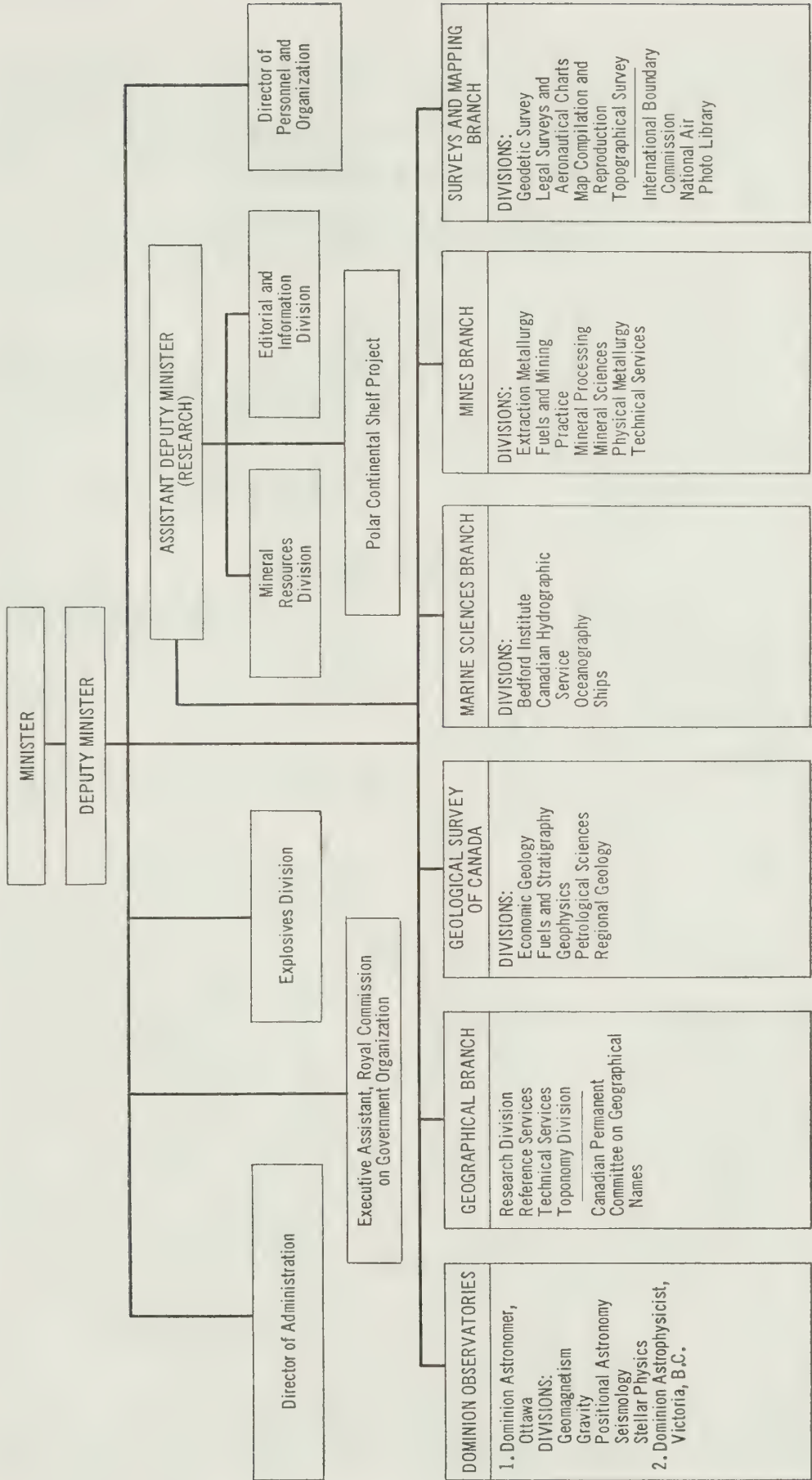
The Special Services Branch handles projects which do not fall within the purview of other branches. It currently administers the Federal-Provincial Farm Labour Programme; organizes movements of workers between Canada and the United States; and maintains liaison with associations and employers to provide an adequate supply of workers for the forest industry. The Branch also carries out development and liaison work connected with the promotion

of winter employment, and administers the Municipal Winter Work Incentive Programme as well as the Winter House Building Incentive Program.

The Women's Bureau has been established to promote a wider understanding of problems peculiar to women workers and the employment of women, so as to advance the opportunities of women in employment.

Several Boards, Councils and Committees have been organized which, for administrative purposes, constitute part of the services provided by the Department of Labour. These are the Canada Labour Relations Board, the Labour Management Co-operation Service Advisory Committee, the Merchant Seamen Compensation Board, The National Advisory Committee on the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons, the National Technical and Vocational Training Advisory Council and Apprenticeship Training Advisory Committee. In the planning and execution of many of its activities the Department works closely with the National Employment Service of the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS



DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS

Departmental Administration Building
588 Booth Street, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable Wm. M. Benidickson, P.C., B.A., LL.B., M.P.
Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys

Executive Assistant Orval Troy
Special Assistant Lloyd Pelot

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister W. E. van Steenburgh
Assistant Deputy Minister
(Research) J. P. Drolet
Surveys and Mapping Branch,
Director S. G. Gamble
Marine Sciences Branch, Director .. W. M. Cameron
Geological Survey of Canada,
Director J. M. Harrison
Mines Branch, Director John Convey
Dominion Astronomer, Dominion
Observatories C. S. Beals
Geographical Branch, Director N. L. Nicholson
Mineral Resources Division, Chief ... W. Keith Buck
Explosives Division, Chief H. P. Kimbell
Director of Administration K. M. Pack
Property and Building Management
Division, Chief G. Lefort
Financial Services Division, Chief ... J. M. Sutherland
Purchasing and Stores Division,
Chief C. A. Fumerton
Director of Personnel and
Organization R. B. Code
Editorial and Information Division,
Chief John W. MacLeod

The Department of Mines and Technical Surveys was created by the *Department of Mines and Technical Surveys Act* (S.C., 1949 (Second Session), Chapter 17—now the *Department of Mines and Technical Surveys Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 73).

The primary functions of the Department are to provide technological assistance in the development of Canada's mineral resources mainly through studies, investigations, and research in the fields of geology, mineral dressing, and metallurgy, and to carry out geodetic, topographic, hydrographic, legal, oceanographic and other surveys of use in the development of the Canadian economy. In carrying out its functions the Department is giving increasing emphasis to fundamental research.

The Department has six branches, namely, the Surveys and Mapping Branch, the Marine Sciences Branch, the Geological Survey of Canada, the Mines Branch, the Dominion Observatories, and the Geographical Branch, two of its other main units being the Mineral Resources Division whose functions include the administration of the *Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act* (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 95, as amended) and the Explosives Division which administers the *Explosives Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 102, as amended). Both of these units form part of the Administrative Branch.

The Department also administers the *Canada Lands Surveys Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 26) which deals with the survey of public lands in the Northwest Territories, Yukon Territory, national parks, and Indian reserves, and with examinations, qualifications, powers and duties of Dominion Land Surveyors and Dominion Topographical Surveyors.

The Surveys and Mapping Branch provides the base maps required in the development of Canada's natural resources; is responsible for all legal surveys of federal lands; and provides a national system of levelling and precision surveys for use as geodetic control by federal, provincial, and private agencies. As an added service, the Branch makes the results of surveys quickly available to national and provincial organizations and to the public through the distribution of advance information prints. It maintains the National Air Photo Library which is responsible for the indexing, preservation, and distribution of prints from all air photography carried out by or for the federal government. It prepares and maintains aeronautical charts and flight manuals, and produces electoral maps.

The Marine Sciences Branch was established on April 1, 1962, to coordinate hydrographic and other oceanic surveys and to conduct oceanographic research in the nearby oceans, in Canada's coastal and inland waters, and on the underlying seabeds for the

threefold purpose of assisting navigation, with particular reference to arctic waters; of ascertaining the resource potential of the country's continental shelf; and of undertaking the extensive program of oceanographic research required for military, industrial and civilian purposes. The Branch produces and distributes official Canadian navigation charts, sailing directions and the standard tide prediction tables for Canadian sea-ports. Headquarters of the Branch is in Ottawa. Hydrographic and oceanographic activity in Atlantic and Arctic waters is centred in the new Bedford Institute of Oceanography near Halifax which was officially opened in October 1962.

The Geological Survey of Canada makes geological studies in the field and office to further the discovery and development of mineral and underground water resources. It contributes geological information as an aid in the construction of such public works as dams, bridges, tunnels, and the like; makes mineralogical, and palaeontological and geochemical studies in the field and office, that assist in promoting the development of mineral resources; makes geophysical surveys; and disseminates knowledge of the geology of Canada through the publication of maps and reports.

The Mines Branch is primarily concerned with the technological problems of the mineral industry and maintains well-equipped mineral processing,

extraction metallurgy, fuel research, ceramic, radioactivity, industrial waters, chemical and physical metallurgy laboratories to handle these problems. Within its range of endeavor come tests and research on ores and minerals designed primarily to work out and to improve treatment methods; investigations on industrial minerals aimed largely towards the greater utilization of Canadian sources of these minerals; work in the ceramic laboratories; intricate studies in the spectrographic and mineragraphic laboratories; research on Canadian fuels; and investigations in physical metallurgy.

The Dominion Observatories Branch operates three main observatories: the Dominion Observatory at Ottawa, the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory at Victoria, B.C. and the Dominion Radio Astrophysical observatory near Penticton, B.C., and a large number of auxiliary observatories and out-stations. The Branch is responsible for all research in astronomy carried out by the federal government. In addition to studies of purely scientific interest, data and services of practical application are regularly maintained, notably in the time service of Canada, an activity of the Ottawa Observatory. This Observatory also does geophysical research in seismology, terrestrial magnetism, and gravity, and field studies of all earthquakes that occur in Canada. The Astrophysical

Observatory carries out research on the motions and physical characteristics of the sun, stars, and planets and on the material of interstellar space. The Dominion Radio Astrophysical Observatory enables the Branch to use the new radiophysical methods in studies of our own and external galactic systems.

The primary function of the Geographical Branch is to organize and make available geographical data on Canada that might be of use in promoting the economic and social welfare of the country. In general, the work is of two kinds—the complication of geographical material of national significance, and land use and various other geographical surveys in the field. The Branch issued the English edition of a new Atlas of Canada in December 1958 and a French edition in 1959. The staff of the Canadian Board on Geographical Names is now under the Branch's jurisdiction. The Board advises and rules on all questions concerning geographical names that arise in the departments of the public service of the Federal Government or that are referred to it from any other source.

The Mineral Resources Division, besides administering

The *Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act*, which provides cost aid to Canadian gold mines, collects and prepares information for use of the Department, other government departments, industry and the public on mineral resources and on legislation affecting the mineral industry. It carries out economic studies on all aspects of the industry. The Division serves in an advisory capacity to the Department of National Revenue in the administration of those sections of the *Income Tax Act* and Regulations that apply to the mineral industry.

The Department maintains the following offices in Canada: Dartmouth, N.S. (the Bedford Institute of Oceanography); Agincourt, Ont. (Magnetic Observatory); Quebec, P.Q. (Departmental Regional Office); Calgary (Geological Survey of Canada and Mines Branch); Meanook and Newbrook, Alta. (Meteor Observatories); Edmonton, Alta. (Mines Branch); Victoria (District Hydrographic Office and Dominion Astrophysical Observatory) and Vancouver, B.C. (Geological Survey of Canada); Whitehorse, Y.T. (Geological Survey of Canada); and Yellowknife, N.W.T. (Geological Survey of Canada).

THE NATIONAL BATTLEFIELDS COMMISSION

Battlefields Park, Quebec

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Arthur Laing, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources

Commissioners (Appointed by the Federal Government)

Chairman Lt.-Col. L. J. A. Amyot,
C.D.
Members Lt.-Col. Oscar Gilbert,
M.L.C.
Mgr. Arthur Maheux, D.T.,
O.B.E.
Lt.-Col. Raymond Garneau
Mostyn Lewis
Lt.-Col. J. Gordon Ross,
C.D.
Jean Leahy

Commissioners (Appointed by the Provinces)

Members Hon. W. H. Price (Ontario)
Hon. Antoine Rivard
(Quebec)

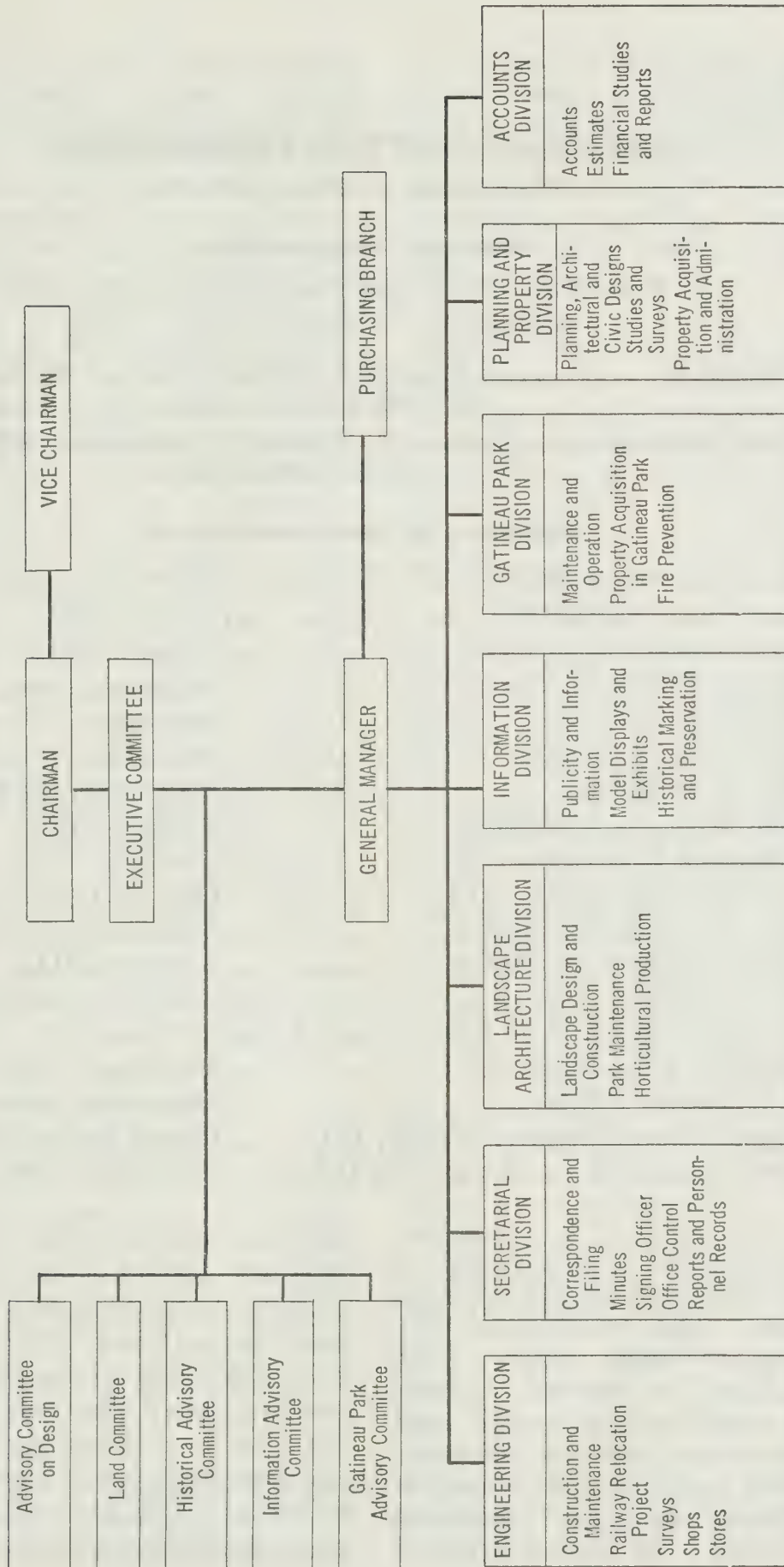
Principal Officer

Secretary H. J. Félix Hudon

The National Battlefields Commission (S.C., 1908, Chapters 57 and 58, as amended) was established for the purpose of acquiring, restoring and maintaining the historic battlefields at Quebec to form a National Battlefields

Park. As a result of amending legislation passed in succeeding years, the Commission, in order to carry out its objectives, is now paid out by Annual Grants provided by Parliamentary appropriations.

NATIONAL CAPITAL COMMISSION



NATIONAL CAPITAL COMMISSION

291 Carling Avenue, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Jean-Paul Deschatelets, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Public Works

Chairman Lt. Gen. S. F. Clark, C.B.E., C.D., B.Sc.E.,
B.Sc.M., Ottawa, Ont.

Vice-Chairman Professor Anthony Adamson, MRAIC,
MTPIC, Toronto, Ont.

Members of the Commission

Frank Martin, B.Sc., MRAIC, P. Eng. ... Saskatoon, Sask.
A. E. 'Lon' Campbell Ottawa, Ont.
C. H. Hulse Ottawa, Ont.
Mrs. H. F. Gyles, B.A., Winnipeg, Man.
Aimé Guertin Hull, Que.
Mrs. R. E. Sutherland Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Mrs. R. H. McLeod New Glasgow, N.S.
John Leonard Haw, B.Sc. Calgary, Alta.
J. Eugène Bissonnette, M.D. Quebec, Que.
J. C. Horwitz, LL.B., Q.C. Ottawa, Ont.
Miss S. Clyde McLellan Saint John, N.B.
Mayor Richard Parkinson Kelowna, B.C.
R. D. Chenier Rockcliffe Park, Ont.
G. E. Beament, O.B.E., E.D., Q.C., B.A.Sc. Ottawa, Ont.
Louis M. Bloomfield, Q.C. Montreal, Que.
F. F. Kemp, D.D.S. Richmond, Ont.
Mayor Walter Tucker, M.B.E., C.D. Grand Falls, Nfld.
Hans Geggie, B.A., M.D., C.M., D.A. Wakefield, Que.

The Ottawa Improvement Commission (forerunner of the National Capital Commission) was established in August, 1899 (S.C., 1899, Chapter 10) for the purpose of constructing parks and driveways for the improvement and beautification of Ottawa and the immediate vicinity. An annual grant of

\$60,000 was provided for a ten-year period. The Commission consisted of four commissioners, three of whom were appointed by the Governor in Council, the fourth by the City of Ottawa. In 1902, the membership was increased to eight. The annual grant was raised to \$150,000 in 1919.

In 1927, the Federal District Commission (*The Federal District Commission Act, 1927*, S.C., 1926-27, Chapter 55) superseded The Ottawa Improvement Commission and its functions were extended to include Hull and vicinity. These were further extended in 1934 to include the improvement and maintenance of the grounds of Dominion government buildings in Ottawa. In August, 1944, the National Capital District was established. To enable the Commission to carry out its new responsibilities in the implementation of the Master Plan, important amendments to *The Federal District Commission Act, 1927*, were made by Parliament in 1946 and in several subsequent years. The Commission was made responsible for co-ordinating federal construction and development within the National Capital District, and the locating, siting and exterior design of buildings or other developments on Crown property within the District became subject to Commission approval.

In 1959 the Commission was reconstituted as the National Capital Commission (the *National Capital Act*, Elizabeth II, Chap. 37, Sept. 6, 1958) and its powers and terms of reference were broadened to facilitate its work in the re-planning and development of the Capital.

The Commission is a corporate body consisting of twenty members all appointed by the

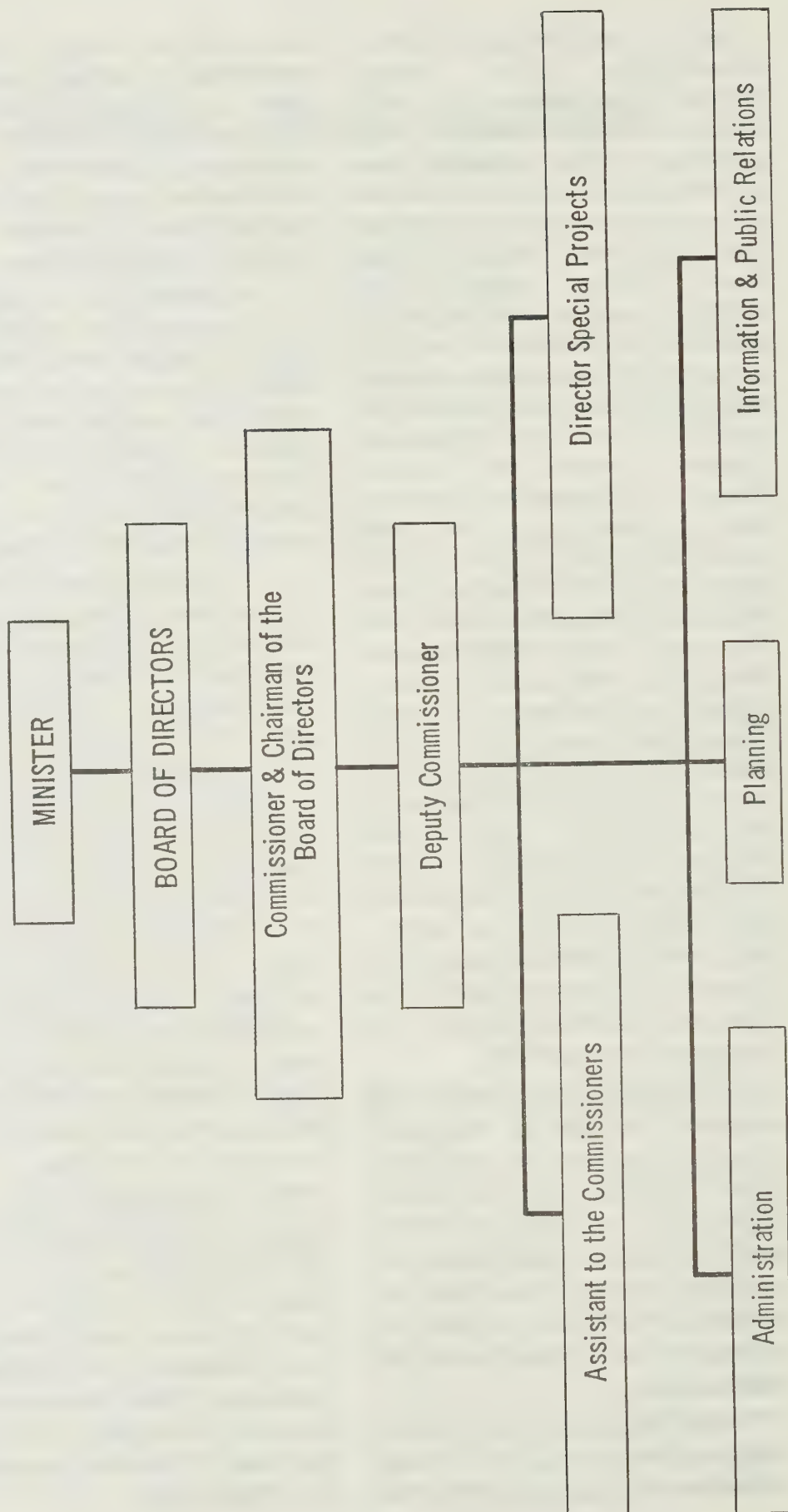
Governor in Council including one member, for each province, who is ordinarily resident in the province for which he is appointed. Members except the chairman and those undertaking special duties, serve without remuneration.

The sphere of influence of the Commission is the National Capital Region and comprises 1800 square miles including 62 municipalities in the two provinces of Ontario and Quebec. However, most of the Commission's activities are centred around Ottawa and Hull.

A master plan prepared by Parisian Planner Jacques Greber, which is broad in concept and flexible in detail is being followed in the development of the Capital. A protective greenbelt of 41,000 acres is being established around Ottawa. A 75,000 acre wilderness park is being created in the Gatineau hills north of Hull. Waterfront property is being restored, urban parks and parkways are being built and maintained. The Commission contributes as well to the City of Ottawa's undertakings which are in the interest of the National Capital Plan.

The permanent office personnel and working forces of the Commission are divided into seven principal units namely: Secretarial, Engineering, Landscape Architecture, Gatineau Park, Planning and Property, Accounts and Information. This staff reports to the Chairman.

NATIONAL CENTENNIAL ADMINISTRATION



NATIONAL CENTENNIAL ADMINISTRATION

Minister Responsible

Hon. Maurice Lamontagne, P.C., M.P.
Secretary of State

Commissioner and Chairman of the Board of Directors

John W. Fisher

Deputy Commissioner

Robert Choquette

Members of the Board of Directors

Ernest A. Côté, M.B.E. Ottawa, Ontario.	Paul Desmarais, Esq. Montreal, Quebec.
Dr. John S. Hodgson, O.B.E. Ottawa, Ontario.	Mrs. Marianne E. Linnell, Vancouver, B.C.
Dr. Norman A. MacKenzie, C.M.G., M.M. & Bar, Q.C., LL.D. Vancouver, B.C.	George Metcalf, Esq. Toronto, Ontario.
Hugh O. Mills, M.B.E. Halifax, Nova Scotia.	J. Richard Murray, Esq. Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Senior Officers of the Administration

Assistant to the Commissioners	J. L. Claude Gauthier
Director, Special Projects	Peter H. Aykroyd
Director of Planning	Robbins Elliott
Assistant Director of Planning	Chester F. Prevey
Director of Information and Public Relations	Jean-Pierre Houle, Q.C.
Assistant Director of Information and Public Relations	Georges A. Coderre
Comptroller-Secretary	Leo Lafrance

The National Centennial Administration has been established by the National Centennial Act, Part 1, (S.C. 1961, Chapter 60), to promote interest in, and to plan and implement programmes and projects relating to, the Centennial of Confederation in Canada in order that the Cen-

ennial may be observed throughout Canada in a manner in keeping with its national and historical significance.

The Administration may acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise any real or personal property, including securities, and own, hold, sell, manage or deal therewith or, therein as the Administration may determine, expend any moneys appropriated by Parliament for the work of the Administration or received by the Administration through the conduct of its operations or by gift, donation, bequest or otherwise; undertake programmes and projects relating to the observance of the Centennial of Confederation in Canada; and engage in joint projects with, or make grants

to, any province, or any organization the objects of which are similar to the objects of the Administration, for the observance of the Centennial of Confederation in Canada.

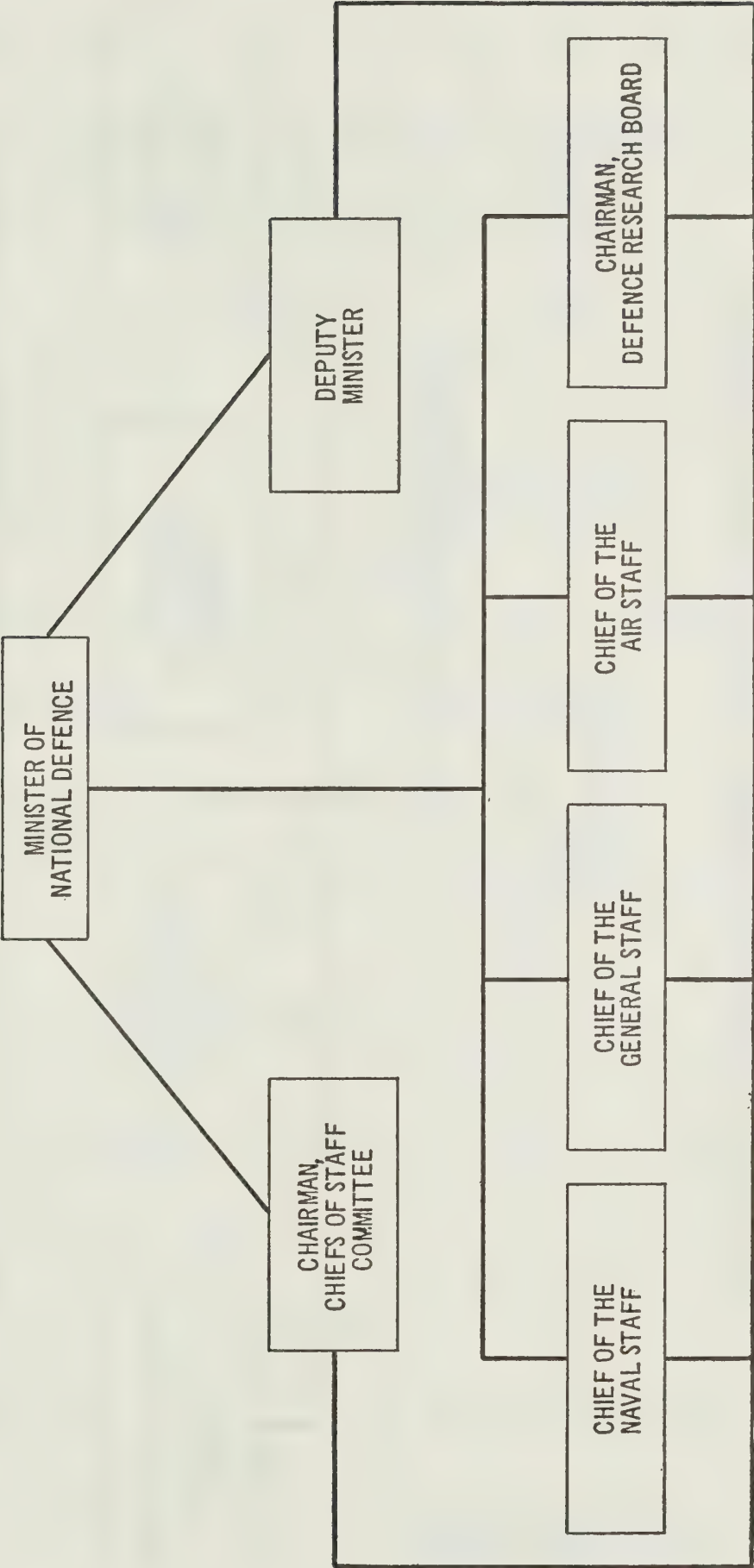
It consists of a Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner and eight directors.

National Conference On Canada's Centennial

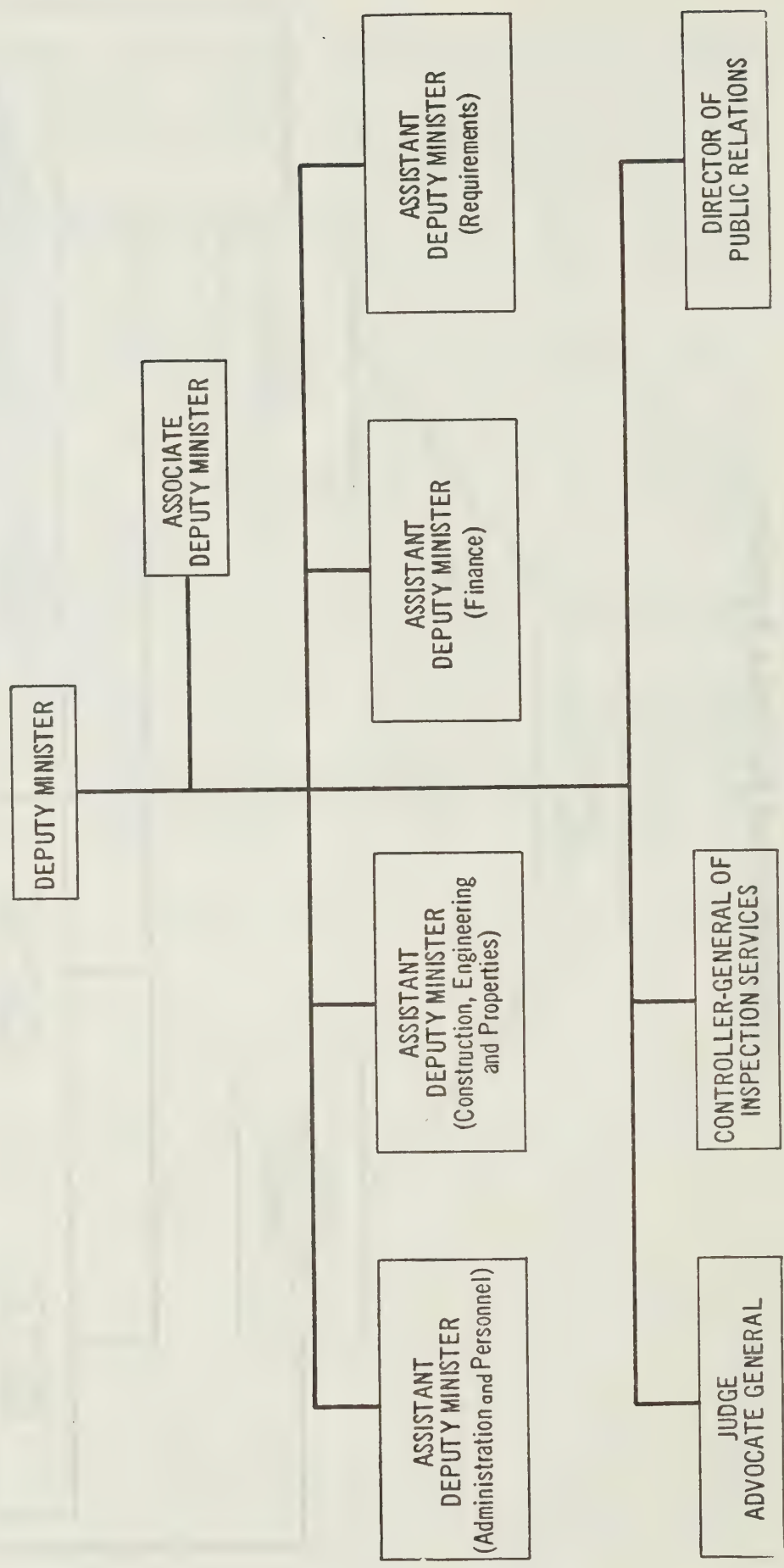
The National Conference on Canada's Centennial has been established by the National Centennial Act, Part 11, (S.C. 1961, Chapter 60), for the consideration and discussion of plans and programmes relating to the centennial of Confederation in Canada.

It consists of the President of the Privy Council and sixty members, including at least two from each of the ten provincial governments.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE



DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE (DEPUTY MINISTER'S BRANCH)



DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Building A, 125 Elgin Street, Ottawa
(unless otherwise indicated)

Minister

The Honourable Paul T. Hellyer, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of National Defence

Parliamentary Secretary vacant
Special Assistant W. M. Lee
Private Secretary Miss M. M. Bulger
Administrative Secretary Miss E. K. Kingsbury

Associate Minister

The Honourable Lucien Cardin, P.C., M.P., Associate Minister
of National Defence

Executive Assistant Robert Gendron
Administrative Secretary Jules Begin

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister E. B. Armstrong
Chiefs of Staff Chairman Air Chief Marshal
F. R. Miller, C.B.E., C.D.
Chief of the Naval Staff Vice-Admiral H. S.
Rayner, D.S.C., C.D.
Chief of the General Staff Lt.-Gen. G. Walsh,
C.B.E., C.D., D.S.O.
Chief of the Air Staff Air Marshal C. R. Dunlap,
C.B.E., C.D.
Defence Research Board, Chairman.. A. H. Zimmerman, O.B.E.
Associate Deputy Minister Paul Mathieu, D.S.O., E.D.
Administration and Personnel
Division, Assistant Deputy
Minister J. A. Sharpe, O.B.E.
Finance Division, Assistant Deputy
Minister vacant
Requirements Division, Assistant
Deputy Minister L. M. Chesley, O.B.E., E.D.
Construction, Engineering and
Properties Division, Assistant
Deputy Minister Major General H. R.
Meuser, O.B.E., C.D.

Controller-General of Inspection

ServicesW. M. Thomson

Judge Advocate GeneralBrigadier W. J. Lawson,
Q.C.

The Department of National Defence was created by *The National Defence Act, 1922* (S.C., 1922, Chapter 34—now incorporated in the *National Defence Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 184, as amended*) which established one civil department of government in place of the previous Departments of Militia and Defence and Naval Service, and the Air Board.

The Minister of National Defence has the control and management of Canada's three Armed Forces, the Defence Research Board and all matters relating to national defence, and is responsible for the construction and operation of all defence establishments and works for the defence of Canada.

He is supported by an Associate Minister who has specified responsibilities, particularly in important administrative matters, and who is also a member of the Cabinet Defence Committee, Defence Council and the Cabinet Committee on Emergency Plans.

Assisting the Ministers in carrying out their responsibilities are six main branches headed by the Deputy Minister; the Chairman, Chiefs of Staff; the Chief of the Naval Staff; the Chief of the General Staff; the Chief of the Air Staff; and the Chairman Defence Research Board.

The Deputy Minister and the Associate Deputy Minister are responsible for departmental administration, which includes continuing review and control over financial aspects of operations, logistics, personnel and administration. The Deputy Minister provides financial advice to the Minister. The principal sections assisting him are as follows:

The Assistant Deputy Minister (Administration and Personnel) supervises the general administration of the Department and its civilian personnel.

The Assistant Deputy Minister (Construction, Engineering and Properties) is concerned with all matters pertaining to the construction, acquisition and maintenance of defence establishments.

The Assistant Deputy Minister (Finance) has the responsibility for the financial administration of the Department. His section is organized, according to function, into the following six divisions: Finance; Finance (Overseas); Estimates; Manpower and Establishments; Audit; and Statistics.

The Assistant Deputy Minister (Requirements) is in charge of the review and approval of service programmes and proposals for the purchase of equipment and material.

The Judge Advocate General is responsible to the Minister for the supervision of the administration of military justice in the three Armed Forces. He is also the legal adviser to the Department, the Armed Services and the Defence Research Board. He is Chairman of the Service Pension Board, which is responsible for the administration of the *Defence Services Pension Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 63, as amended), and Director of Estates, in which capacity he is responsible for the administration of the service estates of personnel who die while in the service. His staff is made up of lawyers from the three Services and its members serve at key military centres throughout Canada and abroad.

The Controller-General of Inspection Services is required to ensure that materiel and equipment ordered by the Armed Services are furnished in accordance with requirements and specifications. His division is primarily a civilian organization although service officers are attached to it to assist in a technical advisory capacity and to maintain liaison with the ultimate users in regard to inspection requirements. Headquarters are in Ottawa with district offices and laboratories at various centres across Canada. Reciprocal inspection arrangements are in effect between this section and United States agencies whereby each other's goods are inspected in the country in which they are manufactured.

The Chiefs of Staff Committee advises the Minister of National Defence and the Cabinet Defence Committee on matters of defence policy and prepares strategic appreciations and military plans as required. It is responsible for co-ordinating the efforts of the Armed Services in fulfillment of a single defence policy and for overall policy direction of joint Service organizations, establishments and operations. The Committee investigates and considers in common all matters which may be referred to it by the Minister of National Defence or the Cabinet Defence Committee. It is composed of the Chairman, Chiefs of Staff; the Chief of the Naval Staff; the Chief of the General Staff; the Chief of the Air Staff; the Chairman, Defence Research Board; and a Secretary. The Deputy Minister of National Defence, the Secretary to the Cabinet, the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs and other appropriate civilian officials attend meetings when matters involving other than purely military considerations are under discussion.

The Chief of the Naval Staff is responsible for the control and administration of the Royal Canadian Navy. His Naval Board consists of (a) Vice Chief of Naval Staff; (b) Chief of Naval Personnel; (c) Chief of Naval Technical Services; and (d) Naval Comptroller.

The Vice Chief of Naval Staff is in charge of the development and promulgation

of policy affecting Naval operations, training, materiel and intelligence.

The Chief of Naval Personnel is concerned with the provision of manpower, the provision of medical, dental, religious welfare and financial services to members of the Navy and for the discipline of the Navy.

The Chief of Naval Technical Services handles all matters concerning the provision and maintenance of Naval defence establishments and materiel and the development and design of Naval materiel and stores.

The Naval Comptroller is responsible for insuring that the most effective use is made of manpower, materiel and financial resources available to the RCN in carrying out approved programs and policies.

The Chief of the General Staff is responsible for the control and administration of the Canadian Army. His Army Council consists of (a) Vice Chief of General Staff (b) Adjutant-General (c) Quartermaster-General (d) Major-General Survival and (e) Comptroller-General.

The Vice Chief of General Staff deals with the development and promulgation of policy affecting Army operations, training, equipment and intelligence.

The Adjutant-General is charged with the provision of manpower, the provision of medical, dental, religious welfare and financial services to the members of the Army and for the discipline of the Army.

The Quartermaster-General handles all matters concerning the provision and maintenance of Army defence establishments and equipment, the movement of personnel and supplies and the development and design of military equipment and stores.

The Major-General Survival is responsible for National Survival planning and operations resulting from the duties and responsibilities assigned to the Minister of National Defence by Privy Council Order 656 of 1959.

The Comptroller - General co-ordinates all financial aspects of Army activities and ensures that the financial impact of all Army programs is fully and uniformly considered at all stages.

The Chief of the Air Staff is responsible for the control and administration of the Royal Canadian Air Force. His Air Council consists of (a) Vice Chief of Air Staff; (b) Air Member for Personnel; (c) Air Member for Technical Services; and (d) Comptroller.

The Vice Chief of Air Staff is concerned with the development and promulgation of policy affecting Air Force operations, training, materiel and intelligence.

The Air Member for Personnel is in charge of the provision of manpower, the provision of medical, dental, religious, welfare and financial services to members of the Air Force and for the discipline of the Air Force.

The Air Member for Technical Services deals with all matters concerning the provision and maintenance of Air Force defence establishments and material and for the development and design of Air Force materiel and stores.

The Comptroller handles all matters of co-ordination and policy affecting Air Force expenditures.

The Chairman of the Defence Research Board, under

the direction of the Minister, is responsible for all matters of research activities relating to the defence of Canada and the development of or improvements in materiel. He is also charged with the responsibility of advising the Minister on all matters relating to scientific, technical and other research and development that, in his opinion, may effect national defence.

NATIONAL DESIGN COUNCIL

Minister Responsible

The Honourable C. M. Drury, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Industry and of Defence Production

Members of the Council

John C. Parkin, Chairman	Toronto, Ontario
Maurice P. Fisher	Sackville, N.B.
Louis-Philippe Poire	Levis, Quebec
Carl A. Pollock	Kitchener, Ont.
Harold Short	Arnprior, Ont.
Hugh J. Sedgwick	Hamilton, Ont.
Gaetan C. Morrisette	Montreal, Que.
F. Emerson West	Vancouver, B.C.
Dean D. Mordell	Montreal, Que.
Dr. George Soulis	Waterloo, Ont.
Clair Stewart	Toronto, Ont.
Mrs. C. H. J. Burrows	Regina, Sask.
Harold Sprague	Edmonton, Alta.
Dr. Guy B. Ballard	Ottawa, Ont.
Dr. Charles F. Comfort	Ottawa, Ont.
Edwin A. Gardner	Ottawa, Ont.
Carl J. Lochnan, Director National Design Branch	Ottawa, Ont.

The National Design Council was established by the National Design Council Act (S.C. 1960-61, Chapter 24) to promote and expedite improvement of design in the products of Canadian industry.

In furtherance of its objects, the Council may (a) plan and implement programmes to create an awareness by industry and the general public of the need for good design; (b) develop methods of achieving improved design; (c) assist industry in develop-

ing and applying good design techniques; (d) organize and assist committees and other groups in the implementation on a national, regional or industry basis of programmes to foster good design; (e) recommend to the Minister the awarding through appropriate organizations and otherwise of grants or scholarships (i) to individuals in Canada for study or research in design in Canada or elsewhere, and (ii) to institutions in Canada to encourage study or research in

design in Canada; (f) grant or issue certificates, citations or awards of merit in respect of Canadian products of outstanding design; and (g) arrange for and sponsor the exhibition of displays of good design in Canada and abroad.

The National Design Branch within the Department of Trade and Commerce is responsible to develop and carry out the programme of activities and to provide a range of services related to the objects of the Council.

NATIONAL ENERGY BOARD

Colonel By Towers Bldg., 969 Bronson Ave., Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Mitchell Sharp, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

Members

Chairman	Ian N. McKinnon
Vice-Chairman	Robert D. Howland
Secretary	Grey Hamilton
Members	H. Lee Briggs Douglas M. Fraser Maurice Royer

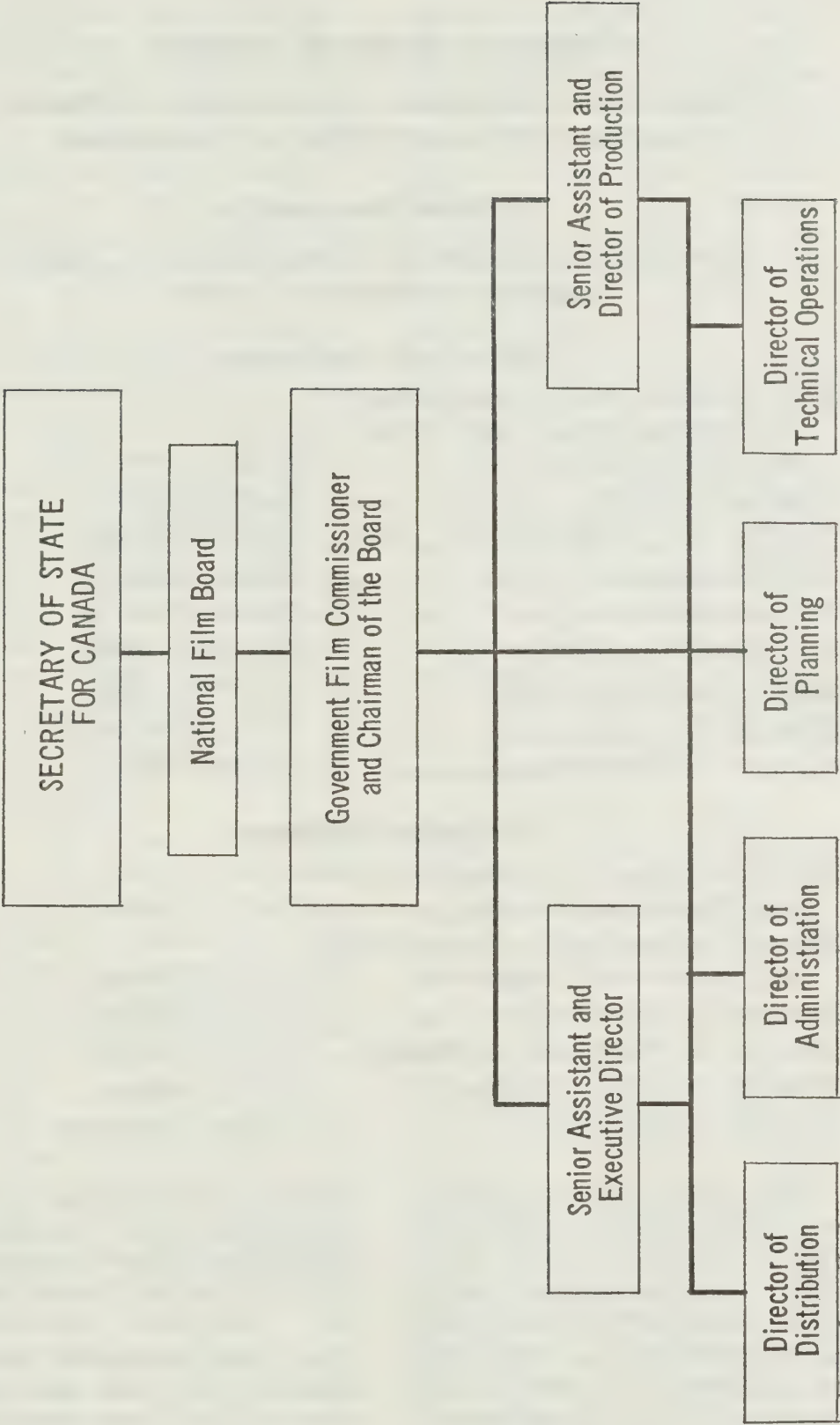
The National Energy Board was established in June 1959 under the *National Energy Board Act* (S.C. 1959, Chapter 46), in order to assure the best use of energy resources in Canada, regulate the construction and operation of oil and gas pipe lines subject to the jurisdiction of the Parliament, the tolls charged for transmission by pipe lines, the export of electric power and the construction of lines for the exportation of such power.

The Board is also responsible for studying and keeping under review all matters relating to energy within jurisdiction of the Parliament. It

makes recommendations to the Minister responsible on such measures as it considers necessary or advisable in the public interest with regard to such matters.

Five members, appointed by the Governor in Council, constitute the Board. They are appointed for a period of seven years or until the age of seventy. Two of the members are designated as chairman and Vice-chairman respectively. A Secretary of the Board is also appointed by the Governor in Council. The head office is in Ottawa, but sittings are held at such times and places as necessary.

NATIONAL FILM BOARD



NATIONAL FILM BOARD

Office of the Chairman—150 Kent Street, Ottawa
Montreal Office—3255 Côte de Liesse Road

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Maurice Lamontagne, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State for Canada

Board of Governors

Guy Roberge, Q.C., Government
Film Commissioner and Chair-
man of the Board Ottawa, Ont.
Charles S. Band Toronto, Ont.
Lt.-Col. C. C. I. Merritt, V.C., E.D. .. Vancouver, B.C.
R. G. Robertson Ottawa, Ont.
Marcel Cadieux Ottawa, Ont.
Mrs. Margaret Stevens Flin Flon, Man.
Arthur Dansereau, Q.C. Montreal, P.Q.
Mrs. Keith Rand Port Williams, N.S.
George V. Haythorne Ottawa, Ont.

Principal Officers

Senior Assistant to the Commissioner
and Executive Director Pierre Juneau
Senior Assistant to the Commissioner
and Director of Production Grant McLean
Director of Distribution J. W. Cosman
Director of Technical Operations .. Gerald Graham
Director of Administration E. S. Coristine
Director of Planning Michael Spencer

The National Film Board was established by *The National Film Act, 1939* (S.C., 1939, Chapter 20) to review Government film activities and advise the Governor in Council in connection therewith. Orders in Council P.C. 3549 of June 11 and P.C. 6047 of August 8, 1941 transferred to the Board

the still and motion picture production and distribution operations of the Government Motion Picture Bureau which had functioned since 1921 under the authority of the Minister of Trade and Commerce. The Bureau in turn grew out of the Exhibits and Publicity Bureau established

in the Department of Trade and Commerce in 1914. *The National Film Act, 1950* (S.C., 1950, Chapter 44—now *National Film Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 185*) repealed the previous Act and redefined the functions and purposes of the Board. The Board as now established is authorized to initiate and promote the production and distribution of films in the national interest and, in particular, those which are designed to interpret Canada to Canadians and to other nations. The Board also represents the Government of Canada in its relations with persons engaged in commercial motion picture film activity in connection with motion picture films for the government or any department thereof, and makes available the results of its research in film activity to persons engaged in the production of films.

The Board of Governors consists of nine members—four, including the Government Film Commissioner who is Chairman, from the public service—and five from outside the public service. It meets not less than once every three months. The Film Commissioner is also the chief executive officer of the Board. For operation purposes the Board is divided into four branches, namely, Production, Distribution, Technical Operations and Administration.

The Production Branch produces films, filmstrips and still photographs on its own programme and for other government departments. Its own

programme is concerned with social, economic, cultural and scientific developments in Canada as well as the country's international relationships. Most of the films are produced from film material which the Board's filmmakers shoot across the country. However, a few are produced in the studio and some are prepared from drawings created by artists of the Animation Unit. Some filmstrips are made from still photographs, others from artists' drawings prepared in the section. Still photographs are released in mat form photo documentaries for use by the press and magazines in Canada and abroad, or in window displays or as flat picture sets for use in schools. This section maintains a library of negatives and prints for the use of other government departments and agencies.

The Distribution Branch is charged with the distribution of the Board's films in Canada through theatres, television and film-libraries as well as through voluntary and professional agencies serving film-using groups. Similar channels are used abroad and in addition, each Canadian diplomatic and trade post maintains a library of films for loan to the public. The Branch operates through a network of regional offices and representatives in every Canadian province and through its offices in London, Paris, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, New Delhi and Buenos Aires. Operations are divided among the Canadian

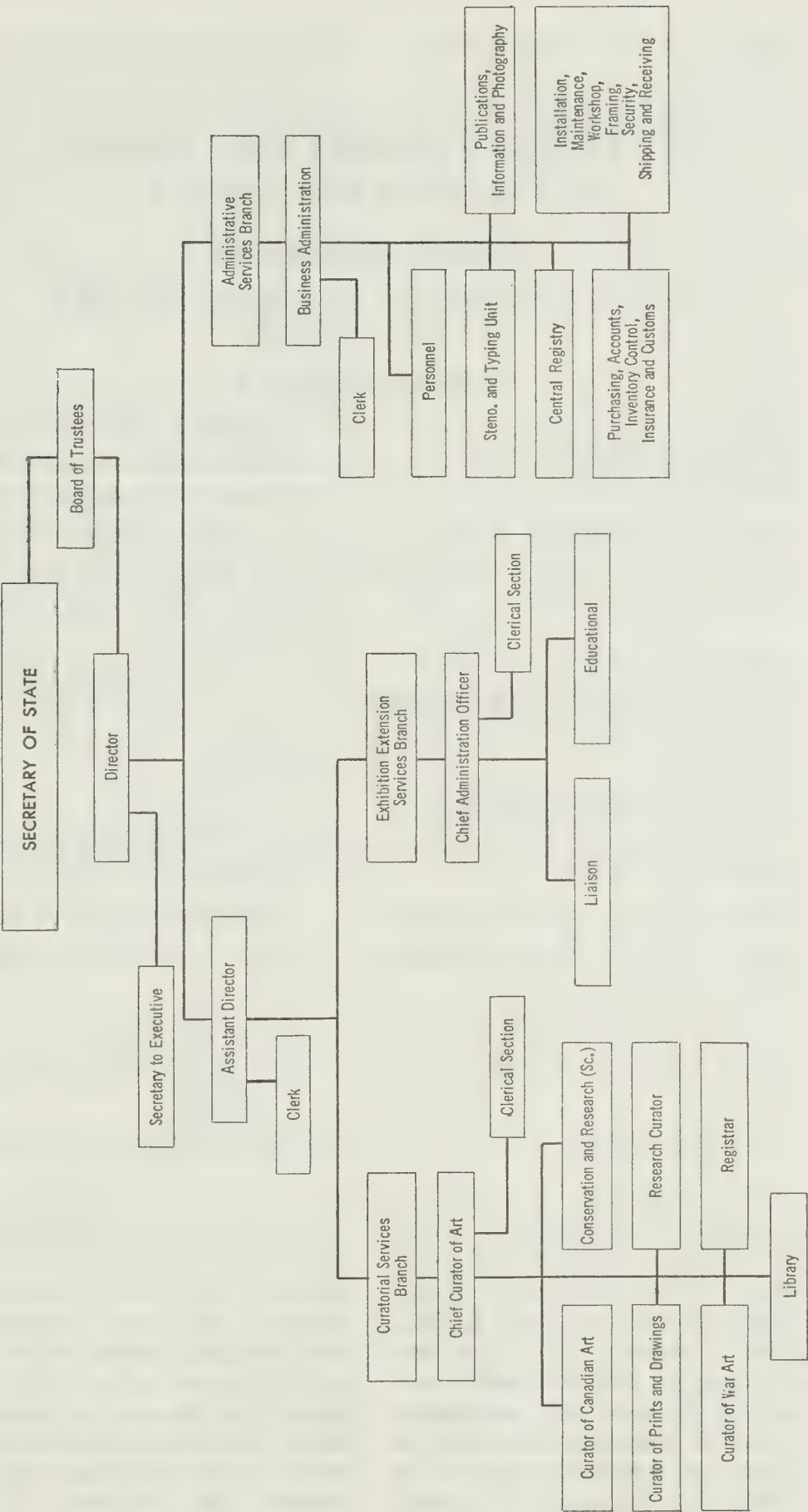
Division, and the International Division. Service divisions include Information, Promotion, Research and Reports, and Administrative and General Services.

The Technical Operations Branch is a service branch providing technical personnel and equipment for the Board's operations. It includes the motion picture and still laboratories where films and still photos are processed, animation and title photography, special effects, a technical research division, camera, sound recording and engineering divisions. It is also responsible for building planning, fire prevention and various other services of a technical nature.

The Administration Branch is responsible for financial control, which includes the co-ordination of Branch budgets, establishment of accounting procedures and maintenance of accounting records. It is also entrusted with personnel, purchasing, customs, stores, communications, motor vehicle pool, foreign and domestic shipping, liaison with government departments on the production of films, filmstrips and still photos, and the research and procurement of photographic and cinematographic equipment and supplies.

Regional offices of the Board are located at St. John's, Nfld.; Fredericton, N.B.; Montreal, P.Q.; Toronto, Ont.; Saskatoon, Sask.; and Vancouver, B.C.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF CANADA



NATIONAL GALLERY OF CANADA

Elgin and Slater Streets, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Maurice Lamontagne, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State

Principal Officers

Director	Charles F. Comfort, LL.D.
Assistant Director	William S. A. Dale, Ph.D.
Chief Curator	Robert H. Hubbard, Ph.D.
Curator of Canadian Art	J. Russell Harper, M.A.
Curator of Prints and Drawings	Miss Kathleen M. Fenwick
Curator of War Art	Major Robert Wodehouse, M.B.E., B.A.
Research Curator	Willem A. Blom, M.A.
Chief Conservation and Scientific Research	Nathan Stollow, Ph.D.
Librarian	Vacant
Chief, Exhibition Extension Services	Jean-René Ostiguy, B.A.
Education Officer	James Borcoman, B.A.
Liaison Officer, Eastern Canada	Jean-Paul Morisset, B.A.
Liaison Officer, Western Canada	Miss Norah McCullough
Business Administrator	J. R. Veit
Supervisor, Installations	Robert M. Hume
Public Relations Officer	Miss Shirley Sklov, B.A., A.M.M.
Personnel Officer	Miss Elizabeth Schaffter

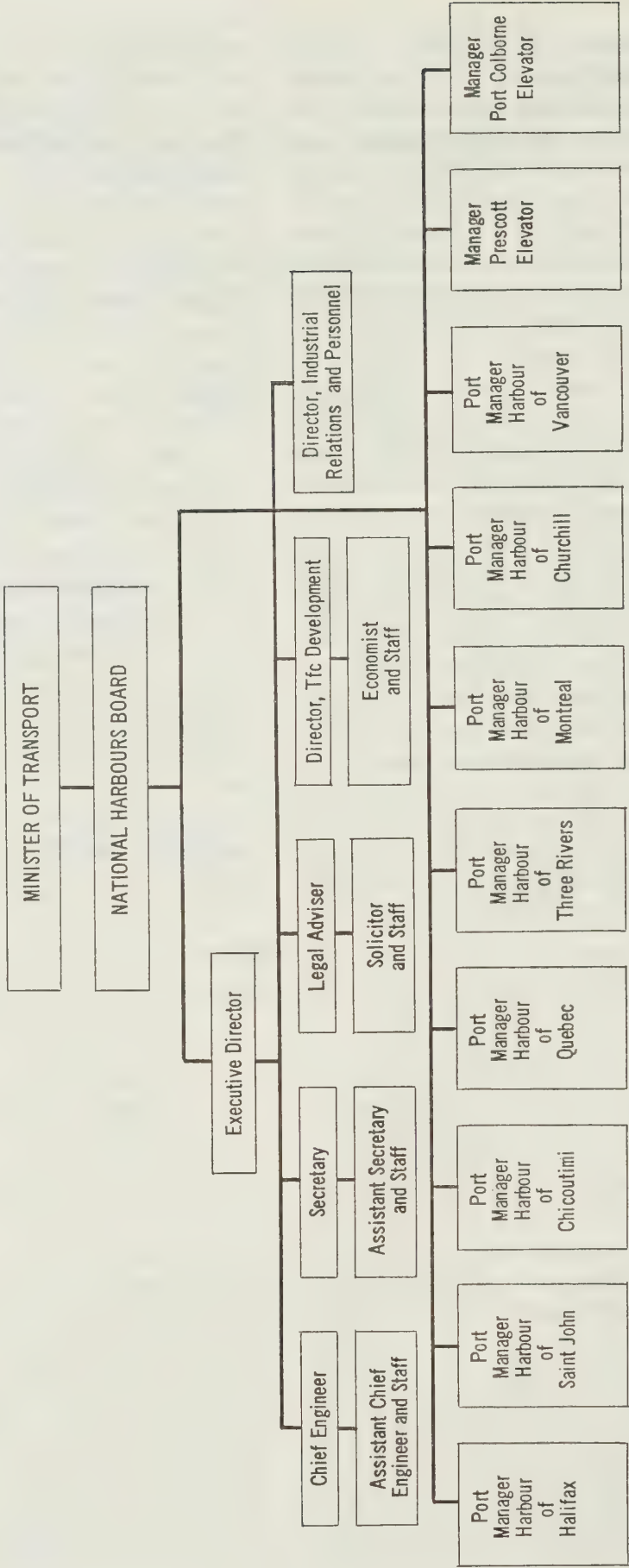
The National Gallery of Canada was established under the National Gallery Act (S.C. 1912-13, Chapter 33—now the National Gallery Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 186). The beginnings of the National Gallery of Canada are associated with the founding of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts in 1880. The Marquis of Lorne,

then Governor General, had recommended, and assisted the founding of the Academy. Among the Three tasks he assigned to that institution, one charged them with the establishment of a National Gallery at the seat of government. The Marquis also selected a group of pictures which formed the nucleus of the

permanent collection. Until 1907, the National Gallery was directly under the control of a Minister of the Crown. In that year, the government appointed an Advisory Arts Council of laymen to administer grants to the National Gallery. In 1910, the first professional curator was appointed. In 1913, when the National Gallery was incorporated by Act of Parliament, responsibility for administration was vested in a Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor in Council. The function of the Board is to administer and manage the Gallery, to develop and conserve the national art collections, to encourage public interest in the arts and to promote the interests of art throughout the country. Today, the Board of Trustees is composed of nine members representing all sections of Canada. In 1951,

responsibility for the Gallery was transferred from the Minister of Public Works to the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration. In 1957, the development of a Conservation and Scientific Research Division, as applied to works of art, was begun. The National Gallery of Canada carries out an extensive program. Exhibitions of art collections from abroad, from its own holdings, and from private and public sources are organized and circulated in Canada and abroad. Educational services are offered to the general public across Canada. Among these are included films, publications and reproductions of works of art. Lecture tours are also organized. A tour program of the National Gallery collections is available to visitors, to, and residents of, Ottawa.

NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD



NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD

Hunter Building, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable J. W. Pickersgill, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Transport

Members of the Board

Chairman	H. A. Mann
Vice-Chairman	L. R. Talbot
Members	E. J. Alton
	C. H. Malcolm

Principal Officers

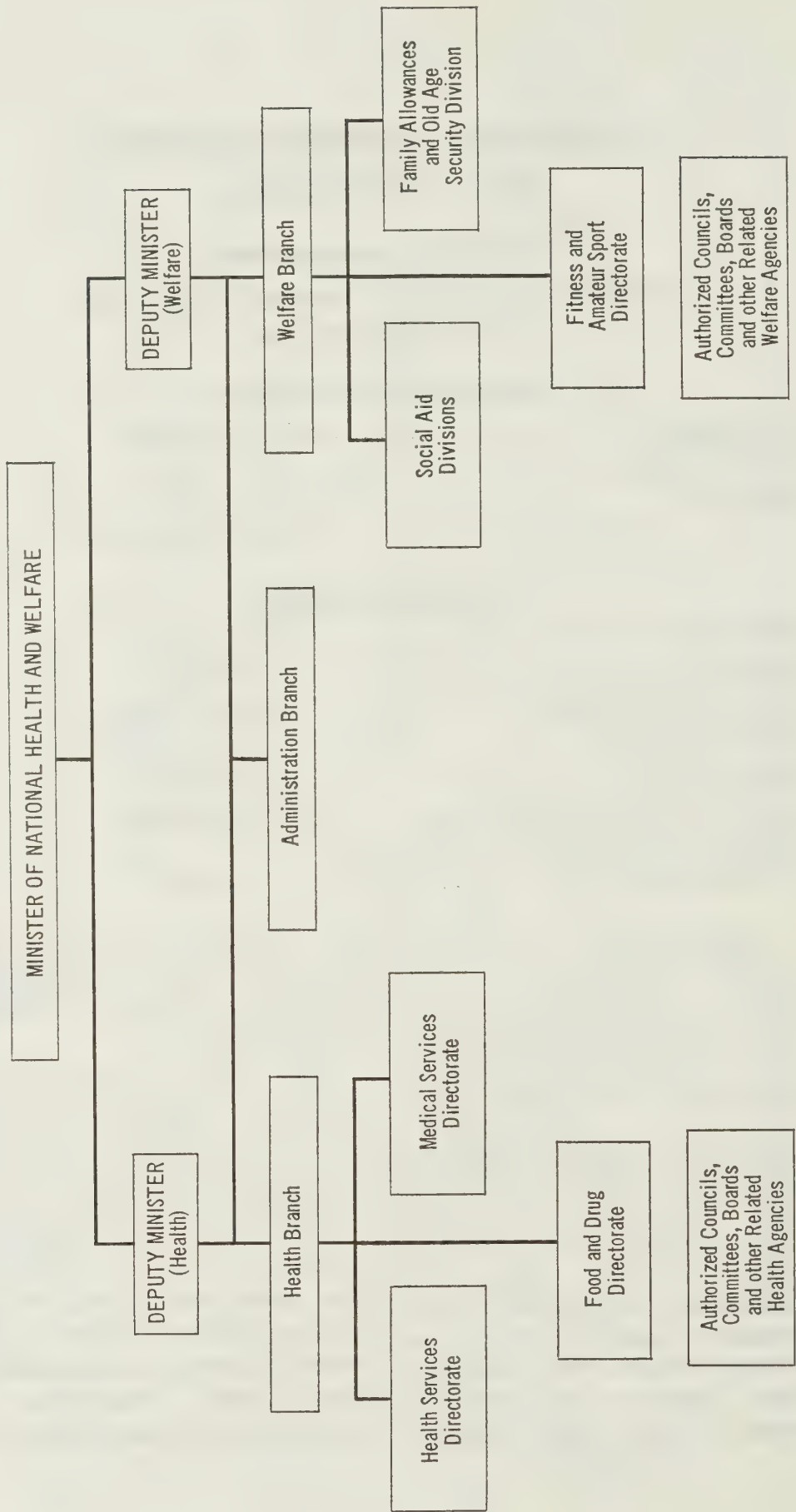
Executive Director	W. C. Perron
Secretary	T. M. Bryson
Assistant Secretary	Roger St-Jean
Chief Engineer	L. R. Stratton
Legal Adviser	J. F. Finlay
Director, Traffic Development	N. W. Bowen
Director, Industrial Relations and Personnel	L. Barrière

The National Harbours Board, established by *The National Harbours Board Act, 1936* (S.C., 1936, Chapter 42—now the *National Harbours Board Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 187*, as amended), has jurisdiction over the harbours of Halifax, N.S., Saint John, N.B., Chicoutimi, Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal, P.Q., Churchill, Man., and Vancouver, B.C., and the government grain elevators at Prescott and Port Colborne, Ont. Prior to the establishment of this Board, each of

the national harbours was operated under the jurisdiction of a local board of harbour commissioners.

The Board maintains a head office at Ottawa and makes regular visits to each of the properties under its control. At each of the harbours a local official, the Port Manager, is responsible to the Board for the operation of the port, and at the grain elevators an Elevator Manager, responsible to the Board, supervises the operations of those facilities.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE



DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

Copeland Building, Albert Street, Ottawa
(unless otherwise indicated)

Minister

The Honourable Judy LaMarsh, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of National Health and Welfare

Parliamentary Secretary Dr. S. Haidasz, M.P.
Executive Secretary Mrs. G. Blair
Executive Assistant J. K. MacBeth

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister (Health) Dr. G. D. W. Cameron
Deputy Minister (Welfare) J. W. Willard, Ph.D.
Child and Maternal Health Division,
Jackson Bldg., Chief Dr. Jean F. Webb
Civil Aviation Medicine Division,
No. 3 Bldg., Chief Dr. W. A. Prowse
Civil Service Health Division, No. 3
Bldg., Chief Dr. E. L. Davey
Dental Health Division, Jackson
Bldg., Dental Consultant Dr. H. K. Brown
Department Secretary's Division,
Departmental Secretary Miss O. J. Waters
Emergency Health Services Division,
Imperial Bldg., Chief Dr. A. C. Hardman
Emergency Welfare Services Division,
Rideau-Sussex Bldg., Director. P. H. Stehelin
Epidemiology Division,
Jackson Bldg., Chief Dr. E. W. R. Best
Family Allowances and Old Age
Security Division, National
Director J. A. Blais
Fitness and Amateur Sport Directorate,
Blackburn Bldg., Director.. G. A. Wright
Food and Drug Directorate,
Tunney's Pasture, Director Dr. C. A. Morrell
Health Services Directorate,
Director Dr. K. C. Charron

Special Projects, Principal Medical
 OfficerJ. B. Bundock
 Research Development, Principal
 Medical OfficerDr. L. B. Pett
 International Health, Principal
 Medical OfficerDr. B. D. B. Layton
 National Health Grants
 Administration,
 Principal Medical OfficerDr. G. E. Wride
 Health Insurance,
 Principal Medical OfficerDr. E. H. Lossing
 Chief Nursing Consultant,
 Jackson Bldg.Miss D. M. Percy
 Hospital Design Division, Chief ...H. G. Hughes
 Medical Services Directorate,
 Booth Bldg., DirectorDr. P. E. Moore
 Indian Health Services Division,
 Booth Bldg., Chiefvacant
 Information Services Division,
 Garland Bldg., DirectorH. W. Adams
 International Welfare Services,
 DirectorJ. A. MacDonald
 Laboratory of Hygiene,
 Tunney's Pasture, A/DirectorDr. E. T. Bynoe
 Legal Division, Legal AdviserR. E. Curran
 Library, Jackson Bldg.,
 Departmental LibrarianMiss M. D. Morton
 Medical Rehabilitation Division,
 Jackson Bldg., ChiefDr. O. Hoffman
 Mental Health Division,
 Jackson Bldg., ChiefDr. M. Martin
 Narcotic Control, Division of,
 Tunney's Pasture, ChiefR. C. Hammond
 Northern Health Services Division,
 Booth Bldg., ChiefDr. G. Butler
 Nutrition Division,
 Tunney's Pasture, ChiefDr. J. E. Monagle
 Occupational Health Division,
 45 Spencer St., ChiefDr. T. H. Patterson
 Radiation Protection Division,
 Vimy Bldg., ChiefDr. P. M. Bird
 Old Age Assistance, Blind Persons
 and Disabled Persons Allowances
 Division, DirectorJ. W. MacFarlane

Personnel Division, Booth Bldg.,
 Director, Personnel ServicesE. J. Preston
 Public Health Engineering Division,
 45 Spencer St., A/ChiefW. R. Edmonds
 Purchasing and Supply Division,
 Booth Bldg., DirectorJ. K. Wilson
 Quarantine, Immigration Medical and
 Sick Mariners Services, Daly Bldg.,
 ChiefDr. W. H. Frost
 Research and Statistics Division,
 DirectorJ. E. E. Osborne
 Unemployment Assistance Division,
 Jackson Bldg., DirectorR. B. Splane
 Welfare Grants Division, Jackson
 Bldg., DirectorW. W. Struthers

The Department of National Health and Welfare, established by *The Department of National Health and Welfare Act* (S.C., 1944-45, Chapter 22—now the *Department of National Health and Welfare Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 74), was originally formed as the Department of Health in 1919 which in 1928 was merged with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment to form the Department of Pensions and National Health. This Department was replaced in 1944 by the Departments of National Health and Welfare and Veterans Affairs.

The Department has charge of all matters relating to the promotion or preservation of the health, social security and social welfare of the people of Canada over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction. It administers the Acts listed below and is also responsible for the following: administration of the National Health Program under which

grants are made available to the Provinces for the development and extension of health services; the federal aspects of emergency health and welfare services; the provision of health, medical and hospital services to the Indians and Eskimos across Canada as well as to other elements of the population in the Yukon and Northwest Territories: the provision of assistance and consultative services to the Provinces upon request respecting blindness control, child and maternal health, mental health, dental health, nursing, medical rehabilitation, nutrition and hospital design; the inspection and medical care of immigrants and seamen and the administration of marine hospitals; the supervision of public health facilities on railway, water and all other forms of transportation; the enforcement of regulations of the International Joint Commission relating to public health; the promotion and conservation of the health

of civil servants and other government employees; the collection, publication and distribution, subject to the provisions of the Statistics Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 257, as amended), of information relating to public health, improved sanitation and social and industrial conditions affecting the health of Canadians.

Blind Persons Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 17, as amended)

Canada Shipping Act, Part V, (Sick Mariners and Marine Hospitals) (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 29 as amended)

Disabled Persons Act (S.C., 1953-54, Chapter 55, as amended)

Family Allowances Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 109, as amended)

Food and Drugs Act (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 38, as amended)

Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act (S.C. 1957, Chapter 28, as amended)

Department of National Health and Welfare Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 74, as amended)

Fitness and Amateur Sport Act (S.C. 1960-61 Chapter 59)

Leprosy Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 165)

Old Age Assistance Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 199, as amended)

Old Age Security Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 200, as amended)

Narcotic Control Act (S.C. 1960-61 Chapter 35)

Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 220)

Public Works Health Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 229)

Quarantine Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 231)

Unemployment Assistance Act (S.C., 1956, Chapter 26, as amended)

The Department is organized into three branches, namely, Administration, Health, and Welfare.

Health Branch

The Health Branch is composed of the Health Services, Medical Services and Food and Drug Directorates.

The Health Services Directorate is made up of the Special Projects, the National Health Grants, the Research Development, International Health and the Health Insur-

ance sections and the following special health services:

The Laboratory of Hygiene is primarily concerned with bacteriological, biological, parasitological, virological and biochemical investigations of health problems and with the control of biological drugs under the Food and Drugs Act. The Laboratory provides consultative services to provincial health laboratories and to the Health Grants administration of this Department; the Epidemiology Division, the operation of which includes the

gathering, processing and dissemination of technical information to assist in the prevention and control of communicable and other diseases; the Occupational Health Division which acts as a central source of information on matters relating to the protection and improvement of the health of Canadian workers, provides technical, consultative and laboratory services on occupational health problems to other federal government agencies, provincial health departments, commercial organizations and other interested groups and individuals and discharges certain responsibilities in connection with studies on air pollution and the evaluation of insecticides; the Radiation Protection Division which is concerned with the health of Canada's radiation workers and with the rendering of technical and consultative advice on various aspects of radiation protection including radiation exposure of the population; the Public Health Engineering Division which carries out responsibilities with respect to the control of environmental sanitation on common carriers, in national parks and other federal property and is also on guard against the pollution of international boundary waters and shellfish areas. (District offices are maintained in the following cities: Truro, N.S.; Moncton, N.B.; Montreal, P.Q.; St. Catharines, Ont.; Port Arthur, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Regina, Sask.; Edmonton, Alta.; Van-

couver, B.C.); the Medical Rehabilitation Division, the Chief Nursing Consultant, the Blindness Control Division, the Child and Maternal Health Division, the Dental Health Division, the Hospital Design Division, the Mental Health Division and the Nutrition Division.

The Emergency Health Services Division is responsible for planning and co-ordinating emergency civilian health services during and after a war emergency and for assisting the provinces in the development of emergency medical, hospital and public health services.

The Indian and Northern Health Services Divisions are responsible for the provision of public health, medical and hospital care for the Indians and Eskimos with a view to raising the general health level within the native population to that existing among other groups and are also responsible for the health of the population of the Yukon and Northwest Territories other than members of the Armed Forces. Hospitals are maintained at the following locations: Ohsweken, Moose Factory, and Sioux Lookout, Ont.; The Pas, Hodgson, Pine Falls and Norway House, Man.; Ft. Qu'Appelle and North Battleford, Sask.; Gleichen, Cardston, Edmonton and Hobbema, Alta., Sardis, Prince Rupert and Nanaimo, B.C.; Whitehorse, Y.T.; Inuvik and Frobisher Bay, N.W.T. In addition, Nursing Stations, Health

Centres, and Clinics are maintained at scores of points across Canada.

The Food and Drug Directorate consists of Administration Services, Scientific Services, and Inspection and Enforcement Services, Narcotic and Controlled Drug Division, Medical Division and Consumer Relations Division. The work of the Directorate is primarily the administration of the Food and Drugs Act and the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act, Narcotic Control Act and the enforcement of regulations made under those Acts.

Regional Food and Drug Laboratories are maintained in the following cities: Ottawa, Ont., Halifax, N.S., Montreal, P.Q., Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Vancouver, B.C. Food and Drug Offices are located in Ottawa, Ont., Halifax, N.S., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Saint John, N.B., Sydney, N.S., St. John's, Nfld., Quebec, P.Q., Three Rivers, P.Q., Sherbrooke, P.Q., Belleville, Ont., Hamilton, Ont., Kitchener, Ont., London, Ont., Windsor, Ont., Sudbury, Ont., Port Arthur, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Brandon, Man., Saskatoon, Sask., Regina, Sask., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Kamloops, B.C., Vancouver, B.C., Victoria, B.C.

The Medical Services Directorate of the Health Branch includes the Indian Health Services Division, Northern Health Services Division, the Civil Aviation Medicine Division, the Civil Service Health

Division, and the Quarantine, Immigration Medical and Sick Mariners Services.

The Civil Aviation Medicine Division advises the Air Services Branch of the Department of Transport, the medical profession, and other civil aviation organizations on all problems relating to the health, safety and comfort of civilian air crew and passengers.

The Civil Service Health Division serves in an advisory capacity to all departments of the government on health and welfare problems relating to government employees and also provides a diagnostic and counselling service for all federal civil servants in Ottawa.

The Quarantine, Immigration Medical and Sick Mariners Services administer the Quarantine Act, Part V of the Canada Shipping Act and have statutory responsibility for the medical examination and treatment of immigrants.

Under the Quarantine Act and Regulations these services are responsible for enforcing measures designed to prevent entry to Canada of the six major quarantinable diseases viz. cholera, plague, smallpox, louse-borne relapsing fever, typhus and yellow fever. The Leprosy Act authorizes the detention and treatment of persons suffering from Hansen's Disease and the establishment of hospital facilities for such purpose. Under Part V of the Canada Shipping Act crew members of vessels which comply with certain provisions

of the Act receive free medical, surgical and hospital care where port facilities for such treatment exist. Authority for the inspection and medical care of immigrants is contained in the Department of National Health and Welfare Act and examination of immigrants and certain other persons in Canada and abroad is carried out subject to the provisions of the Immigration Act and Regulations.

Maritime Quarantine Stations are located at St. John's, Nfld.; Sydney and Halifax, N.S.; Saint John, N.B.; Quebec, Que., with sub-stations at Seven Islands, Baie Comeau, Rimouski, Port Alfred, Port Cartier, Three Rivers, Sorel and Montreal; Victoria, B.C., with sub-stations at Vancouver, Esquimalt and New Westminster.

Airport quarantine facilities exist at Gander and Stephenville, Nfld.; Sydney and Halifax, N.S.; Moncton, N.B.; Dorval, Que.; Ottawa, Toronto, Windsor, London and Trenton, Ont.; Winnipeg, Manitoba, Calgary and Edmonton, Alta.; Vancouver, Abbotsford and Victoria, B.C.

Immigration Medical Service offices are located in Canada at St. John's and Gander, Nfld.; Sydney and Halifax, N.S.; Saint John, N.B.; Quebec, Montreal and Dorval, Que.; Toronto, Fort Erie and Niagara Falls, Ont.; Winnipeg, Manitoba; Vancouver and Victoria, B.C. Examination facilities overseas are located in the British Isles at London, Leeds,

Liverpool, Bristol, Glasgow and Belfast and on the Continent of Europe at Athens, Brussels, Copenhagen, Vienna, Paris, Rome, The Hague, Cologne, Stuttgart, Berlin, Hamburg, Munich, Helsinki, Berne, Lisbon and in Asia, Hong Kong.

The Sick Mariners Service operates full-time clinics at Sydney and Halifax, N.S.; Saint John, N.B.; Quebec and Montreal, Que.; Vancouver and Victoria, B.C. At approximately one hundred other ports on the Atlantic and Pacific Coast treatment arrangements are also available.

Welfare Branch

The Welfare Branch is composed of the Family Allowances and Old Age Security Division, the Old Age Assistance Division, the Unemployment Assistance Division, International Welfare Division, Welfare Grants Division, Emergency Welfare Division and the Fitness and Amateur Sport Directorate.

The Family Allowance and Old Age Security Division is responsible for the administration of allowances paid on behalf of children up to the age of sixteen years; and for the payment of pensions to persons seventy years of age and over.

Regional offices are maintained in the following cities: St. John's, Nfld.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Halifax, N.S.; Fredericton, N.B.; Quebec, P.Q.; Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Regina, Sask.; Edmon-

ton, Alta.; Victoria, B.C.; and Ottawa (Yukon and Northwest Territories).

The Old Age Assistance Division is responsible for the administration of the federal aspects of the *Old Age Assistance Act*, the *Blind Persons Act* and the *Disabled Persons Act*.

The Unemployment Assistance Division is responsible for the administration of the Unemployment Assistance Act.

The International Welfare Division co-ordinates and assists international welfare activities in which Canada is engaged, including work with United Nations agencies, other international agencies concerned with welfare and other countries.

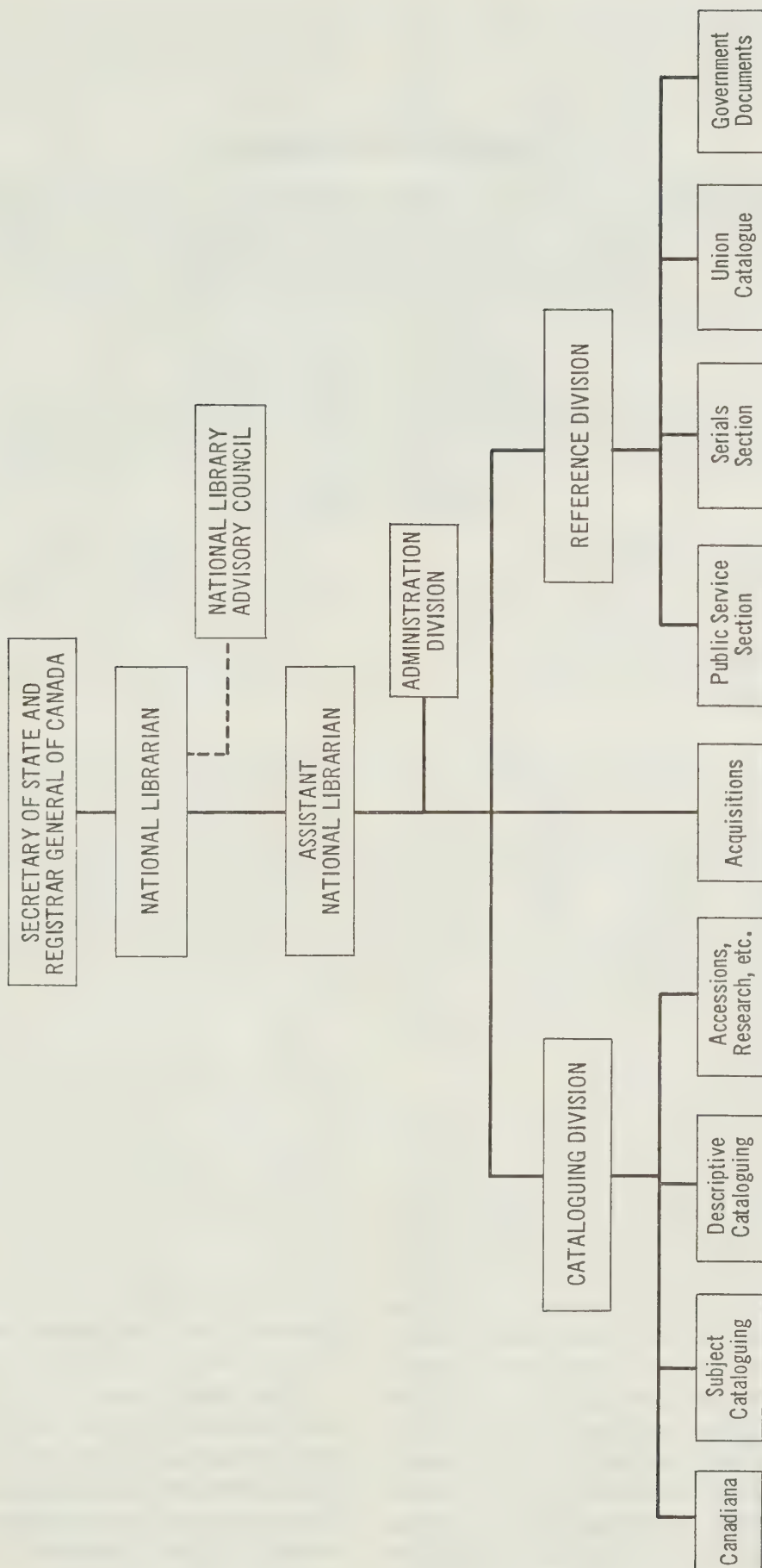
The Welfare Grants Section is concerned with the administration of federal welfare grants to the provinces.

The Emergency Welfare Services Division is responsible for the development of emergency welfare plans and

for assisting the provinces and municipalities in developing basic emergency welfare services.

The Fitness and Amateur Sport Directorate is responsible for the administration of grants-in-aid to national and international sports organization; the granting of bursaries and fellowships to assist in the training of necessary personnel; for undertaking and assisting in research or surveys in respect of fitness and amateur sport; arranging for national and regional conferences designed to promote and further the objectives of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Act; the preparation and distribution of information relating to fitness and amateur sport; for co-ordination of federal activities related to encouragement, promotion and development of amateur sport in co-operation with any other departments or agencies of the Government of Canada carrying on such activities.

NATIONAL LIBRARY



NATIONAL LIBRARY

The Library is housed temporarily in the Public Archives Records Centre Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa. All mail for the Library should be addressed to: National Library, Public Archives Building, 330 Sussex Drive, Ottawa.

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Maurice Lamontagne, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State and Registrar General of Canada.

Principal Officers

National LibrarianDr. W. Kaye Lamb
Assistant National LibrarianDr. Raymond Tanghe
Cataloguing Division, ChiefDr. Jean Lunn
Reference Division, ChiefMiss Martha Shepard
Administration DivisionA. C. Taylor

The National Library came formally into existence on January 1, 1953, by the proclamation of the *National Library Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 330). On the same date the Library absorbed the Canadian Bibliographic Centre which had been responsible for preparatory work since its inception in 1950.

General functions of the Library include: (a) the collection, by purchase or otherwise, of books for the Library; (b) the compilation and maintenance of a National Union Catalogue in which the contents of the principal library collections throughout Canada may be listed; (c) the compilation and publication of a national bibliography in which books produced in Canada, written or prepared by Canadians or of special interest or

significance to Canada may be noted and described; and (d) the compilation and/or publication of other bibliographies, checklists and indexes.

The Library consists of three divisions, namely, Administration, Cataloguing and Reference.

The Cataloguing Division deals with (a) the editing of the national bibliography, "Canadiana", compiled and published monthly and annually which furnishes as complete a record as possible of all publications of Canadian origin and authorship or of special concern to Canadians; and (b) the cataloguing of all books.

The Reference Division is responsible for the editing of the National Union Catalogue and provides a reference service to other libraries and individuals. This service includes

the loan of books to libraries and the location of specific titles in the libraries throughout Canada

The Acquisitions Section is responsible for the purchase of books for the National Library. In addition, under Treasury Board authority, it exercises a degree of supervision over book purchases made by government departments. The Section is also responsible for the registration of all books received under the Library's

Book Deposit Regulations and the *Copyright Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 55); it also acknowledges gifts and arranges exchanges.

The National Library Advisory Council (which succeeded the National Library Advisory Committee appointed in 1948-49) is established, according to section 8 of the *National Library Act*, to advise and assist the National Librarian in connection with the organization and development of the National Library.

NATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY COUNCIL

(See *Economic Council of Canada* page 165)

Trade and Commerce Bldg., Wellington St., Ottawa.

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Mitchell Sharp, P.C., M.P., Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Members of the Board

Barrow, B. G.	Ottawa, Ontario
Brownlee, J. R.	Winnipeg, Manitoba
Buckwold, S.	Saskatoon, Sask.
Carroll, J. D.	Toronto, Ontario
Cauley, J. F.	Ottawa, Ontario
Convey, Dr. John	Ottawa, Ontario
Crum, N. R.	Montreal, P.Q.
De Young, George	Welland, Ontario
Gibbons, A. R.	Ottawa, Ontario
Hannam, H. H.	Ottawa, Ontario
Harrington, A. Russell	Halifax, N.S.
Haythorne, George	Ottawa, Ontario
Jodoin, Claude	Ottawa, Ontario
Kirkpatrick, W. H.	Montreal, P.Q.
MacMillan, H. R.	Vancouver, B.C.
Metcalf, Geo. C.	Toronto, Ontario
Milner, Ray	Edmonton, Alta.
Nicols, M. H.	Toronto, Ontario
Pépin, Marcel	Québec, P.Q.
Raymond, Jean	Montreal, P.Q.
Speers, Miss A.	Winnipeg, Man.
Taylor, E. P.	Toronto, Ontario
Trépanier, René	Oka, P.Q.
Zimmerman, Dr. A. H.	Ottawa, Ontario

Principal Officers

Executive Director (Acting)	G. K. Cowan
Programme Director	Maurice Heath
Work Study Director	Dr. J. F. Lehmann
Administrative Officer	L. P. Kavanagh

The National Productivity Council was established by the National Productivity Council Act. (S.C. 1960-61, Chapter 4) to promote and expedite continuing improvement in productive efficiency in the various aspects of Canadian economic activity.

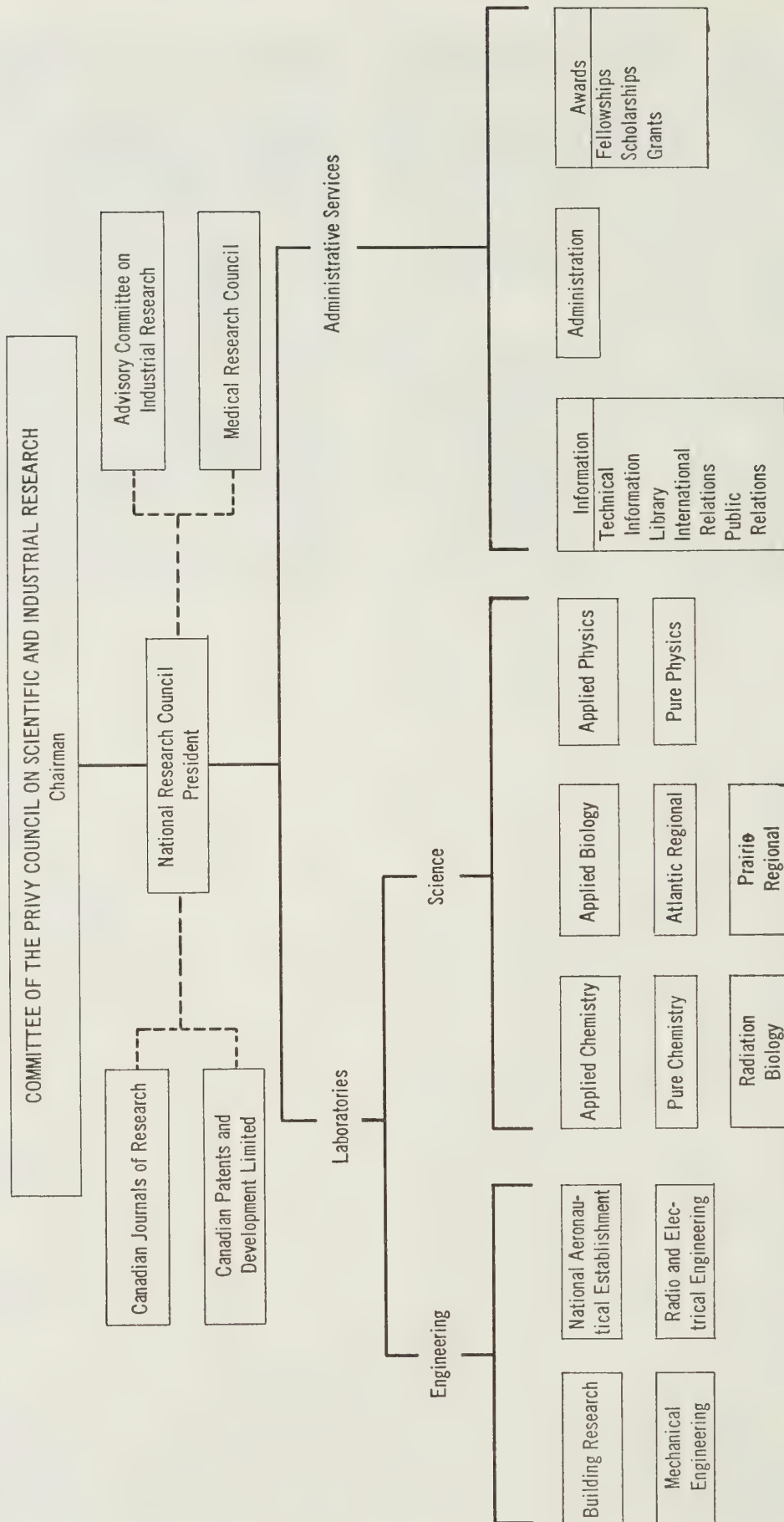
The Council may:

(a) foster and promote the development of improved production and distribution methods: the development of improved management techniques: the maintenance of good human relations in industry: the use of training

programmes at all levels of industry: the use of retraining programmes to meet changing manpower requirements: the extension of industrial research programmes in plants and in industries as a means of achieving greater productivity, and: the dissemination of technical information and

(b) organize, assist and enlist the aid of committees, teams and other groups in the implementation on a national, regional or industry basis of programmes designed to give effect to any of the objects described in paragraph (a).

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL



NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

National Research Building, Sussex Drive, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Charles Mills Drury, P.C., C.B.E., D.S.O., Q.C.,
M.P., Minister of Industry and of Defence Production

Principal Officers

President	B. G. Ballard, O.B.E., B.Sc., D.Sc., F.I.E.E.E., M.I.E.C. (Hon.)
Vice-President (Scientific)	Léo Marion, M.B.E., B.Sc., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.R.S.
Vice-President (Medical) and Chairman, Medical Research Council	R. F. Farquharson, M.B.E., M.B., D.Sc., LL.D., M.D., F.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.A.C.P., F.R.S.C.
Vice-President (Administra- tion)	F. T. Rosser, B.A., M.A., Ph.D.
Director, Division of Adminis- tration and Awards	F. L. McKim, B.A., M.A.
Director, Division of Pure Chemistry	W. G. Schneider, B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.C., F.R.S.
Division of Applied Biology, Director	W. H. Cook, O.B.E., B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D., LL.D., F.R.S.C.
Atlantic Regional Laboratory, Director ¹	A. C. Neish, B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.C.
Division of Building Research, Director	R. F. Legget, B. Eng., M. Eng., M.Inst.C.E., Hon. F.R.A.I.C., F.R.C.S.
Division of Applied Chemistry, Director	I. E. Puddington, B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.C.
Division of Mechanical En- gineering, Director	D. C. MacPhail, B.A.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D.

¹ Located in Halifax.

National Aeronautical Establishment, Director F. R. Thurston, B.Sc.

Division of Applied Physics,
 Director L. E. Howlett, M.B.E., B.A.,
 M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.C.

Division of Pure Physics,
 Director G. Herzberg, M.A., Dr.Ing.,
 L.L.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.C., F.R.S.

Prairie Regional Laboratory,
 Director¹ H. R. Sallans, B.Sc., M.Sc.,
 Ph.D.

Radio and Electrical Engineering Division, Director D. W. R. McKinley, O.B.E., B.A.,
 M.A., Ph.D., F.I.E.E.E.,
 F.R.S.C.

The National Research Council of Canada (initially authorized by Order in Council P.C. 1266 of June 6, 1916, which was followed by *The Research Council Act*, S.C., 1917, Chapter 20—now the *Research Council Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 239, as amended) was created to undertake, assist or promote scientific and industrial research in Canada. This work includes: the utilization of the natural resources of Canada; the improvement of technical processes and methods used in the industries of Canada and the utilization of their waste products; the investigation and determination of standards and methods of measurements; the determination of physical constants and the fundamental properties of matter: the standardization and certification of the scientific and technical apparatus for the government service and for use in the industries of Canada, and the determina-

tion of the standards of quality of the materials used in the construction of public works and of the supplies used in the various branches of the government service; and, upon request to the Council, the investigation and standardization of the materials or products of the industries of Canada.

The National Research Council operates in accordance with general policy established by the Committee of the Privy Council on Scientific and Industrial Research which advises the government on all matters affecting scientific and industrial research in Canada. The Committee in turn obtains advice from The Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (which is the actual governing body of the National Research Council) on questions of scientific and technological methods affecting the expansion of Canadian industries or the utilization

¹ Located in Saskatoon.

of the natural resources of Canada. The Honorary Advisory Council also fixes the overall policy of the National Research Council in addition to directing the work of the Council through the President. The Honorary Advisory Council has established an Executive Committee and six standing committees to carry out the work outlined above. These deal with grants in aid of research, scholarships, appointments to the staff of the National Research Council, research journals, international relations and travel and reviewing and reporting upon the activities of the various scientific divisions of the National Research Laboratories.

The organization of the National Research Council consists of: (1) the Executive Offices of the President, Vice-President (Scientific), Vice-President (Medical), Vice-President (Administration); (2) the National Research Laboratories and (3) the Division of Administration and Awards.

The National Research Laboratories are organized into ten divisions and two regional institutions, namely, Applied Biology, Building Research, Applied Chemistry, Pure Chemistry, Mechanical Engineering, Radio and Electrical Engineering, National Aeronautical Establishment, Applied Physics, Pure Physics, the Atlantic Regional Laboratory, and the Prairie Regional Laboratory.

The activities of the Division of Applied Biology range from applied studies in food storage and transport to more fundamental work on the metabolism and chemical composition of living organisms.

The Division of Building Research provides a research service for the construction industry of Canada.

One of the major functions of the Division of Applied Chemistry is long-term research in the development of Canadian resources.

The Division of Pure Chemistry deals with fundamental investigations in the fields of physical and organic chemistry.

The Division of Mechanical Engineering works in certain areas of hydraulic and mechanical engineering and naval architecture.

The National Aeronautical Establishment studies aeronautical research problems related to defence and civil aviation.

The Radio and Electrical Engineering Division is engaged in problems of interest to Canadian industry and in fundamental research in electrical science.

The Division of Applied Physics engages in research on problems directly related to the development of Canada, and the establishment and maintenance of fundamental physical standards that form the basis of many industrial operations.

In the Division of Pure Physics work is pursued on

various fundamental problems which do not have an immediate application but advance the frontiers of knowledge and thereby supply the basis for further progress in the applied fields.

There is also an Atlantic Regional Laboratory (located in Halifax, N.S.) and a Prairie Regional Laboratory (located at Saskatoon, Sask.). The former carries out research related to possible development of the natural resources of the Maritime Provinces, while the latter studies the utilization of agricultural materials.

The Division of Administration and Awards which is responsible for providing the required administrative services for the entire organization, is composed of the following Services: Administrative, Awards and Committees, Information, Legal and Patents, and Plant Engineering.

The grants - in - aid and scholarships program administered by the Awards Office amounts to \$14.7 million per annum for the support of students and professors in the universities of Canada working in the fields of science, engineering and medicine.

Scientific services provided by the Information Services Branch of the Division of

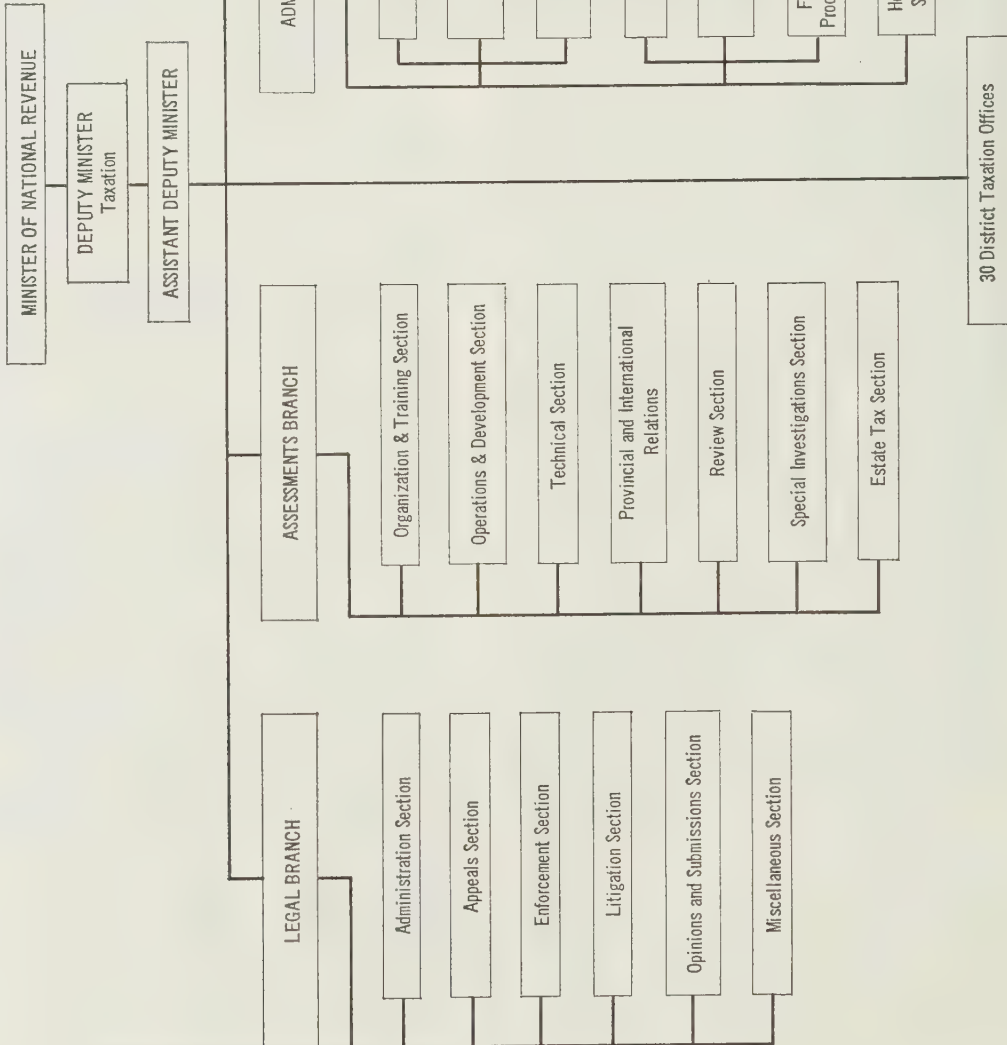
Administration and Awards include: (1) the National Scientific Library; (2) a Technical Information Service which supplies Canadian industry by furnishing it with scientific and technical data on engineering problems, industrial processes, equipment, and raw or processed materials and the like; and (3) Liaison Offices in Ottawa, London, Washington and Paris, which serve as clearing houses for the exchange of scientific information and establish scientific contacts in required fields.

A Medical Research Council fully responsible for policy in the field of medical research, but functioning within the administrative framework of the National Research Council, was established in November, 1960. The Medical Research Council maintains no laboratories of its own; its funds are used to train medical research scientists through a Fellowship program; to support a number of full-time university scientists as Medical Research Associates and scholars; and to provide grants-in-aid of medical research in universities and associated institutes and hospitals. The Council also provides secretarial and administrative services for the Queen Elizabeth II Canadian Research Fund.

MINISTER OF
NATIONAL REVENUE



DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE (Taxation Division)



DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

Connaught Building, MacKenzie Avenue, Ottawa
(unless otherwise indicated)

Minister

The Honourable John R. Garland, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of National Revenue

Executive Assistant R. N. Handy
Private Secretary Miss M. E. Barrie

Principal Officers

Customs and Excise Division

Deputy Minister D. Sim, C.M.G.
Assistant Deputy Minister,
Customs A. R. Hind, B.A.
Assistant Deputy Minister,
Excise R. C. Labarge, M.A., M.B.E.
Assistant Deputy Minister,
Operations J. G. Howell, B.Sc.
A/General Executive Assistant P. P. Last
A/Director General of Services J. W. Langford, B.A.
Dominion Customs Appraisers
Branch, Chief D. W. McGill, B. Com.,
B.A.
Drawbacks Branch, Director G. E. Aust
Excise Duty Branch, Director E. N. Smith
Excise Tax Administration,
Director M. J. Gorman, C.A.
Excise Tax Audit Branch, Director... E. D. Lawrence, C.A.
Excise Tax Collections Branch,
Director M. S. Malloy
Port Administration Branch,
Acting Director J. J. A. Senecal, B.Com.

Taxation Division

444 Sussex Drive, Ottawa

Deputy Minister J. Gear McEntyre, B.A.,
B.C.L., Q.C.
Assistant Deputy Minister D. H. Sheppard, F.C.A.
Administration Branch, Director .. S. F. Hobart

Assessments Branch, Director H. H. Milburn, F.C.A.
 Inspection Branch, Director A. Paterson, C.A.
 Legal Branch, Director E. S. MacLatchy, LL.M.
 Planning and Development Branch,
 Director H. F. Herbert, C.A.

District Taxation Offices

Newfoundland E. R. Roberts, B.A.
 Charlottetown T. J. Evans
 Sydney
 Halifax E. C. Connolly, C.A.
 Saint John J. W. Dixon, C.A.
 Quebec M. Paquin, LL.M.
 Sherbrooke J. M. Laverdure, C.A.
 Montreal S. E. Bernier, C.A.
 Rouyn L. T. Merleau
 Ottawa K. L. Reid, F.C.A.
 Kingston F. H. Allcorn
 Belleville D. J. Gill, C.A.
 Toronto J. S. Reeves, F.C.A.
 Hamilton R. H. Fickes, F.C.A.
 St. Catharines W. R. Leach, C.A.
 Kitchener H. H. Vair
 London W. H. Bailey, F.C.A.
 Windsor H. O. Merrett, C.A.
 Sudbury R. G. McKenna
 Fort William L. E. Mann, C.A.
 Winnipeg W. J. Murphy, C.P.A.
 Regina T. H. J. Illsey
 Saskatoon N. A. Morris, C.A.
 Calgary G. W. Northfield, R.I.A.
 Edmonton D. F. Rutherford
 Penticton W. O. Wadge, C.A.
 Vancouver W. G. Thompson, F.C.A.
 Victoria C. E. Wesson, C.A.
 Whitehorse O. J. Osborne
 Taxation Data Centre R. W. Arbuckle, B.Com.

The present Department of National Revenue was first established under the provisions of *The Department of National Revenue Act* (S.C., 1926-27, Chapter 34—now the *Department of National Revenue Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter

75). From the time of Confederation until 1917 the collection of revenue was administered by two agencies: the Department of Customs and the Department of Inland Revenue. In 1917 a third agency was created, the Income Tax Branch of the Department of Finance. In 1918 the Departments of Customs and Inland Revenue were brought under one Minister and the name was changed to the Department of Customs and Inland Revenue; in 1921 the name Inland Revenue was dropped and the Department of Customs and Excise was instituted. In 1924 collection of income taxes was placed under that Department and in 1927 its name was changed to the Department of National Revenue.

The Department of National Revenue consists of two main divisions, each of which is headed by a Deputy Minister. These are the Customs and Excise Division and the Taxation Division.

Customs and Excise Division

The functions of the Customs and Excise Division are: (1) the control and management of the collection of the duties of customs and of matters incidental thereto; (2) the collection of all duties of excise under the *Excise Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 99, as amended); and (3) the collection of sales and excise taxes under the *Excise Tax Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 100, as amended), and the collection

of a certain portion of the tax imposed under the *Old Age Security Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 200). There are four sub-divisions, each under an Assistant Deputy Minister, as follows: (a) the Assistant Deputy Minister for Customs (b) the Assistant Deputy Minister for Excise, and (c) the Assistant Deputy Minister for Operations. The fourth sub-division responsible for related and supporting services is headed by a Director General.

The Assistant Deputy Minister for Customs is responsible for the application of the provisions of the Customs Tariff and the Customs Act related to imported goods. He is responsible for the Dominion Customs Appraisers, Customs Drawbacks Branch. The Dominion Customs Appraisers Branch is responsible for tariff classification and value for duty of goods imported. It makes investigations relating to the manufacture and production of goods in Canada and costs and sales values of goods produced in countries which export to Canada. Within the Appraisers Branch the Checking Refunds Section reviews Customs import entries and supporting invoices to ensure accuracy and a uniform application to imports of the provisions of the Customs Act, the Customs Tariff and the Excise Tax Act. As the name implies, this Section of the Appraisers Branch also handles claims for the return of Customs duties and Excise

taxes overpaid or otherwise refundable. The Customs Drawbacks Branch, with field offices throughout Canada, investigates claims filed by manufacturers and others to recover duties and taxes paid on goods re-exported or used in Canada in the production of articles for home consumption and export.

The Assistant Deputy Minister for Excise has the overall responsibility for the administration of the Excise Tax Act and the Excise Act. Under him are the Excise Tax Administration, Excise Tax Audit, and Excise Tax Collections. The Excise Tax Administration Branch establishes the basis for the application of taxes under the Excise Tax Act. The Excise Tax Audit Branch, with field offices across Canada, conducts periodic audits of the records of manufacturers and wholesalers licensed under the Excise Tax Act to establish the correctness of returns and refund claims. The Excise Tax Collections Branch controls the issuance of licences and, through district offices, is responsible for the collection of taxes imposed by the Excise Tax Act.

The Assistant Deputy Minister for Operations is responsible for Port Administration, Excise Duty, Investigations and Seizures. The Port Administration Branch gives general direction to Customs ports on matters relating to port operations and services and procedures for the control and movement of imported goods. This branch is responsible for

ensuring uniformity in the application of laws and regulations pertaining to bonded warehouses and carriers of imported goods. The Excise Duty Branch exercises control of distilleries, tobacco manufactories and other premises operated under licence pursuant to the Excise Act. The Investigations Branch conducts investigations of suspected violation of the Customs and Excise laws and regulations. The Seizures Branch processes cases where seizure action has been taken because of breaches of the Customs or Excise laws.

The Director General of Services is responsible for essential service branches such as Personnel, Estimates and Establishments, Methods and Procedures, Laboratory, Accommodation, Purchasing and Supply, Publications and Central Registry.

The Customs and Excise Division maintains 276 main ports of entry, 116 outports and a number of Vessel Clearing Stations and seasonal offices.

Taxation Division

The Taxation Division is responsible for the administration of the *Income Tax Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 148, as amended), the *Dominion Succession Duty Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 89, as amended), the *Estate Tax Act* (S.C. 1958, Chapter 29) and the collection of a certain portion of the tax imposed by the *Old Age Security Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 200). The administration and collection of

the remaining portions of the old age security tax have been delegated to the Excise Tax Division of the Department of National Revenue. On the 1st January, 1962, the Federal Government entered into tax collection agreements with all provinces except the Province of Quebec. As a result, the responsibility for the collecting of and the accounting for these provincial income taxes enacted by nine of the provinces is now that of the Taxation Division.

The head office of this Division (located at 444 Sussex Drive, Ottawa) with District Taxation offices in most of the principal cities. The Division is divided into five branches which are: Administration, Assessments, Inspection, Legal, and Planning and Development.

The Administration Branch is responsible for the accounting and collection of taxes, the preparation and maintenance of taxrolls, the provision of office space and equipment, and the handling of advertising and other public information. This Branch is also responsible for the administration of the personnel policies of the Taxation Division.

The Assessments Branch interpret the various Acts under which assessments are levied

and formulate policies and procedures for the carrying out of these in a standard and uniform manner in all areas. All assessing is done by personnel of this Branch.

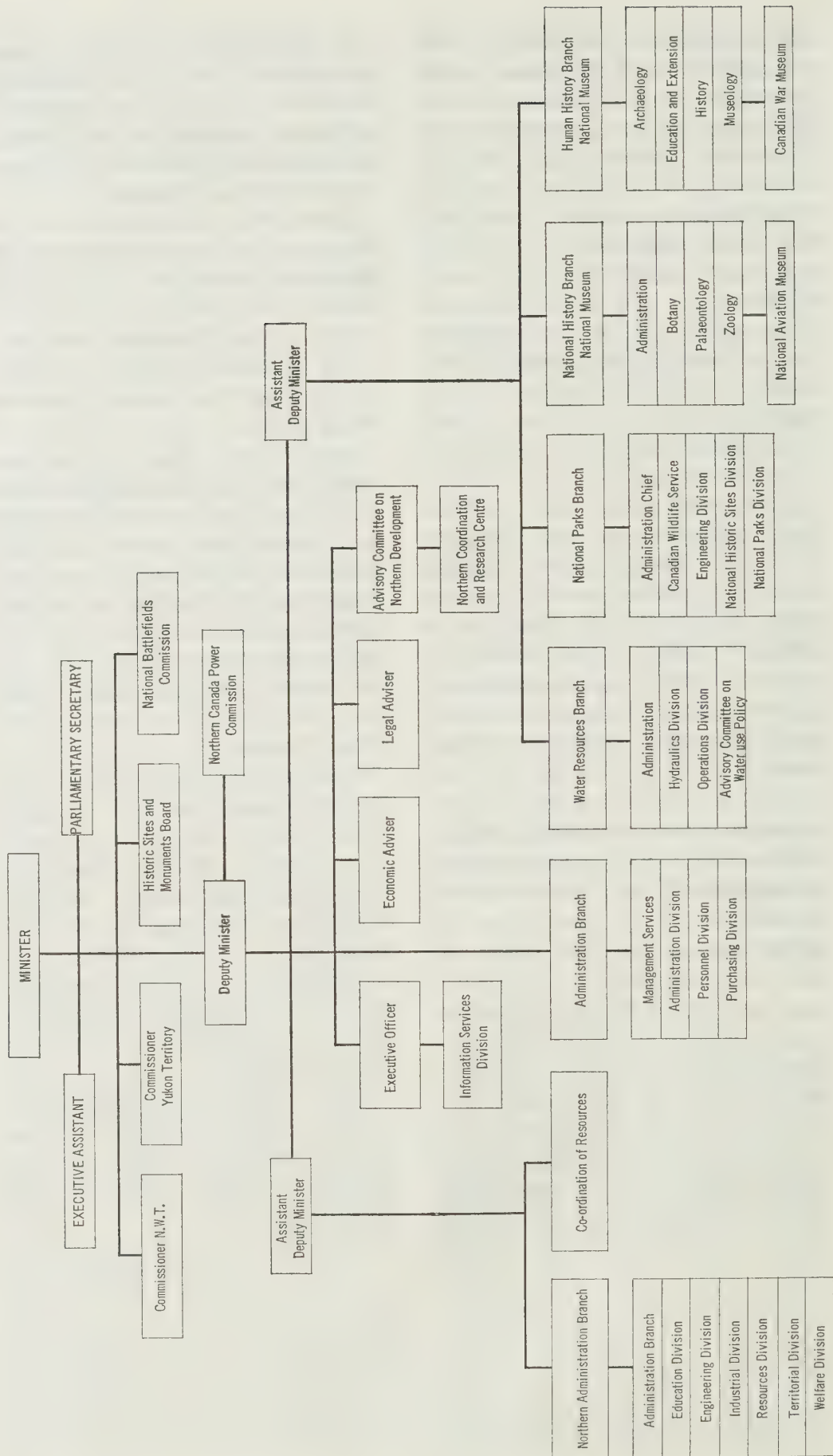
The Inspection Branch carries out the inspection of all phases of the operations of all offices including the Head Office of the Division and reports to the Deputy Minister concerning the operations of these offices.

The Legal Branch, in co-operation with the Department of Justice, conducts litigation and other legal work for the Crown in respect of the assessment and collection of taxes. This Branch is responsible for all legal rulings required for any reason and especially those prepared at the request of the other branches.

The Planning and Development Branch has as its function the development of long-range plans to improve the operating efficiency of the Taxation Division. To assist in this function, this Branch is responsible for the development of statistics pertaining to the operation of the Taxation Division.

The Taxation Division operates thirty district offices across Canada including the Taxation Data Centre located in Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES



DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

Langevin Block, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable Arthur Laing, P.C., B.S.A., M.P., Minister
of Northern Affairs and National Resources

Executive Assistant Jack Austin

Parliamentary Secretary John N. Turner

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister..... E. A. Côté

Assistant Deputy Minister T. M. Patterson (Acting)

Assistant Deputy Minister F. J. G. Cunningham

Executive Officer D. W. Bartlett

Secretary, Advisory Committee on
Northern Development, and Chief,
Northern Coordination and Re-
search Centre G. W. Rowley

Secretary, Advisory Committee on
Water Use Policy B. W. Ross

National Parks Branch, Director... J. R. B. Coleman

Water Resources Branch, Director... J. D. McLeod (Acting)

Northern Administration Branch,
Director B. G. Sivertz

National Museum of Canada Human
History Branch, Director L. S. Russell (Acting)

Natural History Branch,
Director L. S. Russell

Director of Administration F. A. G. Carter

The Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources (previously the Department of Resources and Development) was reconstituted under its present name in December, 1953, by the *Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources Act* (S.C., 1953-54, Chapter 4) in order to give greater emphasis to its function of developing

the north and administering Eskimo affairs.

The Act provides that the duties, powers and functions of the Minister extend to and include all matters, except those not by law assigned to any other department, relating to: (a) the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory; (b) Eskimo affairs; (c) the water resources of

Canada; (d) irrigation projects and water power developments; (e) the national parks; (f) historic places and monuments; (g) the archaeology, ethnology and fauna and flora of Canada.

The Department is divided into the following branches: Northern Administration, National Parks, Water Resources, National Museum of Canada—Natural History Branch, National Museum of Canada—Human History Branch.

The Northern Administration Branch carries out the administration of the natural resources of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory; the management of certain lands and mineral rights vested in the Crown in the right of Canada in the provinces; and the administration of Eskimo affairs. It administers for the Council of the Northwest Territories the ordinances and regulations concerning education, health, welfare, municipal affairs, liquor, game, workmen's compensation, and mining safety.

The National Parks Branch administers the National Parks of Canada, the National Historic Parks and Sites, and federal interests in the conservation, protection and management of wildlife. It administers the *National Parks Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 189, as amended) and the *Migratory Birds Convention Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 179).

The Water Resources Branch carries on a continuing survey of the surface waters of Canada for water resources devel-

opment purposes. It maintains a national inventory of water and hydroelectric resources of Canada. It investigates and studies international waterways problems and with provincial co-operation measures streamflow throughout Canada for power, irrigation and other purposes. It administers the *Dominion Water Power Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 90), the *Canada Water Conservation Assistance Act* (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 21), and the *International River Improvements Act* (S.C., 1955, Chapter 47).

The Natural History Branch of the National Museum is concerned with the collection, study, preservation, and display of material illustrating the geology and biology of Canada, which includes minerals, rocks, fossils, plants and animals.

The Human History Branch of the National Museum has a similar concern with material illustrating man's evolution and adaptation to the Canadian scene. Its activities are carried on under the headings of archaeology, ethnology, and anthropology (folklore).

The Department performs certain administrative functions connected with the Northwest Territories, the Yukon Territory, and the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. The Territorial Councils and the Board are listed elsewhere in the Manual.

The Department administers the following national parks:

<i>Name of Park</i>	<i>Headquarters</i>
Banff National Park.....	Banff, Alta.
Cape Breton Highlands National Park	Ingonish Beach N.S.
Elk Island National Park.....	Lamont, Alta.
Fundy National Park.....	Alma, N.B.
Georgian Bay Islands National Park	Honey Harbour, Ont.
Jasper National Park.....	Jasper, Alta.
Kootenay National Park.....	Radium Hot Springs, B.C.
Mount Revelstoke and Glacier National Parks	Revelstoke, B.C.
Point Pelee National Park.....	Leamington, Ont.
Prince Albert National Park.....	Waskesiu, Sask.
Prince Edward Island National Park	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Riding Mountain National Park	Wasagaming, Man.
St. Lawrence Islands National Park..	Mallorytown, Ont.
Terra Nova National Park	Glovertown, Nfld.
Waterton Lakes National Park.....	Waterton, Alta.
Wood Buffalo National Park	Fort Smith, N.W.T.
Yoho National Park	Field, B.C.

In addition, the Department administers 19 National Historic Parks and nearly 600 National Historic Sites across Canada. Field functions of the Northern Administration Branch are distributed between the Administrator of the Mackenzie, whose headquarters is at Fort Smith, N.W.T., and the Administrator of the Arctic whose headquarters is at Ottawa. The Mackenzie Administrator directs regional offices at Inuvik, Fort Smith, and Yellowknife; area offices are at Aklavik, Hay River, Coppermine, Tuktoyaktuk, Cambridge Bay, Fort Simpson and Spence Bay. The Administrator of the Arctic maintains regional headquar-

ters at Churchill, Manitoba and Frobisher Bay, N.W.T. Area offices are at Rankin Inlet, Baker Lake, Cape Dorset, Coral Harbour, Igloolik, Eskimo Point, Hall Lake, Pangnirtung and Point Inlet, N.W.T. and at Port Harrison, Povungnituk, Fort Chimo, Sugluk and Great Whale River in Arctic Quebec. Other offices of the Department are located in the following centres (branch or service designated in brackets): St. Johns, Nfld. (Canadian Wildlife Service, Water Resources Branch); Halifax, N.S. (National Parks Branch, Water Resources Branch); Sackville, N.B. (Canadian Wildlife Service); Rimouski, Sept Iles, P.Q.

(Water Resources Branch); Montreal, P.Q. (Water Resources Branch); Senneterre, Que. (Water Resources Branch); Cornwall, Ont. (Water Resources Branch); Guelph, Ont. (Water Resources Branch); Aurora, Ont. (Canadian Wildlife Service); Niagara Falls, Ont. (Water Resources Branch); North Bay, Ont. (Water Resources Branch); Fort Frances, Ont. (Water Resources Branch); Keewatin, Ont. (Water Resources Branch); Winnipeg, Man. (Canadian Wildlife Service, Water Resources Branch); Saskatoon, Sask. (Canadian Wildlife Service, Water Resources Branch); Peace River, Alta. (Water Resources Branch); Edmonton, Alta. (Canadian Wildlife Service, Northern Administration Branch); Calgary, Alta. (Northern Administration Branch, Water Resources Branch); Cranbrook, B.C. (Water Resources Branch); Nelson, B.C. (Water Resources Branch); Kamloops, B.C. (Water Resources Branch); Prince George, B.C. (Water Resources Branch); Vancouver, B.C. (Canadian Wildlife Service, Water Resources Branch); Dawson, Y.T. (Northern Administration Branch); Mayo, Y.T. (Northern Administration Branch); Whitehorse, Y.T. (Northern Administration Branch, Water Resources Branch, Canadian Wildlife Service); Aklavik, N.W.T. (Canadian Wildlife Service, Northern Administration Branch); Inuvik, N.W.T. (Canadian Wildlife Service, Northern Administration Branch); Fort Smith, N.W.T. (Canadian Wildlife Service, Water Resources Branch, Northern Administration Branch).

The names of the chief regional officers and the locations of the regional offices are as follows.

Water Resources Branch

Officer	Title	Location
H. T. Ramsden	District Engineer . . .	Vancouver 2, B.C.
R. D. May	District Engineer . . .	Calgary, Alta.
P. W. Strilaeff	District Engineer . . .	Winnipeg 1, Man.
E. A. MacDonald . . .	Acting District Engineer	Guelph, Ont.
J. R. Sabourin	District Engineer . . .	Montreal 1, P.Q.
J. E. Peters	District Engineer . . .	Halifax, N.S.
F. I. Morton	Engineer-in-Charge.	Cornwall, Ont.

Canadian Wildlife Service

Dr. V. E. F. Solman Superintendent,
Eastern Region . . . Ottawa, Ont.

V. D. Hawley Inuvik, N.W.T.

Dr. A. M. Pearson	Whitehorse, Y.T.
N. S. Novakowski	Fort Smith, N.W.T.
R. D. Harris	Vancouver, B.C.
Dr. W. E. Stevens	Edmonton, Alta.
J. B. Gollop	Saskatoon, Sask.
W. R. Miller	Winnipeg, Man.
J. E. Bryant	Aurora, Ont.
W. T. Munro	Sillery, P.Q.
L. M. Tuck	St. John's, Nfld.
J. P. Keelsall	Sackville, N.B.

National Parks Branch

G. H. L. Dempster .. Regional Supervisor
of Western Parks .. Banff, Alta.
H. G. Johnson Regional Supervisor,
Atlantic National
Historic Parks Halifax, N.S.

Northern Administration Branch

R. J. Orange	.....	Administrator of the Mackenzie	.....	Fort Smith, N.W.T.
P. Templeton	.....	Regional Administrator	....	Yellowknife, N.W.T.
Alex Stevenson	....	Administrator of the Arctic	.....	Ottawa, Ont.
A. M. Millican	.....	Regional Administrator	...	Churchill, Man.
D. W. Trent	.....	Acting Regional Ad- ministrator, Arctic Quebec	.....	Ottawa, Ont.

Regional offices are also located at Inuvik and Frobisher Bay. The positions of Regional Administrator at these locations are vacant at July 15, 1963.

Area offices at Fort Simpson and Spence Bay are under the direction of the Administrator of the Mackenzie, while area offices at Eskimo Point, Pangnirtung, Hall Lake and Whale Cove are under the direction of the Administrator of the Arctic.

NORTHERN ONTARIO PIPE LINE CROWN CORPORATION

No. 2 Building, 70 Lyon Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Mitchell Sharp, P.C., M.P., Minister of Trade
and Commerce

Board of Directors

Jas. A. Roberts

H. R. Balls

J. W. McKee

J. C. Lessard

G. W. Green

Principal Officers

President Jas. A. Roberts

Treasurer N. Tokaryk

Secretary W. J. Mulock

The Northern Ontario Pipe Line Crown Corporation was established by the *Northern Ontario Pipe Line Crown Corporation Act* (S.C., 1956, Chapter 10).

The Corporation was created for the purpose of: (a) acquiring real and personal property for the construction, maintenance and operation of and constructing, maintaining and operating the Northern Ontario section of a natural gas pipe line; (b) leasing, with an option to purchase, the Northern Ontario section to Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited and carrying out such lease, including disposal by

the Corporation of the Northern Ontario section in accordance with such purchase option; and (c) doing such other matters or things as the Governor in Council may deem necessary to fulfil any agreement or arrangement, made before or after the coming into force of the Act, between the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario or the Government of Canada and Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited with respect to the financing, construction, leasing, operation, maintenance, improvement and disposal of the Northern Ontario section.

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Commissioner's Office—Langevin Block, Wellington Street,
Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Arthur Laing, P.C., B.S.A., M.P., Minister of
Northern Affairs and National Resources

Elected Members of the Council

Mackenzie Delta K. H. Lang
Mackenzie River J. W. Goodall
Mackenzie South P. Kaeser
Mackenzie North E. J. Gall

Appointed Members of the Council

W. G. Brown, Deputy Commissioner
of the Northwest Territories

D. M. Coolican
L. A. Desrochers
H. M. Jones
I. N. Smith

Territorial Officers

Commissioner of the Northwest

Territories B. G. Sivertz
Secretary to the Council R. L. Kennedy
Legal Adviser to the Council..... E. R. Olson

Chief Regional Officers

Administration of the Mackenzie ... R. J. Orange—Fort Smith,
N.W.T.
Administration of the Arctic A. Stevenson—Ottawa

The Council of the Northwest Territories was established by the *Northwest Territories Act* (now R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 331, as amended).

The Commissioner in Council has legislative powers on

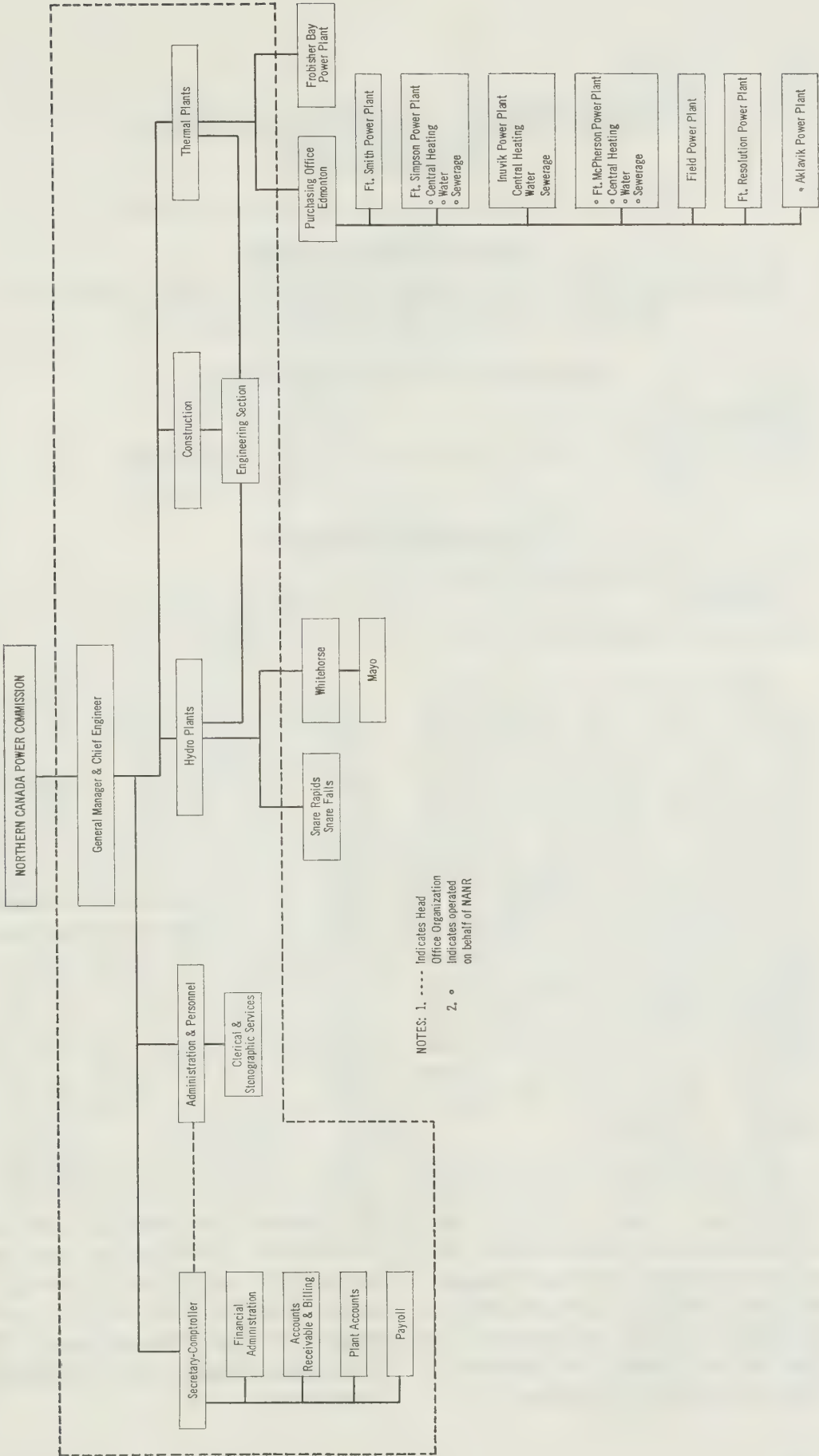
such matters as direct taxation within the Territories in order to raise revenue, maintenance of municipal institutions, licences, solemnization of marriages, property and civil rights, administration of justice, education, public

health, welfare and generally all matters of a local nature.

The Council of the Northwest Territories consists of nine members of which five are appointed by the Gover-

nor in Council and four are elected. The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories presides at the meetings of Council but is not a member of the Council.

NORTHERN CANADA POWER COMMISSION



NOTES: 1. - - - - Indicates Head
Office Organization
2. o Indicates operated
on behalf of NACR

NORTHERN CANADA POWER COMMISSION

Imperial Building, 251 Bank Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Arthur Laing, P.C., B.S.A., M.P., Minister of
Northern Affairs and National Resources

Members of the Commission

Chairman E. A. Côté
Members J. F. Parkinson
T. M. Patterson

Principal Officers

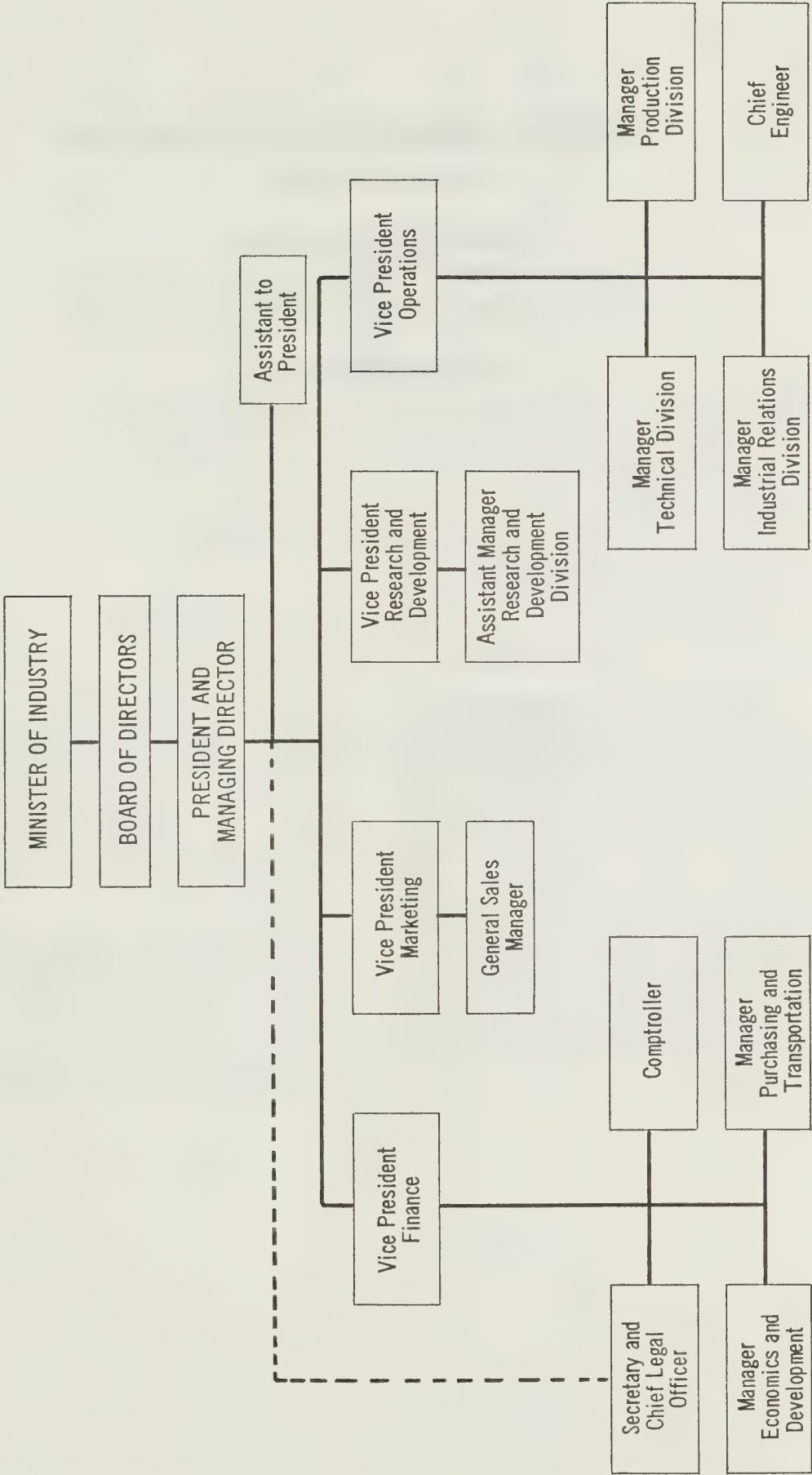
General Manager and Chief
Engineer E. W. Humphrys
Secretary-Comptroller T. A. Stott

The Commission was established by the *Northwest Territories Power Commission Act* (R.S.C. 1912, Chapter 196) which was amended by the *Northern Canada Power Commission Act* (S.C., 1956, Chapter 42). Under the *Northern Canada Power Commission Act* the Commission is authorized to construct and operate public utilities at points in the Northwest Territories, the Yukon Territory and, under certain conditions, at other points in Canada.

Under the provisions of the Atlantic Provinces Power Development Act (1958), the Commission is responsible for administering certain phases of the Federal Government's program of aid in respect to the development of power in the Maritime Provinces.

Power plants are presently owned and operated by the Commission at Field, B.C., Fort Smith, Fort Simpson, Frobisher Bay, Fort Resolution, Snare Rapids (on the Snare River approximately 90 miles north west of Yellowknife), Snare Falls (on the Snare River approximately 10 miles downstream from the Snare Rapids plant), and Inuvik in the Northwest Territories and at Mayo and Whitehorse in the Yukon Territory. In addition, the Commission operates power and heating plants and water supply systems at Fort McPherson and Fort Simpson, Northwest Territories, and a power plant at Aklavik, Northwest Territories which are owned by the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

POLYMER CORPORATION LIMITED



POLYMER CORPORATION LIMITED

Sarnia, Ontario

Minister Responsible

The Honourable C. M. Drury, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Industry and of Defence Production

Principal Officers

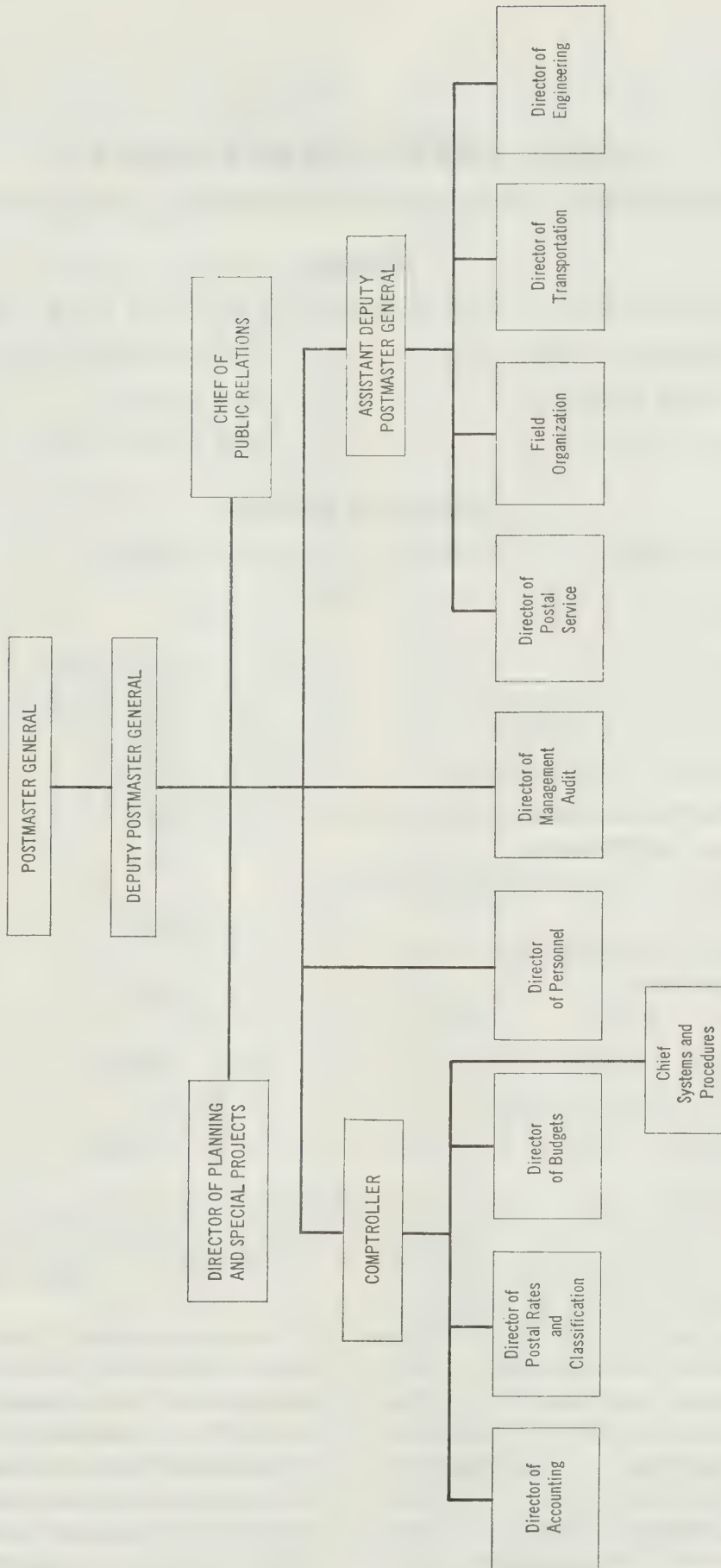
Chairman of the Board E. J. Brunning
President and Managing Director ... E. R. Rowzee
Vice-President—Operations L. D. Dougan
Vice-President—Finance S. Wilk
Vice-President—Marketing R. E. Hatch
Vice-President—Research and
Development E. J. Buckler
Secretary & Chief Legal Officer W. J. Dyke

Polymer Corporation Limited was incorporated as a Crown company in 1942 under Part I of *The Companies Act, 1934* (S.C., 1934, Chapter 33—now the *Companies Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 53*) by direction of the Minister of Munitions and Supply under authority of *The Department of Munitions and Supply Act* (S.C., 1939 (Second Session), Chapter 3).

The Corporation's head office and plant are located at Sarnia, Ontario. The Company operates a plant for the production of synthetic rubber and intermediate and related products.

It supplies the bulk of the synthetic rubber consumed by Canadian industry. The remainder, about $\frac{2}{3}$ of its production, is sold outside of Canada in some 65 countries.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT



POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Sir Alexander Campbell Bldg., Riverside Drive, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable J. R. Nicholson, P.C., Q.C., LL.B., M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary G. R. McWilliam, M.P.

Executive Assistant G. Clermont

Private Secretary Miss France Denis

Principal Officers

Deputy Postmaster General W. H. Wilson

Assistant Deputy Postmaster General C. Dazé

Comptroller J. A. MacDonald

Director of Accounting L. V. McGurran

Director of Budgets E. W. Jay

Director of Engineering J. N. Craig

Director of Management Audit M. Fortin

Director of Personnel R. D. Boyd

Director of Planning and Special Projects M. Lysack

Director of Postal Rates and Classification F. Pageau

Director of Postal Services T. Bond

Director of Transportation R. A. Cathro

Chief, Public Relations B. M. Erb

Chief, Systems and Procedures E. R. Temple

The Post Office Department was established by The Post Office Act, 1867 (S.C., 1867-68, Chapter 10 — now the Post Office Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 212, as amended). There are nine functional branches, namely, Accounting, Budgets, Engineering, Management Audit, Personnel, Planning and Special Projects, Postal Rates and Classification, Postal

Services and Transportation; and two service branches, Public Relations and Systems and Procedures.

The Accounting Branch is responsible for the maintenance of central accounting for Post Office revenue and disbursements from revenue; for the system of revenue accounting in the field and financial audit; for the operation of a

data centre; for the administration of the Money Order System and Post Office Savings Bank, and for the distribution and control of stamps and other postal values.

The Budgets Branch is responsible for the system of internal budgetary control within the Department; for the preparation of Departmental Estimates for presentation to Parliament; for the maintenance of the approved organization and establishment control; and for the procurement and storage of Post Office supplies and equipment.

The Engineering Branch authorizes and maintains standard equipment, develops, tests and installs new equipment and arranges for Crown space and facilities for postal operations.

The Management Audit Service establishes and operates a system whereby the total management operations of the Department are periodically examined to assure that the postal service is efficiently conducted. It provides an investigation service in connection with major irregularities in the postal service and arranges for the provision of legal advice.

The Personnel Branch advises on staff policies, assists in the efficient use of staff through improvements in the methods of recruiting, training, promotion and employee welfare, and provides a complete personnel service in the field.

The Planning and Special Projects Branch develops long range activity forecasts and prepares consolidated forward plans for the Department. Provides information regarding the operations of the Department to Members of Parliament and other interested parties and conducts special projects for the Deputy Postmaster General.

The Postal Rates and Classification Branch develops and recommends suitable rates of postage for various classes of mail and postal services; maintains and operates the cost ascertainment programme; represents the Department at Congresses and on Committees of the Universal Postal Union and Postal Union of Americas and Spain; develops regulations governing domestic mailable articles; interprets international and domestic regulations and applies postal rate structures and rulings.

The Postal Services Branch formulates policies, establishes and maintains criteria and regulations for the provision of postal service. Develops and maintains production and quality controls programmes. Develops improved mail handling methods.

The Transportation Branch negotiates contracts for the transportation of mail and establishes regulations and procedures for the administration and inspection of the services provided.

Public Relations develop and recommend programmes designed to obtain public co-operation necessary for effective postal operations and administers such programmes when approved; furnishes functional guidance to Public Relations Officers in the operating service and arranges for the design of postage stamps.

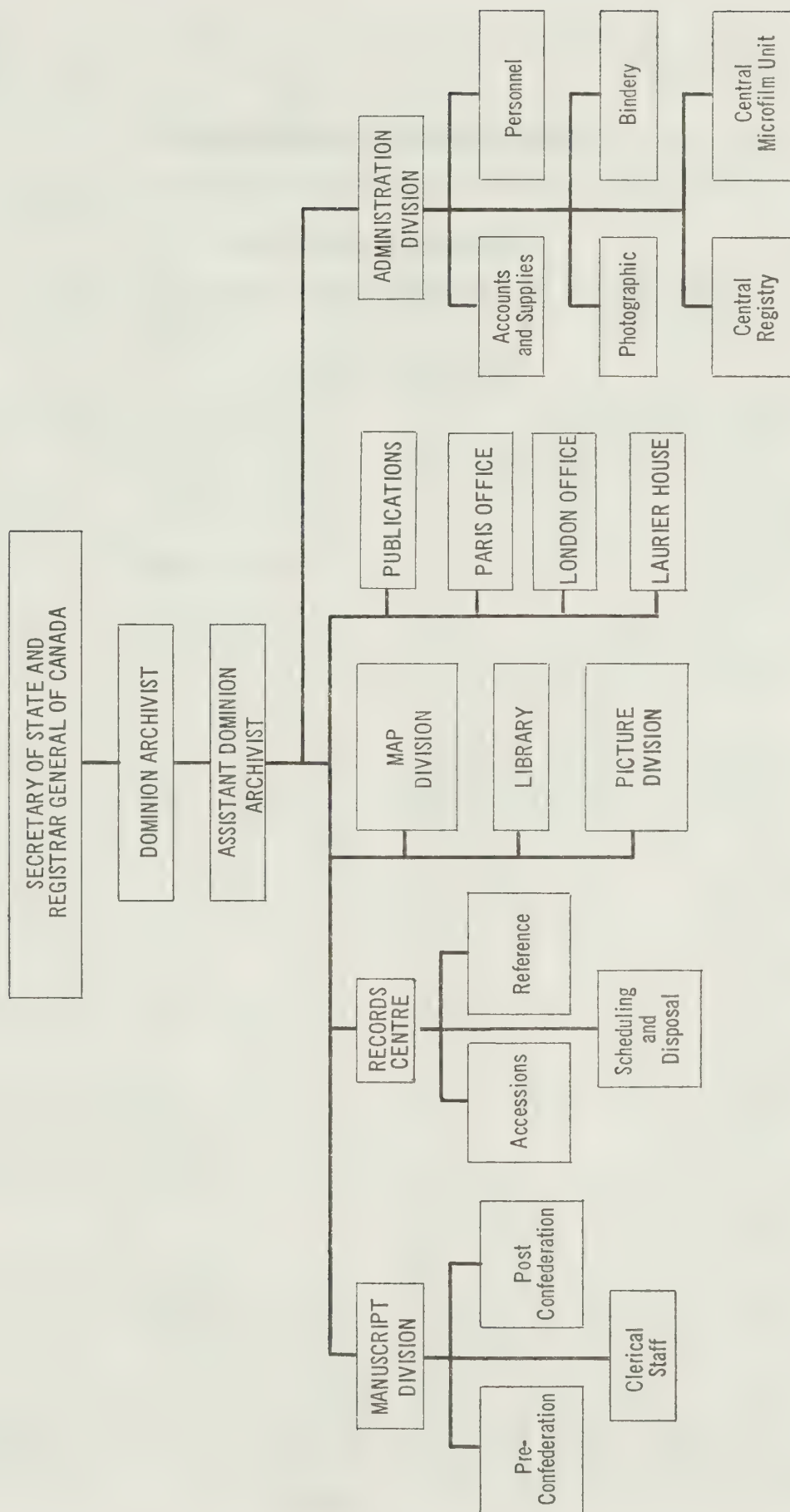
The Systems and Procedures Branch establishes effective systems and procedures for electronic and automatic data processing, accounting and paperwork. Controls the creation and use of forms. Administers office services and establishes and maintains clerical work measurement techniques. Co-ordinates and edits manuals and directives.

There are approximately 11,400 post offices in Canada

about 10,000 of which are revenue post offices conducted in many instances on a part time basis in conjunction with private business.

There are fourteen district directors in charge of postal operations within their districts. They are: St. John's, Nfld., D. R. Clarke; Halifax, N.S., M. D. O'Brien; Saint John, N.B., J. G. Cunningham; Quebec, P.Q., J. B. Dupuis; Montreal, P.Q., H. Cormier; Ottawa, Ont., G. Charlebois; North Bay, Ont., A. Filiatrault; Toronto, Ont., J. G. Fultz; London, Ont., J. A. Flaherty; Winnipeg, Man., G. A. Foord; Saskatoon, Sask., W. S. Cummings; Edmonton, Alberta, G. G. Walker; Calgary, Alberta, L. J. Watson; Vancouver, B.C., A. E. Catterall.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES



THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES

Public Archives Building, 330 Sussex Drive, Ottawa.

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Maurice Lamontagne, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State and Registrar General of Canada

Principal Officers

Dominion Archivist	Dr. W. Kaye Lamb
Assistant Dominion Archivist	Pierre Brunet
Administration Division	A. C. Taylor
Library	Miss J. Bourque
Manuscript Division	W. G. Ormsby
Map Division	T. E. Layng
Picture Division	G. Delisle
Records Centre	D. T. Shadd

Provision for the creation of a Public Archives was first made by an Order in Council of June 20, 1872, which appointed an officer of the Department of Agriculture to take charge of the new branch. In 1912, the Archives Branch became the Department of Public Archives (*The Public Archives Act*, S.C., 1911-12, Chapter 4—now the *Public Archives Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 222).

The purpose of the Public Archives is to assemble and make available to the public a comprehensive collection of source material relating to the history of Canada. In addition to the Administration Division, there are five main divisions dealing respectively with manuscripts, maps, pictures, books, and the storage of dormant government records.

The Manuscript Division contains manuscript collections and public records, each arranged in groups. These include private papers of governors, intendants, explorers, missionaries, and others, as well as the major portion of the correspondence of a great many leading Canadian statesmen.

The Map Division has custody of thousands of maps and plans pertaining to the discovery, exploration and settlement of this country.

The Picture Division has charge of documentary paintings, watercolours, engravings and photographs relating to people, historical events, places and objects. It takes note of similar illustrations published in books, magazines and newspapers.

The Library contains some 80,000 volumes on Canadian history, not counting pamphlets, magazines and newspapers.

Although documents in the above divisions may not be taken out on loan, they may be consulted in the building, and a twenty-four hour a day service is provided for accredited research workers. Reproductions of available material may be obtained for a nominal fee on request and many of the documents in the Manuscript Division are on microfilm, which may be obtained on loan.

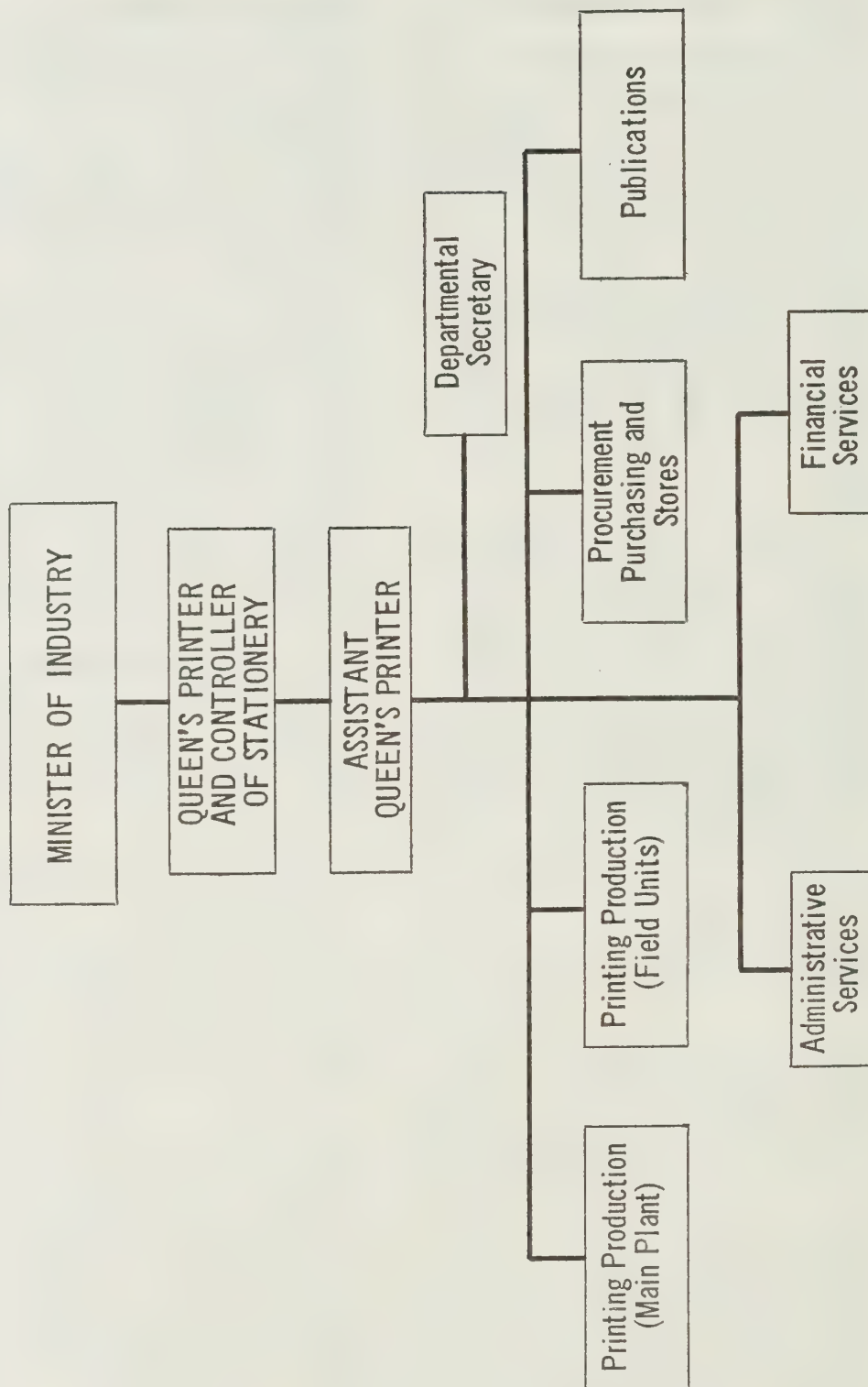
A large Records Centre at Tunney's Pasture was established in 1956 to assist departments in records management. This section makes recommendations and advises on the scheduling and disposal of records, and provides the necessary storage, service and

planned disposal of dormant records on an economical basis.

A Central Microfilm Unit, established as a centralized agency to do microfilm work for departments at cost, is attached to the Administration Division. It is the responsibility of the Unit to determine specifications for film and equipment, the processing of film, the servicing of equipment and the testing of film for all government departments and agencies. The chief of the Administration Division serves as technical advisor on microfilming to the Public Records Committee and as consultant to departments on the technical and training aspects of microfilm work.

Branch offices of the Public Archives are located in London, England, and Paris, France.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY

Ottawa

Minister Responsible

. The Honourable C. M. Drury, P.C., Q.C., M.P.,
Minister of Industry and of Defence Production

Principal Officers

Queen's Printer and Controller of
Stationery Roger Duhamel, F.R.S.C.
Assistant Queen's Printer C. B. Watt
Departmental Secretary J. B. Archambault
Printing Production Branch, (Main
Plant), Production Manager F. E. Everett
Outside Printing Production Branch,
Superintendent J. A. Kiefl
Purchasing, Procurement and Stores
Branch, Superintendent G. P. O'Keefe
Publications Branch, Superintendent. C. A. St-Arnaud
Administrative Services Branch,
Acting Superintendent G. Neyron
Financial Services Branch, Super-
intendent G. Cousineau

The Department of Public Printing and Stationery was established by *An Act respecting the Department of Public Printing and Stationery* (S.C., 1886, Chapter 22—now the *Public Printing and Stationery Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 226). Prior to the enactment of this Statute the management of the functions of the Department were carried out by the Queen's Printer as an officer of the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada.

The main plant and offices of the Department are located in

the National Printing Bureau, Hull, P.Q.

The Department is responsible for the following duties in relation to services required for the Senate and the House of Commons and the several departments of the government, namely: (a) the execution and audit of all printing, stereotyping, electrotyping, lithography, binding, or work of the like nature, and the procuring of the material therefor; (b) the purchase and distribution of all paper and other articles of stationery of all kinds; (c) the sale of all

books or publications issued by order of either or both Houses of Parliament or by any department of the government; and (d) the free distribution of all public documents to persons and institutions who are entitled, under Treasury Board authority, to receive them without payment. The Department is also responsible for the printing, publication and distribution of the "Statutes of Canada" (according to the provisions of the *Publication of Statutes Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 230) and the "Canada Gazette", the official gazette of Canada, which is printed in two parts: Part I, which contains notices of a general character; and Part II, which contains all rules, orders, regulations and proclamations of a legislative or of an administrative character having general effect or imposing a audit.

The Department consists of six branches, namely, Administrative Services, Financial Services, Printing Production, Outside Printing Production, Procurement, Purchasing and Stores, and Publications. In addition, there is a Departmental Secretary who has charge of general correspondence, central registry, the reception of tenders, and the like.

The functions of the Administrative Services Branch include personnel, staff establishments and their control, industrial relations, training.

The Financial Services Branch performs all the finan-

cial functions of the Department, including the preparation of departmental estimates; analysis of the cost of operations; compilation and invoicing of charges for printing, stationery, and government publications, and internal audit; systems, methods, and data processing.

The Printing Production Branch has charge of the production of printed matter requisitioned by both Houses of Parliament, government departments and agencies. In addition to the actual production of printing, the Branch is also responsible for preparing specifications for all printing work, whether produced in the plant or through commercial printers. The Plant Operations and Planning Divisions are involved directly in the everyday production of printing. On the other hand, the Plant Studies Division, using as its chief tool the Methods Time Measurement procedures, makes a thorough study of all operations for the promotion of greater efficiency. The Engineer Division maintains production machinery and auxiliary equipment in the Main Plant and also in the Outside Printing Production Branch; the latter Division also designs and alters equipment to suit the particular needs of the Department and maintains departmental motor vehicles.

The Outside Printing Production Branch was established pursuant to P.C. 1/2448 of May 16, 1951, authorizing the Queen's Printer to supervise and coordinate depart-

mental printing operations. Accordingly printing units were established to meet area printing requirements of the Public Service by production through small offset and bindery equipment located in the Ottawa area and in the following locations:

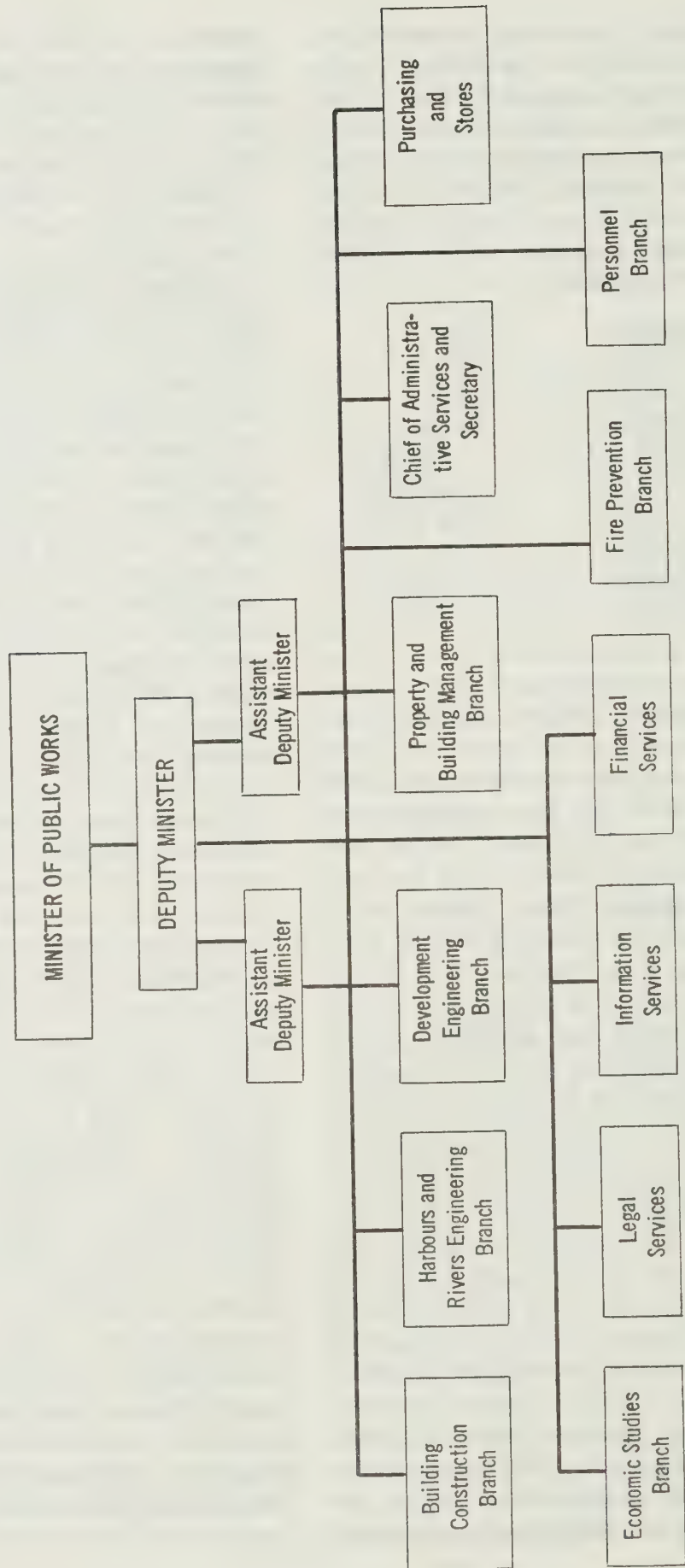
Halifax	Toronto
Camp	London
Gagetown	Clinton
Quebec	Camp
Montreal	Borden
Longue	Winnipeg
Pointe	Edmonton
Kingston	Vancouver
Trenton	Esquimalt
Cobourg	

The Procurement, Purchasing and Stores Branch purchases stationery, paper products and office machinery for the various departments and agencies of the government, procures printing materials and equipment used by the Department and places contracts for printing to be performed by commercial firms. It engages in product research work and the development of specifications aimed at quality control and comparative analyses for competitive products. It also maintains stocks of "catalogue" items of stationery and office machines for use within the government service, as well as stocks of paper, printing materials, and equipment repair parts used departmentally. An office machines section tests, repairs and maintains office machines, and is responsible for the re-allocation of office equipment

such as typewriters, adding machines, calculators, and other equipment of this type within the government service. This Branch also operates the departmental Shipping and Receiving Section.

The Publications Branch is a service agency concerned with the distribution of Canadian Government publications. It discharges five primary functions: (a) the compilation and issue of monthly, annual and separate catalogues and price lists; (b) the sale of publications; (c) the distribution of publications to designated depository libraries and to other institutions and persons entitled to receive them free of charge; (d) the maintenance of a complete mailing service for government departments and agencies; and (e) the publication of the "Canada Gazette" and the "Statutes of Canada". The Branch also has the exclusive agency in Canada for the sale of International Organizations publications, including the United Nations, UNESCO, Food and Agriculture Organization, World Health Organization, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, International Atomic Energy Agency, Commonwealth Economic Committee, Council of Europe, International Civil Aviation Organization, Organization of American States (Pan American Union), General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and the Government of New Zealand.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Sir Charles Tupper Building

Minister

- The Honourable Jean-Paul Deschatelets, P.C., Q.C., M.P.,
Minister of Public Works.

Parliamentary SecretaryH. Badanai, M.P.

Principal Officers

Deputy MinisterG. B. Williams, B.Sc., C.E.
(Acting)

Assistant Deputy MinisterGeorge T. Jackson, B.S.A.

Building Construction Branch,

Chief ArchitectJ. A. Langford, B.Arch.
M.R.A.I.C.

Harbours and Rivers Engineering

Branch, Chief EngineerGerald Millar, B.A., B.A.Sc.,
C.E.

Development Engineering Branch,

Chief EngineerG. T. Clarke, B. Sc., (E.E.),
M.A., P. Eng.

Property and Building Manage-

ment Branch, DirectorD. A. Freeze, B.Sc. (Arch.)

Chief of Administrative Services

and SecretaryRobert Fortier, B.A., LL.B.,
Q.C.

Fire Prevention Branch,

Dominion Fire Commissioner ..R. A. W. Switzer

Purchasing and Stores Branch,

ChiefH. G. Hunt

Personnel Branch ChiefJ. F. Maxwell

Economic Studies DirectorC. J. Daly, B.A., M.B.A.
(Acting)

Financial Services, Financial

AdviserL. P. Boyle, B.A. (Acting)

Legal Services Division ChiefA. Garon, B.A., LL.L.,
D.E.S.D.

Information Services ChiefEdward J. Marten, B.A.

District Officers

G. E. Knight, Executive HeadSt. John's, Nfld.

J. A. Brown, Executive HeadHalifax, N.S.

E. D. Manchul, Executive Head Saint John, N.B.
 J. L. Vachon, A/Executive Head Quebec, P.Q.
 G. K. Aubut, Executive Head Montreal, P.Q.
 W. Koropatnick, Executive Head Toronto, Ont.
 P. W. Walters, Executive Head Ottawa, Ont.
 A. C. Tod, Executive Head Winnipeg, Man.
 R. G. McFarlane, Regional Director . Edmonton, Alta.
 A. W. Walkey, Executive Head Vancouver, B.C.

The Department of Public Works was established in 1867 by An Act respecting the Public Works of Canada (S.C. 1867-68, Chapter 12—now the Public Works Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 228). Prior to that time, public works were carried on in the Province of Canada by the Commissioner of Public Works who had charge of canals, works in navigable waters, harbours, lighthouses, beacons and buoys, slides and booms, roads and bridges, public buildings and provincial vessels.

The Department is responsible for the management and direction of the public works of Canada and, except as specifically provided for in other Acts, attends to the construction, leasing and maintenance of public buildings, the construction and maintenance of wharves, piers, roads and bridges, and the improvement of harbours and navigable channels by dredging. In addition, the Department is responsible for the Trans-Canada Highway and the administration of the Navigable Waters Protection Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 193, as amended), the Ferries Act

(R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 114), and the Dry Docks Subsidies Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 91).

The Department is organized into four main operating branches, namely, Harbours and Rivers Engineering, Development Engineering, Building Construction, and Property and Building Management.

The Harbours and Rivers Engineering Branch, under the Chief Engineer, is concerned with projects related to marine structures and the maintenance and improvement of navigation. This involves the construction, maintenance and repair of wharves, breakwaters, protection works and the dredging of navigable channels. Fourteen District Engineers are responsible for investigations, preparation of plans, cost estimates, and economic data, as well as supervision of construction and maintenance of structures.

The Development Engineering Branch, also under a Chief Engineer, is responsible for all engineering projects not related to marine works. These responsibilities include the design and construction of highways and bridges in the National Parks, development

roads in the Northwest Territories and Yukon, and international and interprovincial bridges; the administration of the agreements with the provinces under the Trans-Canada Highway Act; operating responsibility for the joint federal-provincial Roads-to-Resources program; the design and construction of major water supply and sewage installations; materials surveys and site investigations and the operation of a central testing laboratory. District Engineers of the branch are located in nine centres across the country with sub-offices in a further six locations to ensure close liaison with provincial authorities as well as control of construction projects of the branch which are in progress.

The construction of Government buildings (office buildings, Post Offices, hospitals, laboratories, schools, penitentiaries, and the like) comes under the Building Construction Branch, with the Chief Architect in charge. There are ten district offices responsible for the work in various parts of the country outside Ottawa. The Building Construction Branch also designs and constructs buildings abroad for the Department of External Affairs.

The Property and Building Management Branch has been organized to deal with the management, maintenance and repair of Government-owned and rented buildings, the acquisition of sites, recording of Crown-owned properties,

leasing of space, and the development of programs for the short and long range provision of ordinary Government accommodation. District Managers have supervisory responsibility for this work in their respective areas as well as for new construction.

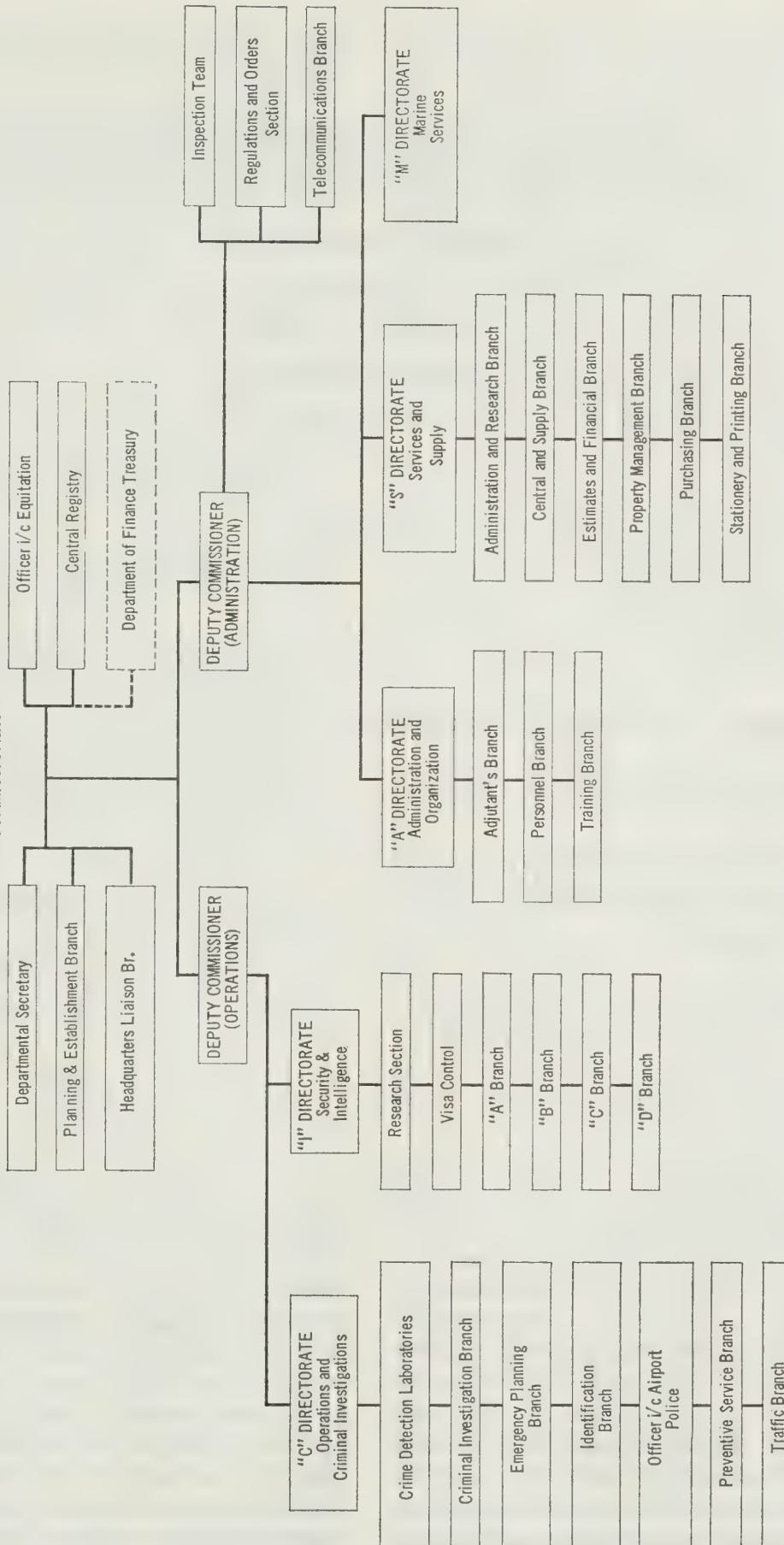
The administrative functions of the Department are carried out through the following Branches and Divisions: Administrative Services and Secretary Branch; Fire Prevention; Information Services; Legal Services; Financial Services; Personnel; Economic Studies; and Purchasing and Stores. Fire Prevention, under the Dominion Fire Commissioner, is responsible for checking plans for all new construction, inspection of properties, and fire prevention generally in Government property excluding that under the control of the Department of National Defence as defined in the Fire Prevention Regulations, PC 1960-50/1499. Economic Studies is responsible for the examination of the short and long term aspects of various proposed projects, both from a local and a national viewpoint. Purchasing and Stores buys the materials for the heating, lighting and maintaining of Federal buildings, together with the office furniture for all Departments of Government occupying space under the control of the Department, and certain items of furniture for the use of the Armed Forces. In addition,

household furniture is purchased for use in pooled housing locations in the North. The facilities of the Branch are frequently used by other departments for "repayment" purchase of specialized items.

Offices of the Department, located outside Ottawa, are two regional offices at Montreal and Edmonton, and Dis-

trict Offices as follows: St. John's, Nfld.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Halifax, N.S.; Fredericton and Saint John, N.B.; Quebec and Rimouski, P.Q.; Ottawa, Fort William, London, North Bay, and Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Regina and Saskatoon, Sask.; Banff, Alta.; Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.; and Whitehorse, Y.T.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE HEADQUARTERS ORGANIZATION COMMISSIONER



ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Headquarters Building, 1200 Alta Vista Drive, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Guy Favreau, Q.C., P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Justice

Principal Officers

Commissioner	C. W. Harvison
Deputy Commissioner	G. B. McClellan
	J. R. Lemieux
Operations and Criminal Investiga- tions, Director.....	Assistant Commissioner A. W. Parsons
Administration and Organization, Director	Assistant Commissioner M. F. A. Lindsay
Security and Intelligence, Director..	Assistant Commissioner J. R. W. Bordeleau
Services and Supply, Director	Assistant Commissioner J. H. T. Poudrette
Marine Services, Director	Supt. J. A. Reader
Telecommunications, Director	Lt. Col. J. C. Gornall
Adjutant	Superintendent P. M. J. H. F. Merters
Departmental Secretary.....	Supt. P. R. Usborne
Planning and Establishment, Officer in charge	C/Supt. F. A. Regan
Liaison Officer	Insp. J. O. Gorman

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police was originally established in 1873 as the North West Mounted Police by *An Act respecting the Administration of Justice, and for the establishment of a Police Force in the North West Territories* (S.C., 1873, Chapter 35—now the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 241, as amended) to police a territory extending

from the western boundary of Manitoba to the Rocky Mountains, then known as the North-West Territories. In 1904 the use by the Force of the prefix "Royal" was authorized by King Edward VII in recognition of its services. In 1918 the Royal North West Mounted Police was assigned the duty of enforcing federal legislation for the whole of Canada west of Port Arthur

and Fort William and in 1920 its jurisdiction was extended to the whole of Canada. In that same year the name was changed to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and headquarters was transferred from Regina to Ottawa.

The first duties of the Force when it was established included the suppression of the liquor traffic, the collection of customs dues, the establishment of law and order and the pacification of the Indians. It now has the responsibility for enforcing some 52 federal statutes throughout Canada, and is especially empowered to deal with smuggling by sea, land and air. In addition to undertaking security services for the federal government, it assists many departments in administrative duties and is responsible for the protection of government buildings and property.

As the sole police force operating in the Northwest and Yukon Territories and certain northern extremities of other provinces, the Force also has to do civil administration work along with the supervision of the Eskimos and Indians.

Besides its federal duties the Force has agreements with the provinces of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia for the enforcement of provincial laws. There are also some 120 cities, municipal districts, towns and villages where separate policing con-

tracts have been entered into with the Force for the enforcement of municipal law.

The Force operates seventeen divisions throughout Canada. Twelve alphabetically designated land police divisions are maintained to deal with crime in the provinces and territories and these are further divided into sub-divisions and detachments. The "Marine" and "Air" Divisions support the land divisions by supplying vessels and aircraft where necessary. Three other divisional commands are maintained: "Headquarters" (which is operated as a division and functions as such); "N" and "Depot" which are both training divisions.

"Headquarters" is divided into five directorates, "A", "C", "I", "M", and "S", which are responsible for Administration and Organization, Operations and Criminal Investigations, Security and Intelligence, Marine Services, Services and Supply. Comprising the larger directorates are branches set up to deal with all phases of police operations with the exception of those matters that come directly under the Commissioner's office.

"A" Directorate is composed of the following branches; Adjutant's, Personnel and Training.

"C" Directorate deals with matters relating to crime throughout Canada as far as the Force is concerned. It consists of such branches as Criminal Investigation, Emergency Planning, Identification,

Airport Police Preventive Service, Traffic, and the Crime Detection Laboratories. To a certain extent counterparts of these branches, with the exception of the laboratories, form a part of most divisions.

"I" Directorate deals with matters pertaining to security.

"M" Directorate attends to

the requirements of "Marine" Division.

"S" Directorate maintains such branches as Administration and Research, Central and Supply, Estimates and Financial, Property Management, Purchasing and Stationery and Printing.

The twelve land divisions are as follows:

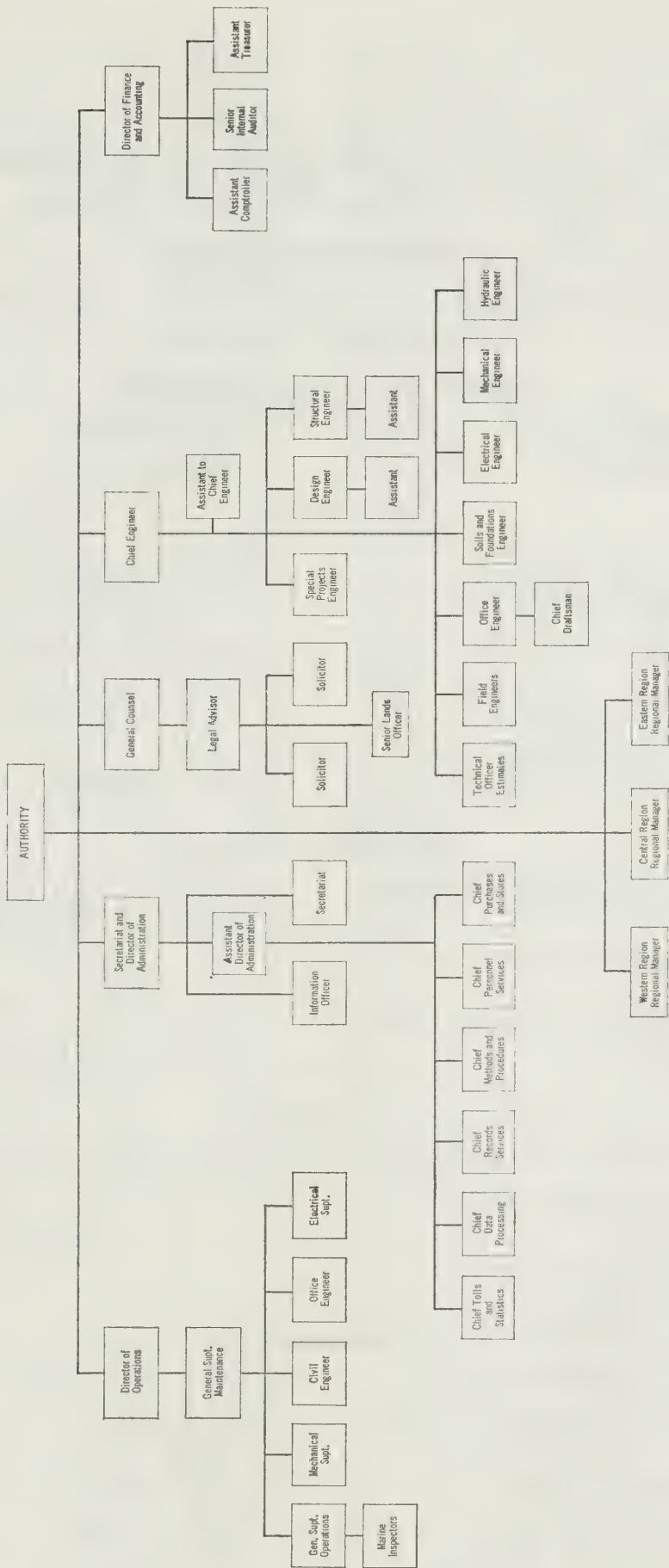
<i>Division</i>	<i>Headquarters</i>	<i>Officer Commanding</i>
"A" (Ontario—Eastern portion)...	Ottawa, Ont.,	Assistant Commissioner C. N. K. Kirk
"B" (Newfoundland)	St. John's, Nfld.,	Chief Superintendent, E. Brakefield-Moore
"C" (Quebec)	Montreal, P.Q.,	Superintendent R. J. Belec
"D" (Manitoba)	Winnipeg, Man.,	Assistant Commissioner, H. A. Maxted
"E" (British Columbia)	Victoria, B.C.,	Assistant Commissioner D. O. Forrest
"F" (Saskatchewan)	Regina, Sask.,	Assistant Commissioner E. H. Perlson
"G" (Yukon and Northwest Territories)	Ottawa, Ont.,	Chief Superintendent, C. B. Macdonell
"H" (Nova Scotia)	Halifax, N.S.,	Chief Superintendent, F. S. Spalding
"J" (New Brunswick)	Fredericton, N.B.,	Chief Superintendent R. P. B. Hanson
"K" (Alberta)	Edmonton, Alta.,	Assistant Commissioner L. Bingham
"L" (Prince Edward Island)	Charlottetown, P.E.I.,	Inspector A. S. McNeil
"O" (Ontario—Western portion) ..	Toronto, Ont.,	Chief Superintendent, R. W. Wonnacott

The five remaining divisional commands are:

<i>Division</i>	<i>Headquarters</i>	<i>Officer Commanding</i>
"N"	Ottawa, Ont.,	Superintendent W. Dick
"Air"	Ottawa, Ont.,	Inspector D. W. Dawson
"Depot"	Regina, Sask.,	Superintendent H. C. Forbes
"Headquarters"	Ottawa, Ont.,	Superintendent P. M. J. H. F. Mertens
"Marine"	Ottawa, Ont.,	Superintendent J. A. Reader

The Force also maintains liaison offices in London, England, and Washington, D.C.

THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY



THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY

Majestic Building, 396 Cooper, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable J. W. Pickersgill, M.P., Q.C., P.C.,
Minister of Transport

Members of the Authority

President R. J. Rankin
Vice-President Pierre Camu

Executive Officers

Director of Operations R. J. Burnside
Chief Engineer L. H. Burpee
General Counsel L.-A. Couture
Secretary and Director of
Administration P. E. R. Malcolm
Director of Finance and
Accounting J. M. Martin

Regional Officers

Regional Manager (Eastern
Region) René L. L'Heureux
Regional Manager (Central
Region) E. J. Rossi
Regional Manager (Western
Region) W. A. O'Neil

Senior Officers

Assistant to Chief Engineer S. Hairsine
General Superintendent of
Operation Donald M. MacKenzie
General Superintendent of
Maintenance A. M. Luce
Assistant Director of Administration. T. J. Quigg
Chief, Personnel Services R. E. Bélanger
Chief, Purchases and Stores L. E. Béland
Chief, Tolls and Statistics W. M. Sprung
Information Officer J. R. Akin
Legal Adviser J. T. Carvell
Chief, Records Services R. Lemay

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority was established by *The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act* (S.C., 1951 (2nd Session), Chapter 24,—now the *St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act*, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 242, as amended), proclaimed on July 1, 1954.

The St. Lawrence Seaway is incorporated for the purposes of (a) acquiring lands for and constructing, maintaining and operating all such works as may be necessary to provide and maintain, either wholly in Canada or in conjunction with works undertaken by an appropriate authority in the United States, a deep waterway between the Port of Montreal and Lake Erie, and (b) constructing, maintaining and operating all such works in connection with such a deep waterway as the Governor in Council may deem necessary to fulfill any obligation undertaken pursuant to any present or future agreement.

The members of the authority are the President and the Vice-President responsible for the general functions outlined in the Act. For the purpose of administration, five branches have been established, namely,

Secretariat and Administration, Finance and Accounting, Legal, Engineering, and Operation.

The Secretariat and Administration deals with Authority matters, information, personnel, purchasing and stores, statistics, records and general administration.

The Engineering Branch handles engineering works, including surveys, research, drawings, plans, specifications and the like.

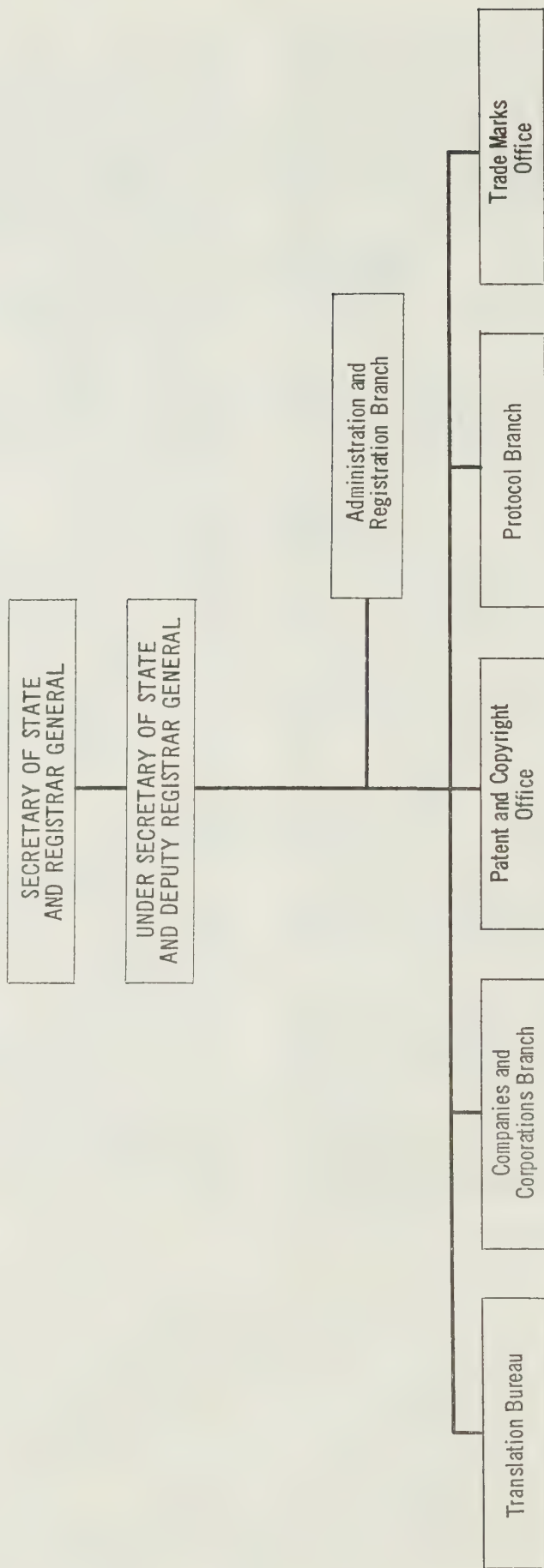
The Finance and Accounting Branch is charged with all financial, and bookkeeping matters, including audits and accounting.

The Legal Branch advises the Authority on legal matters and is responsible for the drawing up of land instruments.

The Operation Branch is responsible for the operation and maintenance of Seaway facilities as provided under the Regulations.

The head office of the Authority is located in Ottawa and the operating headquarters at Cornwall. The capital engineering staff is at Montreal.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA



DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA

Hunter Building, Ottawa
(unless otherwise indicated)

Minister

The Honourable Maurice Lamontagne, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State and Registrar General of Canada.
Executive AssistantAlistair Fraser

Principal Officers

Under Secretary of State and
Deputy Registrar GeneralJean Miquelon, Q.C.
Assistant to the Under Secretary of
StateHarris Arbique
Administrative and Registration
Division, DirectorL. C. Lafleur
Companies and Corporations Branch,
DirectorLouis Lesage, Q.C.
Patent and Copyright Office, Com-
missioner of Patents, No. 8 Build-
ing, Carling Ave.J. W. T. Michel
Protocol Branch, DirectorW. H. Measures
Trade Marks Office, Registrar of
Trade Marks, No. 8 Building,
Carling Ave.J. P. McCaffrey
Translation Bureau,
SuperintendentPierre Daviault

The Department of the Secretary of State of Canada was established by *An Act providing for the organization of the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, and for the management of Indian and Ordnance Lands* (S.C., 1867-68, Chapter 42—now the *Department of State Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 77), assented to May 22, 1868.

Upon the establishment of the Department of the Interior by *An Act to provide for*

the establishment of "The Department of the Interior" (S.C., 1873, Chapter 4), the supervision of Indian affairs, the control and management of the lands and property of the Indians in Canada and the control and management of federal Crown lands generally, including Ordnance and Admiralty Lands with certain specified exceptions, were removed from the jurisdiction of the Secretary of State.

By the same statute the Secretary of State was given charge of the State correspondence with the governments of the several provinces and the separate office of Secretary of State for the Provinces was abolished.

The Trade Marks and the Patent and Copyright divisions were transferred to the Department of the Secretary of State from the Department of Trade and Commerce on December 1, 1927.

The *Department of State Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 77) specifies certain functions of the Secretary of State and further provides that he shall perform such other duties as are, from time to time, assigned to him by the Governor in Council. As Registrar General of Canada he is required to register proclamations, commissions, letters patent and other instruments and documents.

The Secretary of State and Registrar General of Canada is the normal channel of official communication with the Throne through the Governor-General concerning such matters as decorations and other subjects related to the exercise of the royal prerogative, and is the custodian of the Great Seal of Canada and of the Privy Seal of the Governor-General. He is responsible for the collection of certain material to be tabled in Parliament pursuant to orders for returns. He administers legislation relating to patents of invention, trade

marks, industrial designs, timber marking, copyright, companies, boards of trade, the registration of trade unions, public officers, public documents and governmental and parliamentary translations.

He has certain responsibilities with respect to decorations, precedence and ceremonial. The Decorations Committee and the Committee on the use of Parliament Hill and the National War Memorial report to him.

The functions of the Department are carried out by the following branches: Companies and Corporations Branch, Patent and Copyright Office, Administration and Registration Branch, Protocol Branch, Trade Marks Office, and Translations Bureau.

The Companies and Corporations Branch has as its primary purpose the administration of the *Companies Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 53), dealing with the incorporation of companies, the filing of financial statements and annual summaries, the maintenance of a register of mortgages and charges of such companies and similar matters. The branch maintains an up-to-date index of all Canadian companies, whether federally or provincially incorporated. The branch is responsible, under the *Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act* (S.C. 10-11 Eliz. II, 1962, c. 26) for maintaining an officer to provide the public with the information in Section "A" of the returns. This

branch also administers the *Boards of Trade Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 18), the *Trade Unions Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 267), and the *Pension Fund Societies Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 208).

The Patent and Copyright Office, (No. 8 Building, Carling Ave., Ottawa) administers the *Patent Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 203, as amended), relating to the granting of patents of invention, the *Industrial Design and Union Label Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 150, as amended), the *Timber Marking Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 265) and the *Copyright Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 55). It publishes weekly the "Canadian Patent Office Record".

The Administration and Registration Branch deals with personnel, estimates, accounts, leave, library, registry, mail and revenue, office supplies, furniture and equipment throughout the Department. It also records such official documents as proclamations, commissions of appointment, letters patent granting lands, company letters patent and writs of elections. It prepares and seals most of the instruments which are issued under the Great Seal of Canada or under the Governor-General's Privy Seal.

The functions of the Protocol Branch include correspondence with the Office of the Governor-General and the lieutenant-governors of the provinces; the answering of enquiries from various sources

concerning such matters as royal patronage, the use of royal names and photographs, relative precedence of Canadian and foreign officials, decorations and honours, ceremonial, styles of address, flags, national anthems, coats of arms and seals; the editing of the "Guide to Relative Precedence at Ottawa" and arrangements for the printing and distribution of the Speech from the Throne at the opening and closing of Parliament.

The Trade Marks Office, No. 8 Building, Carling Ave., Ottawa) is responsible for the administration of the *Trade Marks Act* (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 49). It maintains a complete record of all trade marks registered under that Act or previous statutes relating to trade marks. It publishes weekly the "Trade Marks Journal", in which there are advertised, *inter alia*, applications for the registration of trade marks in order to give interested parties the opportunity to file opposition thereto.

The Translation Bureau translates upon request, into English, French and a number of foreign languages, departmental and other reports and documents, debates, bills, statutes, proceedings and correspondence for all departments of the public service, the Senate, the House of Commons and various government agencies. Simultaneous interpretation of speeches made in the Senate and House of Commons is also the Bureau's responsibility.

The collection and compilation of material—papers and returns—pursuant to orders of the House of Commons and the Senate, and also in respect

of questions and motions involving more than one Ministry, constitute a responsibility of the department.

TARIFF BOARD

219 Argyle Ave.

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Walter L. Gordon, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Finance

Members of the Board

Chairman	L. C. Audette, Q.C.
First Vice Chairman	G. H. Glass
Second Vice Chairman	F. L. Corcoran, Q.C.
Members	G. A. Elliott E. C. Gerry Leo Gervais A. DeB. McPhillips
Director of Research	J. E. Gander
Secretary	Ann A. Morrison
Assistant Secretary	R. F. Lalonde

The Tariff Board, constituted by the Tariff Board Act, derives duties and powers from three Statutes of Canada: The Tariff Board Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 261, as amended); the Customs Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 58, as amended); and the Excise Tax Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 100, as amended).

Under the Tariff Board Act, the Board makes inquiry into and reports upon any matter in relation to goods that, if brought into Canada, are subject to or exempt from duties of customs or excise taxes and on which the Minister of Finance desires information. The investigation into any such matter may include inquiry as to the effect that an

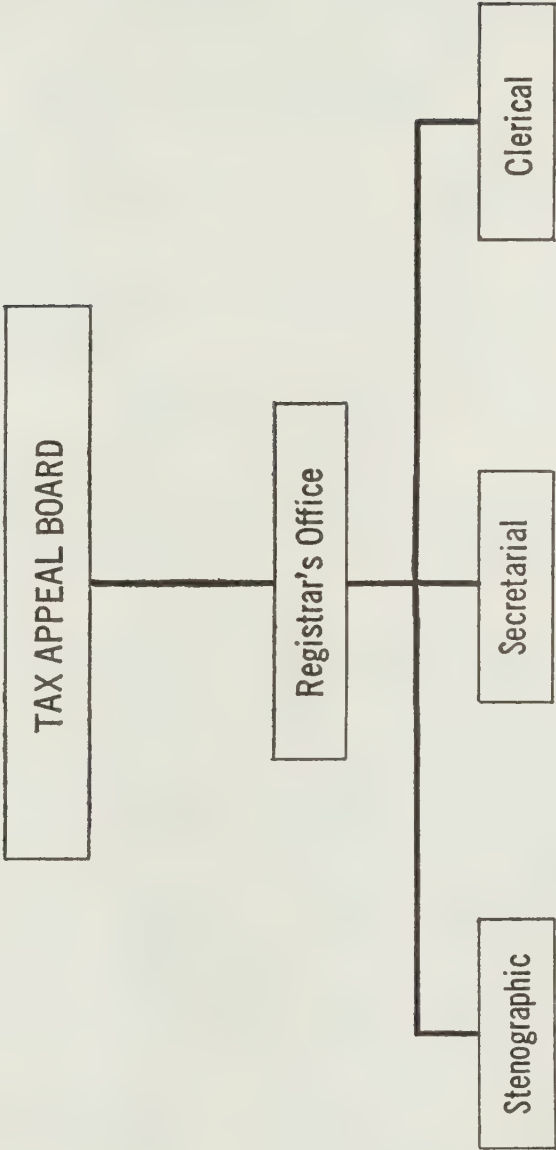
increase or decrease of the existing rate of duty upon a given commodity might have upon industry or trade and the extent to which the consumer is protected from exploitation. It is also the duty of the Board to inquire into any other matter in relation to the trade and commerce of Canada that the Governor in Council sees fit to refer to the Board for inquiry and report. Usually the references take one of two forms: authority for review of sections of the Customs Tariff relating to an entire industry, or for investigation in respect of specified commodities. Reports of the Board are tabled in Parliament by the Minister of Finance.

Under the provisions of the Customs Act and the Excise Tax Act, the Tariff Board acts as a court to hear appeals from rulings of the Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise, in respect of matters of administration including those of excise taxes, tariff classification, value for duty, and drawback of customs

duties. Declarations of the Board on appeals on questions of fact are final and conclusive, but the Acts contain provisions for appeal, on questions of law, to the Exchequer Court of Canada and to the Supreme Court of Canada.

Tariff references and appeals receive hearing at public sittings of the Board.

TAX APPEAL BOARD



116 Lisgar Street, Ottawa 4

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The Honourable J. R. Garland, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of National Revenue

The Honourable J. R. Garland, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of National Revenue

Chairman	Cecil L. Snyder, Q.C.
Assistant Chairman	R. S. W. Fordham, Q.C.
Members	W. Stanley Fisher, Q.C. J. O. Weldon, Q.C. Maurice Boisvert, Q.C. Roland St. Onge

Chairman	Cecil L. Snyder, Q.C.
Assistant Chairman	R. S. W. Fordham, Q.C.
Members	W. Stanley Fisher, Q.C. J. O. Weldon, Q.C. Maurice Boisvert, Q.C. Roland St. Onge

Registrar W. O. Davis, Q.C.
Deputy Registrar P. H. McCann
Assistant Deputy Philippe Lanctot, Q.C.

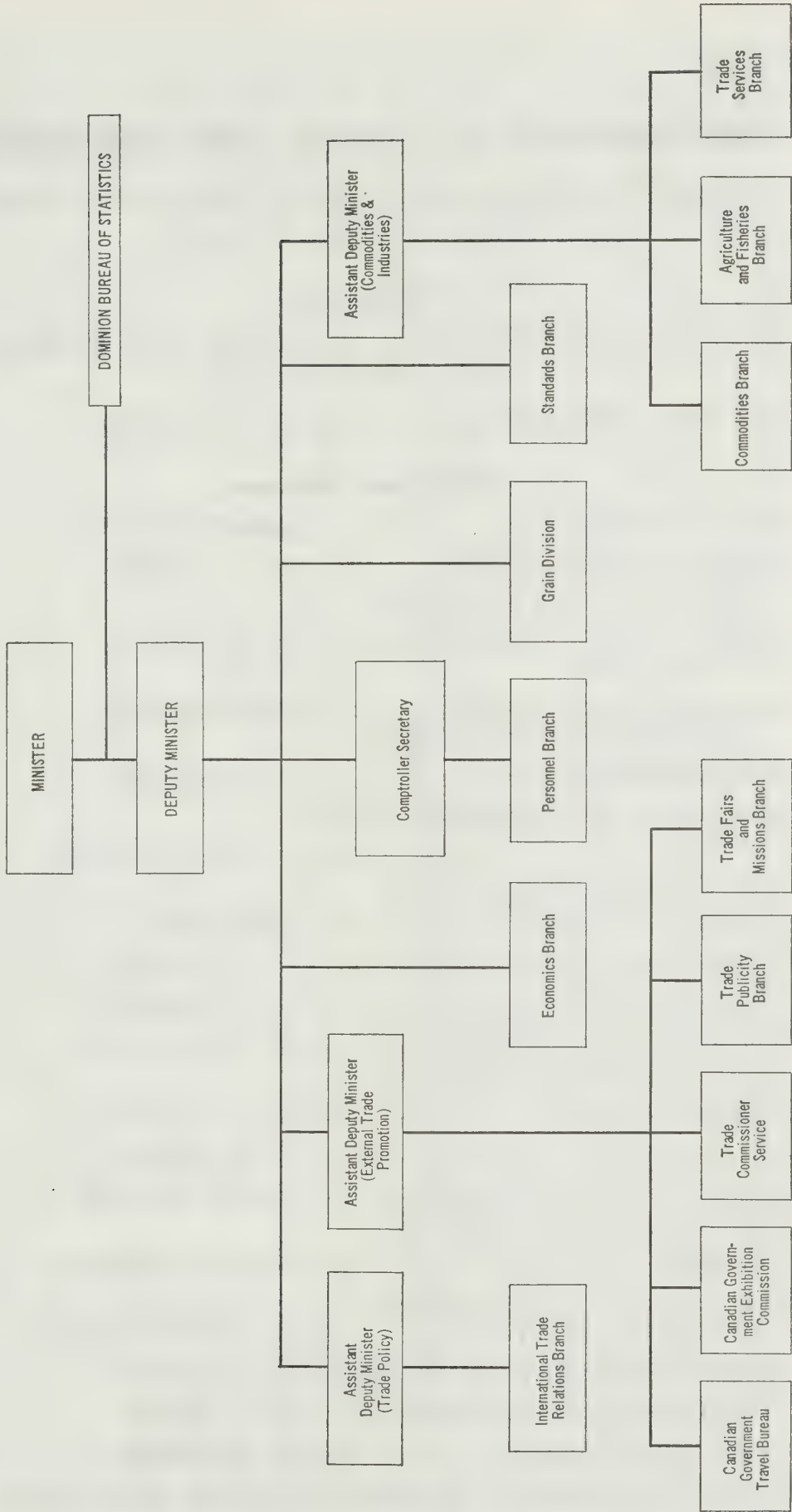
Registrar W. O. Davis, Q.C.
Deputy Registrar P. H. McCann
Assistant Deputy Philippe Lanctot, Q.C.

sponsibilities for, the functions of the Board. Members of the Board have individual jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from income tax and gift tax assessments, under the Income Tax Act; and from assessments made under The Estate Tax Act, S.C. 1958, Chapter 29, Section 23.

The Board is located at Ottawa but travels across Canada at least twice a year to hear appeals and more frequently at Toronto and Montreal.

The Chairman of the Board exercises general supervision over, and has controlling re-

THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

Trade and Commerce Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa
(unless otherwise indicated)

Minister

The Honourable Mitchell W. Sharp, P.C., M.P., Minister of
Trade and Commerce

Executive AssistantM. J. McCabe

Principal Officers

Deputy MinisterJas. A. Roberts

Assistant Deputy MinisterH. L. Brown
(External Trade Promotion)

Assistant Deputy MinisterJ. H. Warren
(Trade Policy)

Assistant Deputy MinisterDenis Harvey
(Commodities and Industries)

Comptroller-SecretaryL. J. Rodger

Agriculture and Fisheries Branch,
DirectorDr. S. C. Hudson

Canadian Government Travel

Bureau, DirectorAlan Field

Commodities Branch, DirectorA. M. Tedford

Economics Branch, DirectorV. J. Macklin

Exhibition Branch, DirectorG. Bannerman

International Trade Relations

Branch, DirectorR. E. Latimer

Personnel Branch, DirectorP. M. Legris

Standards Branch, DirectorR. W. MacLean

Trade Commissioner Service,

DirectorT. R. G. Fletcher

Trade Fairs and Missions Branch,

DirectorD. G. W. Douglas

Trade Publicity Branch, Director ..R. E. Beamish

Trade Services Branch, DirectorE. C. Thorne

Grain Division, ChiefR. M. Esdale

Dominion Statistician—see Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The Department of Trade and Commerce was established in 1887 by an Act respecting the Department of Trade and Commerce (S.C. 1887, Chapter 10—now the Department of Trade and Commerce Act R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 78). The Department however, did not come into operation until December 3, 1892 when the Act was proclaimed. From its inception the primary purpose of the Department has been to promote the export trade and to stimulate the domestic commerce of Canada.

As the importance of Canada grew as a trading nation so did the Department; from a staff of seven Commercial Agents in 1892 to 165 Foreign Service Officers in 1963 and more than 1,780 in the Department's offices in Canada and other countries.

The Department now comprises the following branches: Administration; Agriculture and Fisheries; Canadian Government Travel Bureau; Commodities; Economics; Exhibitions; International Trade Relations; Personnel; Standards; Trade Commissioner Service; Trade Fairs and Missions; Trade Publicity; Trade Services and the Grain Division.

The Agriculture and Fisheries Branch promotes the sale of Canadian agricultural and fisheries products in foreign countries. In carrying out this function, it maintains close liaison with Canadian industry and with the Departments of Agriculture and Fisheries.

This Branch also administers a system of reporting on foreign agriculture and fisheries matters.

The Canadian Government Travel Bureau (Kent Bldg.—150 Kent Street, Ottawa) promotes travel to Canada by advertising and publicity campaigns in the United States and Britain; through ground-floor travel counselling offices in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and London; by tourist promotion officers in Paris, Dusseldorf and Los Angeles; and by sending travel literature and information in answer to travel enquiries totalling more than one million a year.

The Commodities Branch is Industry's first point of contact and continuing liaison with the Department in the non agricultural and fisheries field. Commodity specialists, who are organized into Divisions, maintain close contact with firms in their respective fields to be aware of production and supply conditions in Canada and to promote exports of products and services. Through close liaison with Trade Commissioners abroad, these officers can provide information on trade opportunities and advise on export potential of products in foreign markets. The Commodity Officers and the Trade Commissioners analyse data, undertake market surveys, co-ordinate and attend trade fairs, organize and accompany trade missions, serve as delegates to international conferences, introduce new

companies to export trade, and provide encouragement, counsel and guidance on export matters.

The Economics Branch maintains under review the principal aspects of the general economic situation in Canada by making appraisals of current and prospective developments and by conducting studies on specific economic matters where necessary.

The Exhibition Branch (2489 Kaladar, Ottawa) arranges for Canadian participation in exhibitions, fairs and displays in Canada and abroad.

The International Trade Relations Branch is the trade policy arm of the Department and is primarily concerned with the development and conduct of Canada's trade relations with other countries, including the negotiation of trade and tariff agreements. The five Area Divisions of the Branch—Asia and Middle East, Commonwealth, European, Latin America and United States—maintain and supply information on the tariffs, import controls and other regulations of foreign countries affecting Canadian exports. The Area Divisions are in a position to supply general information regarding economics and trading conditions and prospects in the various countries. In addition, the Area Divisions are the central point of contact between the Department and the Trade Commissioners in the field.

The Standards Branch (Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa) is required to type-approve and to

supervise the commercial use of a large range of measuring equipment. In the electrical field this extends to meters, transformers and telemetering equipment; in the gas field to meters, orifice runs and calorimeters; in the general measurement field to weights, scales of all types and capacities, meters, tank trucks, and electronic load cells. It also supervises the marking of articles manufactured from precious metals and undertakes programmes of standards development and regulates certain areas of commodity labelling and advertising.

District Inspectors for Electricity and Gas and Weights and Measures are located in the following cities in Canada and can be contacted by reference to the Government of Canada telephone listings: St. John's, Nfld.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Halifax, N.S.; Saint John, N.B.; Montreal, Quebec and Three Rivers, P.Q.; Belleville, Fort William, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Sudbury and Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Regina, Sask.; Calgary and Edmonton, Alta.; and Vancouver, B.C. Weights and Measures Inspectors are located at Sherbrooke, P.Q.; and Saskatoon, Sask. Electricity and Gas Inspectors are located at Kamloops and Victoria, B.C. Precious Metal Marking Inspectors are located at Montreal, P.Q.; Toronto, Ont.; and Vancouver, B.C.

The Trade Commissioner Service is the overseas arm of the Department, and is respon-

sible for promoting Canada's foreign trade interests abroad. More than 140 trade commissioners are stationed in 64 posts in 47 countries. They are familiar with economic conditions in their territories and provide information on potential markets for Canadian commodities, on foreign regulations. They can assist in securing reliable agents for Canadian firms and provide introductions for visiting businessmen. Trade commissioners return home periodically and, during tours through Canada, discuss specific problems with firms seeking their guidance. These tours also enable them to refamiliarize themselves with the economic development of Canada.

The Trade Fairs and Missions Branch, in accordance with the policies of the Department, plans, develops and co-ordinates Canadian participation in trade fairs abroad and trade missions to foreign countries and incoming missions to Canada.

The Trade Publicity Branch, in addition to supervising the advertising program of the Department prepares and distributes publications and supplies information of various kinds which is designed to promote export business and to attract overseas buyers to purchase Canadian products. It is also responsible for the fortnightly magazine "Foreign Trade" and the French edition "Commerce Extérieur".

Trade Services Branch is concerned with industrial

transportation and freight traffic problems from the user's point of view and in relation to the promotion of export trade; the administration of export and import controls, the compilation of trade directories for the Department's use; the administration of four Regional Offices in the following Canadian cities:

St. John's, Nfld.

Sir Humphrey Gilbert
Building, Duckworth Street
(P.O. Box 5458)

Regional Offices—

Mrs. B. Robertson.

Halifax, N.S.

5525 Artillery Place
Regional Manager—

Mr. W. A. Stewart.

Winnipeg 1, Man.

Room 521, 269 Main Street,
Regional Manager—

Mr. W. Mackenzie Hall.

Vancouver 2, B.C.

Room 405, Federal Building,
325 Granville St.

Regional Manager (Acting)

—Mr. K. F. Noble.

The Grain Division is concerned with both export and domestic problems relating to the marketing of wheat, oats, barley, rye and certain of their by-products notably flour. In carrying out these functions the Grain Division liaises very closely with the Canadian Wheat Board, the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada and with the Department of Agriculture and the private grain trade.

Details concerning the organization of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics will be found elsewhere in this manual.

TRANS-CANADA AIR LINES

Place Ville Marie, Montreal

A wholly owned affiliate of the Canadian National Railways

Minister Responsible

The Honourable J. W. Pickersgill, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Transport

Principal Officers

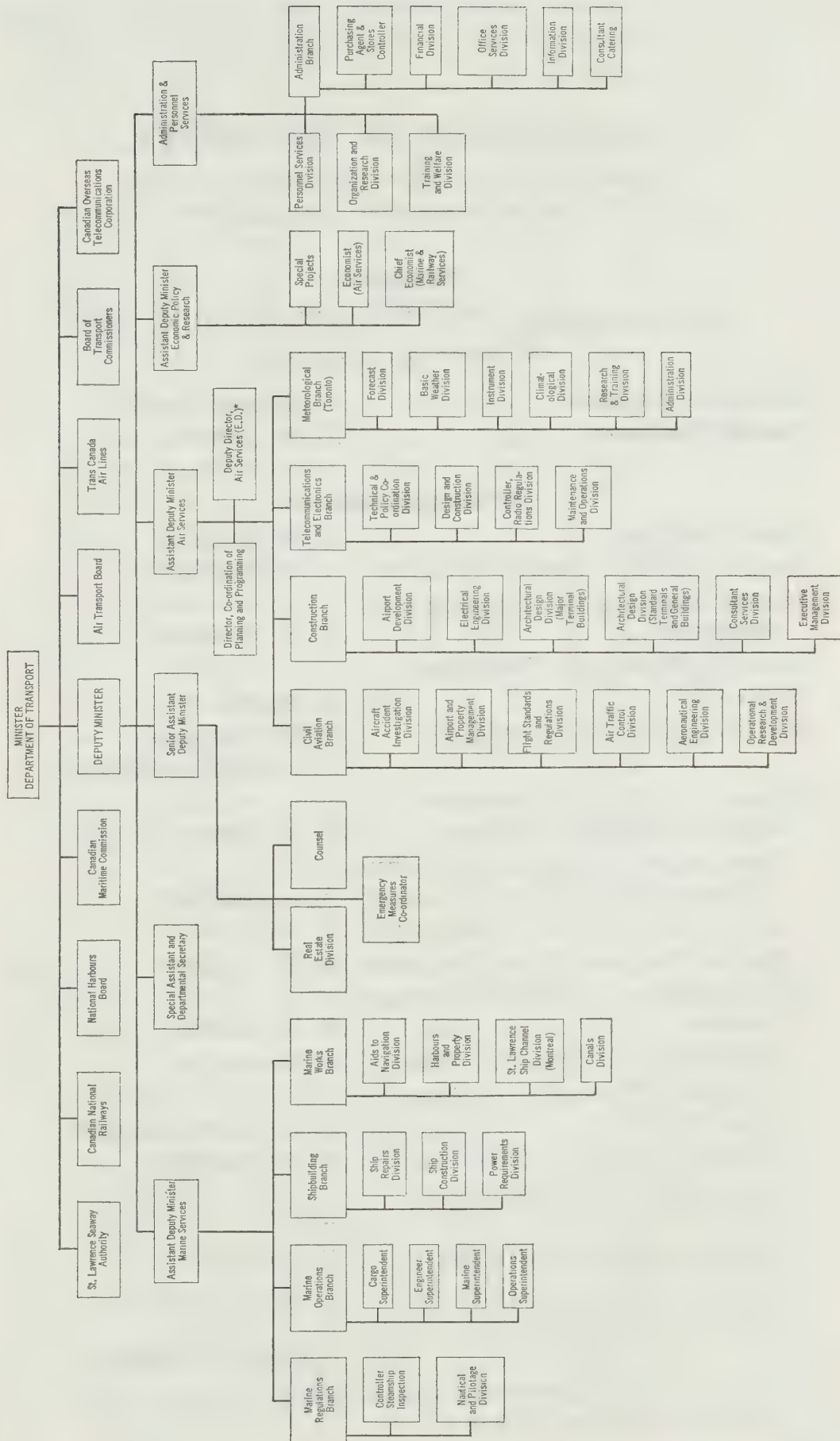
PresidentG. R. McGregor
Senior Vice-President (Operations) ..H. W. Seagrim
Senior Vice-President (Sales)W. G. Wood
Vice-President, Finance and
ComptrollerW. S. Harvey
Vice-President, Purchases and
StoresH. C. Cotterell
Vice-President, Corporate
ServicesF. T. Wood
Vice-President, Administrative
ServicesS. W. Sadler
SecretaryR. T. Vaughan
General CounselH. C. Friel, Q.C.

Trans-Canada Air Lines came into being by Act of Parliament in 1937 (*The Trans-Canada Air Lines Act*, 1937, S.C., 1937, Chapter 43—now the *Trans-Canada Air Lines Act* R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 268, as amended) to provide for the development of a government-controlled trans-continental air service for regular scheduled operations. Trans-atlantic air services which were inaugurated by the Department of Transport during World War II, were later turned over to Trans-

Canada Air Lines, which now maintains passenger, mail and commodity traffic services over nation-wide routes and also services to the United States, England, Scotland, Ireland, France, West Germany, Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad, Austria, Switzerland.

The members of the Board of Directors are: R. A. Brown, Jr., Hon. Leslie M. Frost, Donald Gordon, G. R. Hackett, J. Louis Levesque, G. R. McGregor, R. S. Misener, H. F. Price, W. G. Stewart.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT



DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Hunter Building, O'Connor Street, Ottawa
(unless otherwise indicated)

Minister

The Honourable J. W. Pickersgill, Q.C., P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Transport

Executive Assistant L. Marcel Joyal
Special Assistant J. E. Devine

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister J. R. Baldwin
Senior Assistant Deputy Minister .. C. S. Booth
Special Assistant and Departmental
Secretary F. T. Collins
Executive Assistant (Railways)
Counsel J. Fortier
Real Estate, General Manager W. F. Whitman
(Trafalgar Bldg.)

Economic Policy and Research,
Assistant Deputy Minister G. A. Scott
Economics—Marine & Rail, Chief
Economist H. J. Darling
Economics—Air, Chief Economist . S. MacLean
Special Projects, Chief Engineer . D. M. Ripley
Administration & Personnel Branch,
Director J. R. Baxter
Administrative Services, Chief ... E. Winsor
Purchases, Contracts & Stores,
Chief J. A. G. St. Laurent
Financial Services, Chief W. J. Murphy
Office Services & Equipment
Control, Chief vacant
Information Services, Chief N. Dreskin
Superintendent, Catering A. H. Paterson
Training & Welfare, Chief D. E. DeBow
(Garland Bldg.)
Organization & Research, Chief ... A. M. Atchison
Personnel Services, Chief W. A. MacPherson

Assistant Deputy Minister, Marine . G. W. Stead
 Marine Works Branch, Director . . . W. J. Manning
 Canals, Chief J. N. Ballinger
 St. Lawrence Ship Channel,
 Chief H. L. Land
 (Montreal)
 Aids to Navigation, Chief A. K. Laing
 Harbours & Property, Chief J. H. W. Cavey
 Marine Regulations, Director and
 Chairman, Board of Steamship
 Inspection Alan Cumyn
 Controller, Steamship Inspec-
 tion J. H. Kay
 Nautical & Pilotage, Chief Capt. F. S. Slocombe
 Ships' Machinery Inspection,
 Chief S. Beckett
 Ships' Hull & Equipment
 Inspection, Chief M. F. T. Munro
 Marine Operations Branch,
 Director Capt. E. S. Brand
 Marine Superintendent Capt. W. E. Harrison
 Operations Superintendent Capt. G. C. Leask
 Cargo Superintendent E. P. Flynn
 Engineer Superintendent H. Thomson
 Shipbuilding Branch, Director J. R. Strang
 Ship Construction, Chief A. R. Webster
 Ship Repairs, Chief A. MacClements
 Power Requirements, Chief C. F. Collins

Air Services (No. 3 Building)

Assistant Deputy Minister, Air . . A/V/M A. de Niverville
 Deputy Director, Air Services . . C. M. Brant
 Co-ordination of Planning and
 Programming, Director D. A. Lane
 Civil Aviation Branch, Director . . R. W. Goodwin
 Civil Air Operations & Regula-
 tions, Controller M. M. Fleming
 Aircraft Accident Investigation,
 Chief R. L. Bolduc
 Airport & Property Manage-
 ment, Chief E. Hickson
 Air Traffic Control, Chief R. W. Dodd
 Chief Aeronautical Engineer . . . H. S. Rees

Operation, Research and De-
 velopment, ChiefE. A. Barks
 Telecommunications & Electronics
 Branch, DirectorF. G. Nixon
 Technical and Policy Co-ordin-
 ation, ChiefH. J. Williamson
 Radio Regulations, Controller ..W. A. Caton
 Design and Construction, Chief .J. R. MacKay
 Maintenance and Operations,
 ChiefE. F. Porter
 Construction Branch, DirectorG. W. Smith
 Engineer, Airport Development.Vacant
 Chief Electrical EngineerJ. P. Wilson
 Architectural Design (Major
 Terminals), ChiefW. A. Ramsay
 Architectural Design (Standards
 Terminals & General Bldgs.),
 ChiefE. Daoust
 Consultant Services, ChiefR. B. Glass
 Executive Management, Chief ..H. C. McCaully

Meteorological Branch—Toronto

Meteorological Branch, Director ..P. D. McTaggart-Cowan
 Forecast Division, ChiefF. W. Benum
 Research & Training, ChiefD. P. McIntyre
 Administration, ChiefJ. R. H. Noble
 Instrument Service, ChiefH. H. Bindon
 Basic Weather, ChiefD. C. Archibald
 Climatology, ChiefC. C. Boughner

The Department of Trans-
 port was established in 1936
 by *The Department of Trans-
 port Act, 1936* (S.C., 1936,
 Chapter 34—now the *Depart-
 ment of Transport Act, R.S.C.,
 1952, Chapter 79, as amended*)
 when the functions of the
 Department of Railways and
 Canals, the Department of
 Marine, and the Civil Aviation
 Branch of the Department of
 National Defence were amal-
 gamated.

The Department has the
 management, charge and di-
 rection of: all government
 railways (this function is
 entrusted to the Canadian
 National Railway Company);
 canals (excepting those under
 the jurisdiction of the St. Law-
 rence Seaway Authority); ma-
 rine services, which include
 lighthouse services and other
 aids to marine navigation,
 steamship inspection, nautical
 services and the Canadian

Coast Guard; and air services, which include maintenance and operation of airports, control of flying operations, meteorological services and tele-

communications and electronics services.

The Department administers or has responsibilities under the following Acts:

General

the *Bills of Lading Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 16)

the *Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 42, as amended)

the *Department of Transport Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 79, as amended)

the *Telegraphs Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 262, as amended)

the *Transport Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 271, as amended)

the *St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 242, as amended)

Air Services

the *Aeronautics Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 2, as amended)

the *Carriage by Air Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 45)

the *Radio Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 233, as amended)

Marine

The Belleville Harbour Commissioners Act (S.C., 1952, Chapter 34)

The Hamilton Harbour Commissioners Act, 1951, (S.C., 1951, Chapter 17)

The New Westminster Harbour Commissioners Act (S.C., 1912-13, Chapter 158, as amended)

The North Fraser Harbour Commissioners Act (S.C., 1912-13, Chapter 162, as amended)

The Port Alberni Harbour Commissioners Act (S.C., 1947, Chapter 42)

The Toronto Harbour Commissioners Act, 1911 (S.C., 1910-11, Chapter 26)

The Winnipeg and St. Boniface Harbour Commissioners Act (S.C., 1911-12, Chapter 55, as amended)

the *Canada Shipping Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 29, as amended)

the *Canadian Maritime Commission Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 38)

the *Canadian National Steamships Act*, 1927 (S.C., 1926-27, Chapter 29)

the *Government Harbours and Piers Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 135)

the *Government Vessels Discipline Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 137)
the *Live Stock Shipping Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 169)
the *National Harbours Board Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 187, as amended)
the *Navigable Waters Protection Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 193, as amended)
the *Water Carriage of Goods Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 291)

Railways

the *Canadian National Railways Act* (S.C., 1955, Chapter 29)
the *Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 39, as amended)
the *Government Railways Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 136)
The Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railway Employees' Provident Fund Act (S.C., 1906-07, Chapter 22, as amended)
the *Maritime Freight Rates Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 174)
the *Railway Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 234, as amended)

The Department of Transport was formed in 1936 by the amalgamation of the functions of the Department of Railways and Canals, the Department of Marine, and the Civil Aviation Branch of the Department of National Defence.

The work of the Department is carried out by two main operating services, Marine and Air, together with supporting research and administrative branches.

MARINE SERVICES comprises four Branches: *Marine Works*, *Marine Regulations*, *Marine Operations*, and *Ship-building*.

The *Marine Works Branch* is divided into four Divisions: *Aids to Navigation*, *Harbours and Property*, *Canals*, and *St. Lawrence Ship Channel*.

The functions of the Aids to Navigation Division include

construction, repair, operation and improvement of all light-houses, fog alarms, lightships, buoys and beacons, and other aids to marine navigation. It controls all Marine Agency properties, including design and maintenance of District Marine Agency buildings and wharves, and design of buildings and works for other Marine Services divisions, except canals; operates all Marine Agency shops, including the development establishment at Prescott, Ont., agency; and publishes lists of lights and fog signals, and notices to mariners.

Under the *Harbour and Property Division* are some 1309 public harbours proclaimed under the Canada Shipping Act, 110 of which are in charge of harbour masters.

There are eleven harbours administered by Harbour Commissioners, the Department exercising general supervision over their operations.

The *Canals Division* is responsible for the maintenance and operation of the canals on the Ottawa and Rideau Rivers, the Richelieu River, Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay, the Atlantic Ocean to Bras d'or Lakes, and the Canso Canal.

The *St. Lawrence Ship Channel* is responsible for the maintenance of a deep draught navigation channel from Montreal to below Quebec City. Acting for the Marine Operations Branch, this division supervises ice-breaking for flood control during the winter months.

The *Marine Regulations Branch* is comprised of Steamship Inspection and Nautical and Pilotage Division. *Steamship Inspection* functions include: examination and approval of plans showing the construction of steamships, their machinery and equipment, and the inspection of steamships during construction; periodical inspection and certification of steamships in accordance with the terms of the Canada Shipping Act and the regulations made thereunder; inspection of ships' tackle to comply with the International Labour Organization Convention regarding the protection against accident of workers employed in the loading or unloading ships; examination of candidates for cer-

tificates of competency as marine engineers; application of the provisions of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea; application of the provisions of the International Load Line Convention; application of the regulations respecting the carriage of dangerous goods and explosives in ships; and the application of the Oil Pollution Prevention Regulations.

The functions of the *Nautical and Pilotage Division* include: the registration of shipping; measurement of ships for tonnage; Government and Government-assisted navigation schools; the examination and certification of masters, mates and able seamen; certification of ships' cooks; preliminary inquiries and the preparation of formal investigations into marine casualties; life-saving stations on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts; and pilotage.

The Division maintains the Central Registry of Seamen and in general administers regulations pertaining to the welfare of Canada's seafaring men. Port wardens, surveyors of timber deck-cargoes and inspectors of livestock shipments are within its jurisdiction. It also serves as Receiver in cases relating to wrecks and salvage.

Another function is the supervision of activities of the various pilotage divisions of the Canada Shipping Act.

The *Marine Operations Branch* directs the operations

of the Department's ships (Canadian Coast Guard), is in charge of the Department's icebreaking work, marine ice advisory service, marine undertakings in the Canadian Arctic, and coordination of search and rescue operations.

The *Shipbuilding Branch* is responsible for (a) new construction—the determination of requirements, preparation of basic designs, estimation of costs, analyses of tenders, approval of drawings and supervision during construction of vessels for the Department, and other Government departments requesting similar assistance; (b) repairs and refits—the preparation of repair and refit specifications, estimation of costs, analyses of tenders, and supervision of work on departmental vessels, and other Government departments requesting similar assistance.

AIR SERVICES—The work of Air Services is carried out by four Branches: Civil Aviation, Telecommunications and Electronics, Meteorological, and Construction.

The functions of the *Civil Aviation Branch* include the following: the application of Air Regulations and Air Navigation Orders; airmen licensing and aircraft registration; investigation and analysis of aircraft accidents; supervision of flying clubs and schools, design, airworthiness of construction and performance of aircraft; inspection and licensing of airports and seaplane bases; overall planning and

maintenance of government aerodromes; air traffic control; designation of air routes and airways; and assistance to municipalities in selecting and planning sites for airports.

The *Meteorological Branch* is responsible for meeting all the civil meteorological requirements throughout Canada consistent with overall federal government responsibility. This includes providing meteorological services to civil aviation, both national and international; to government departments, public corporations and local authorities; to the general public through the medium of press, radio and television; to meet the broad requirements of agriculture, forestry, fishing, transportation and other basic economic endeavours in Canada; to shipping on the Great Lakes and in waters adjacent to Canada. The Branch is also responsible for observing, reporting and forecasting sea ice in Canadian waters, particularly in Arctic regions. The Branch also carries out research in meteorology to meet Canadian requirements, for present and foreseeable new demands, and to contribute to progress in the science of meteorology.

The functions of the *Telecommunications and Electronics Branch* include: the administration of national and international radio laws, regulations and agreements involving the management of the Radio Frequency Spectrum through adoption of standards for equipment, licensing of

radio stations, enforcement of laws and regulations affecting the operation of radio stations, and use of radio for safety of life in the air and on the seas; construction, maintenance and operation of aeronautical, marine and meteorological radio-communication stations and of radio and electronic aids to navigation associated with airports and domestic and international airways, and with marine navigation along the sea coasts of Canada and on the Great Lakes, the administration of national, Commonwealth and International telegraph regulations and agreements; the construction, maintenance and operation of the Government Telegraph and Telephone Service; and the administration of the provision of Landline Services of the Department.

Construction Branch—This Branch is responsible for construction work required by the Civil Aviation, Telecommuni-

cations, and Meteorological Branches. This includes constructing airports; planning, erecting and modifying buildings; and providing services such as power, water and sewage, and airport lighting.

In addition, the Minister of Transport is responsible to Parliament for the following Boards, Commissions and Government-owned Companies:

- Air Transport Board
- Board of Transport Commissioners
- Canadian Maritime Commission
- Canadian National Railways
- Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation
- National Harbours Board
- St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
- Trans-Canada Air Lines

The Department maintains offices in many of the larger centres of Canada to carry out the functions outlined above.

District Marine Agents

St. John's, Nfld.	R. E. Stone
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	E. K. MacNutt
Dartmouth, N.S.	F. M. Weston
Saint John, N.B.	F. A. McKinnon
Quebec, P.Q.	G. E. Gaudreau
Sorel, P.Q.	Noel Paquette
Parry Sound, Ont.	F. K. McKean
Prescott, Ont.	J. S. Barrick
Prince Rupert, B.C.	E. O. Ormsby
Victoria, B.C.	K. Dixon
Fort Smith, N.W.T.	J. R. Goodwin

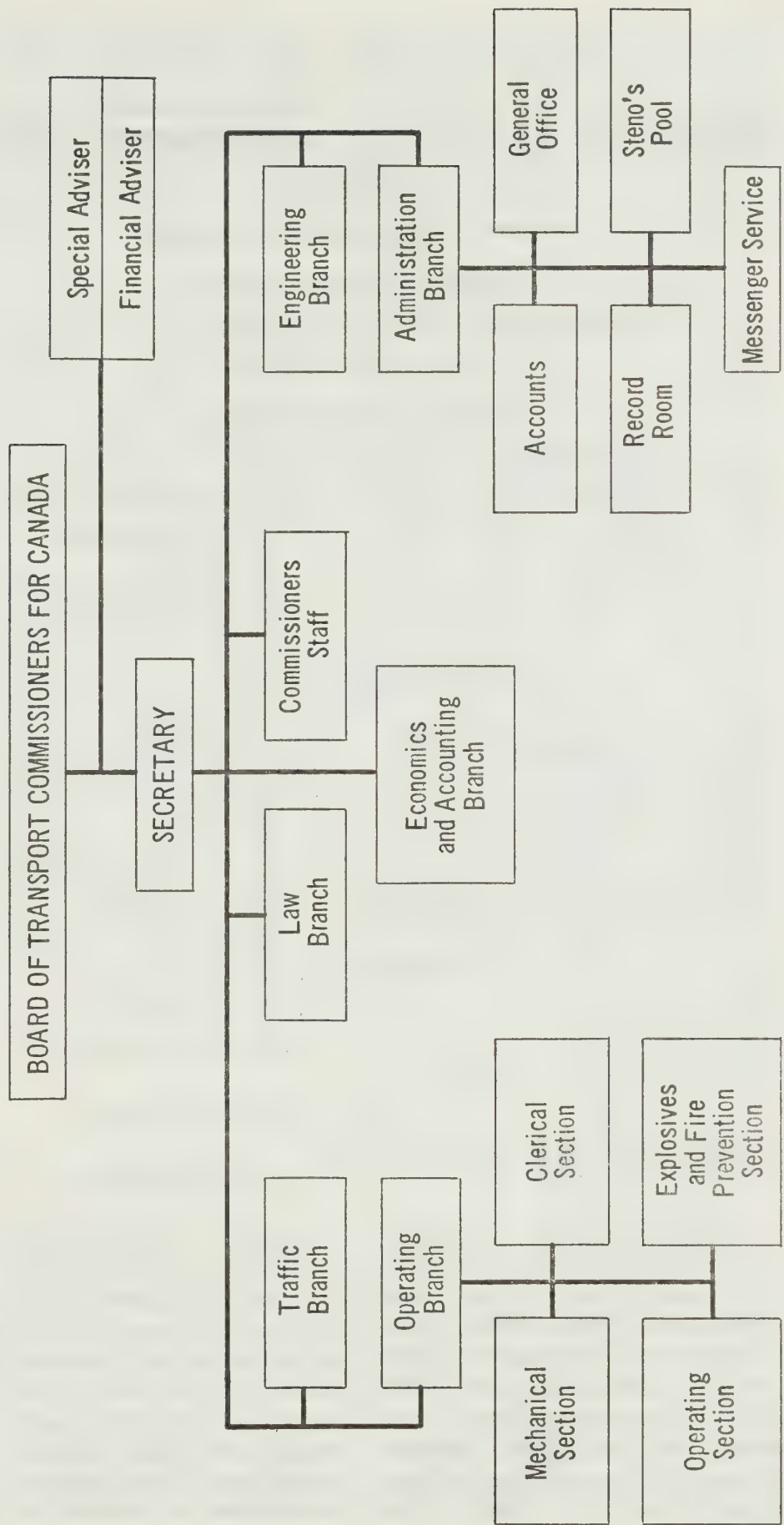
Canals—Superintending Engineers

Rideau and Nova Scotia Canals.....L. W. Clark, Ottawa, Ont.
Quebec CanalsJoseph Morin, Montreal,
P.Q.
Trent and Murray CanalsD. A. H. Farmer, Peter-
borough, Ont.

Regional Directors, Air Services

Moncton, N.B.J. A. Lenahan
Montreal, P.Q.J. L. Blondeau
Toronto, Ont.D. P. Glen
Winnipeg, Man.W. E. Fenn
Edmonton, Alta.G. E. McDowell (Acting)
Vancouver, B.C.T. G. How

BOARD OF TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA



**BOARD OF TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS FOR
CANADA**

Union Station Building, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable J. W. Pickersgill, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Transport

Members of the Board

Chief Commissioner.....Rod Kerr, Q.C.
Assistant Chief Commissioner.....H. H. Griffin
Deputy Chief CommissionerJ. E. Dumontier
CommissionersA. S. Kirk
J. M. Woodard
W. R. Irwin

Principal Officers

Secretary	C. W. Rump
Assistant Secretary	J. D. Beaton
Director of Traffic.....	H. W. Ellicott
Assistant Director of Traffic	J. Hanley
Director of Operation.....	R. M. MacDonald
Assistant Director of Operation	M. R. Angus
Director of Engineering.....	R. A. Shier
Assistant Director of Engineering ..	A. G. Hibbard
General Counsel.....	J. M. Fortier
Assistant Counsel	M. M. Goldberg
Director of Economics and Accounting	M. E. Burwash
Assistant Director of Economics and Accounting	D. C. Deighton

The Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada was first established (as the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada) on February 1, 1904, by *The Railway Act, 1903*. This Act established the Board of Railway Commissioners, in place of the Railway Committee of the Privy

Council (which had been established in 1886 to control Canadian railway rates), as a court of record with extensive regulatory, administrative and judicial functions in respect of railway tariffs and tolls and the location, construction, maintenance and operation of railways within

the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada, other than government railways, and in respect of the safety of bridges within the meaning of the predecessor of the *Bridges Act* (now R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 20).

With the coming into force of Part I of *The Transport Act*, 1938 (now the *Transport Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 271, as amended) on July 1, 1938, the name of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada was changed to the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada.

The Board originally consisted of three Commissioners, but in 1908 the Board's membership was increased to six. All Commissioners are appointed by the Governor in Council for ten years and may only be removed upon address of the Senate and House of Commons.

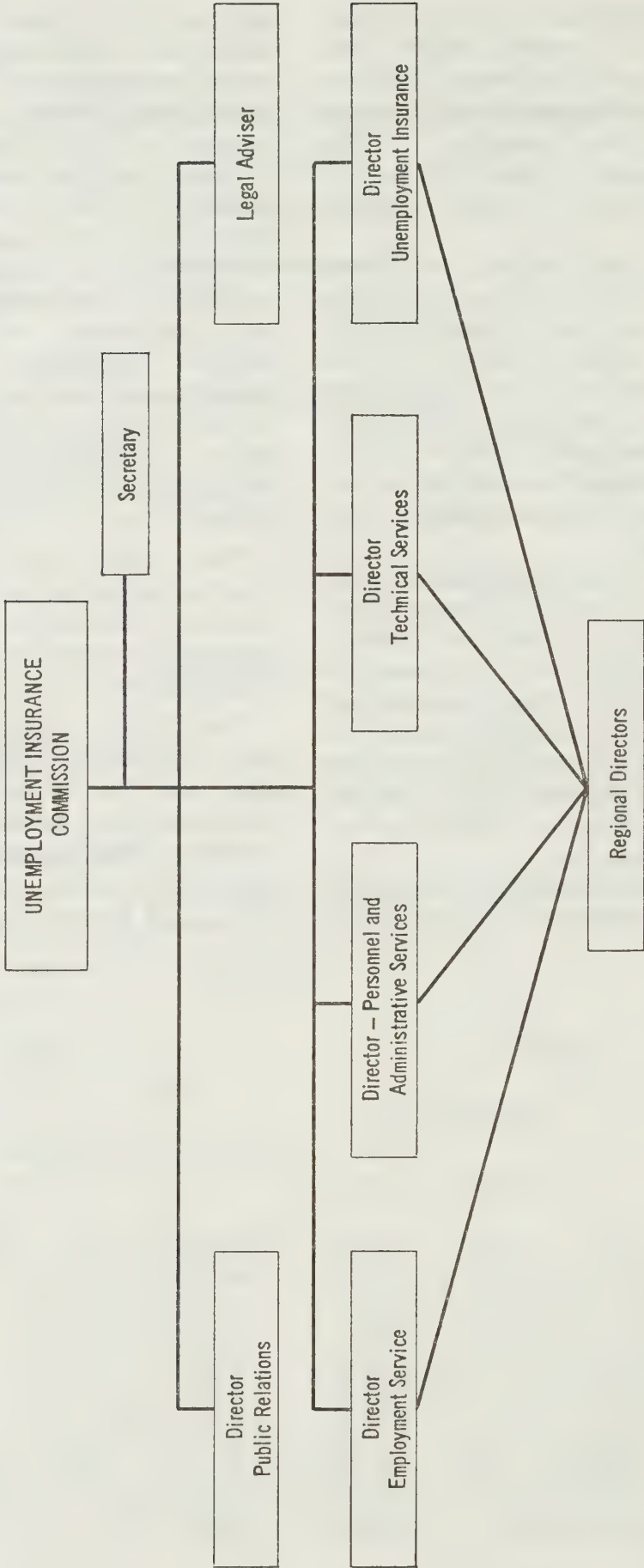
Since its inception the major extensions of the Board's jur-

isdiction have been to cover Canadian Government Railways, express and telephone companies (1906), telegraph companies (1908) and international bridges and tunnels (1929). In 1933 it was further extended to the abandonment of operation of railway lines; in 1938, to the administration and approval of agreed charges negotiated between the railways and shippers, and to the regulation of rates on ships on certain inland waters of Canada and licensing such ships.

The Board has six principal branches, namely, Administrative Economics and Accounting, Engineering, Operating, Law, and Traffic.

The Board maintains district inspection offices in Canada at St. John's, Nfld., Moncton, N.B., Montreal, P.Q., Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Saskatoon, Sask., Calgary, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION



UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

No. 5 Building, 520 Preston Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Jean-Paul Deschatelets, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Labour

Members of the Commission

Chief Commissioner	Lt. Col. Laval Fortier, O.B.E., Q.C.
Commissioners	C. A. L. Murchison, Q.C. A. F. MacArthur
Secretary	E. C. Desormeaux

Principal Officers

Director, Employment Service	W. Thomson
Director, Personnel and Administrative Services	T. G. Morry
Director, Public Relations	F. G. Flint
Director, Technical Services	M. D. Fidler
Director, Unemployment Insurance ..	J. McGregor
Legal Adviser	J. W. Douglas

Regional Director	Regional Office Location
G. F. Lawson	Moncton, N.B.
M. Guay	Montreal, Que.
J. W. Temple	Toronto, Ont.
W. C. Stewart	Winnipeg, Man.
L. T. Fraser	Vancouver, B.C.

Office of the Umpire

Umpire	Honourable Mr. Justice John D. Kearney
Registrar	J. Durocher

The Unemployment Insurance Commission was established in 1941 under the provisions of *The Unemployment Insurance Act*, 1940, (S.C., 1940, Chapter 44—now *The Unemployment Insurance Act*, S.C., 1955, Chapter 50).

The general functions of the Commission are to organize and maintain a national employment service for assisting workers to find suitable employment and employers to find suitable workers; and to provide for the compulsory

insurance of employed persons with certain exceptions and, subject to regulations, to provide such persons with weekly payments for limited periods if they become unemployed.

To carry out these purposes, the Act provides for the establishment of an employment service and an unemployment insurance organization with interlocking functions, under the direction of three commissioners, and for the appointment of officers and staff.

The commissioners, of whom one is Chief Commissioner, are appointed by the Governor in Council. One commissioner, other than the Chief Commissioner, is appointed after consultation with employee organizations, and the other is appointed after consultation with employer organizations. The Chief Commissioner is appointed for a period of ten years, and the other commissioners for a period not exceeding ten years. Commissioners may be reappointed for one or more terms.

The organization of the Commission is composed of three levels—a head office, five regional offices, and approximately 200 local offices in the larger towns and cities across the country.

The head office is concerned with policies affecting management, procedures, methods and control pertaining to the administration and interpretation of the Act and Regulations, finances, public relations, and staff matters. The regional offices, each under the jurisdictional authority of a regional

director, are concerned with the administration and control of the Commission's business within the region and are organized along the lines of the head office. The local offices, directly responsible to the regional directors, operate the services of national employment and unemployment insurance for the public. Only the activities of the head office will be dealt with here.

The commissioners, who form the policy-making body of the organization, administer the Unemployment Insurance Act and carry out such other duties and responsibilities as the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, requires. In respect of such other duties, the commissioners are responsible to the Minister.

The commissioners are assisted by five directors who are in charge of the following branches: employment, insurance, personnel and administrative services, public relations, and technical services branches and by a legal adviser.

The employment branch maintains an employment service throughout Canada, gathers and disseminates information regarding labour demands and supply and deals with the movement of workers from one area to another. The branch consists of five divisions—analysis and development, applicant specialists, co-ordinator of women's employment, industry specialists, and miscellaneous services.

The analysis and development division is responsible for developing all employment procedural instructions and employment aids such as oral trade questions, job analyses, job specifications and descriptions, systems of occupational and industrial classifications, and local office area descriptions. It is also responsible for the labour market information program of the Commission. The applicant specialists division is concerned with the employment of handicapped workers, veterans, youth, older workers and other applicants requiring special assistance in obtaining employment. The division is also responsible for the placement of workers of executive and professional calibre. The co-ordinator of women's employment is concerned with all phases of the branch's operations as they relate to the employment of women. The industry specialists division studies and advises on labour demand and supply problems in individual industries (primary, construction, transportation, manufacturing, merchandising, service, etc.); it promotes the use of the employment service by employers in these industries with a view to achieving a better organization of the labour market. The miscellaneous services division deals with general administrative matters within the branch. It also handles the clearance of applicants for employment and employers' orders for workers, arranges for the transportation

of workers in Canada and for the placement of special immigrant groups of workers. The division also promotes and co-ordinates the conduct of community campaigns to combat winter unemployment.

The main functions of the insurance branch are to advise the Commission on matters pertaining to unemployment insurance, to record unemployment insurance contributions, and to pay benefit to persons who have fulfilled the requirements necessary to receive such benefits.

The branch consists of five divisions—adjudication, claims operations, contributions, coverage and research.

The adjudication division is responsible for the adjudication of all claims and for reviewing decisions of boards of referees. The claims operations division is directly concerned with the development and review of procedures affecting the registration, examination and payment of claims. The contributions division has the responsibility of determining amounts of unemployment insurance contributions payable and the period for which payable as well as the collection methods to be used. To this end the division registers workers and employers, issues insurance books, and maintains contribution records for the purpose of computations with regard to benefit claims. The coverage division keeps the Commission

informed regarding the insurability of employment as defined in the Act and Regulations and gives rulings on matters pertaining to coverage.

In the research division research is constantly being carried on in respect of industries which are not insurable now in order to ascertain whether coverage can be extended to them. The division also studies the adequacy of the present scheme and studies and maintains liaison with unemployment insurance schemes of other countries, particularly the United States.

The personnel and administrative services branch applies the Civil Service Act and Regulations and other pertinent acts to the staff of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, provides other branches of the Commission with training, draws up and controls the Commission's budget, arranges accommodation and communication services, and provides office supplies. The functions are carried out by two divisions—personnel, and administrative services.

The personnel division is responsible for determining the staff requirements of all offices of the Commission through analysis of workload statistics, for developing and implementing a performance review and appraisal program, for conducting promotional competitions and appeals, and for developing and administering a staff training program for the Commission's staff. The

division is also responsible for the uniform application of the provisions of the Civil Service Act and Regulations, the Superannuation Act, and other acts affecting staff; and for the maintenance of records regarding the staff and establishment of the Commission's offices.

The administrative services division draws up and controls the Commission's budget, maintains liaison with other government departments and divisions of the Commission for the provision of office premises, prepares layouts, obtains and distributes furniture, equipment, stationery, and supplies, maintains an employers' index, an accounts section, communications, and provides stenographic service.

The public relations branch is charged with the responsibility of informing the public of the various aspects of the Unemployment Insurance Act and Regulations with a view to facilitating observance of their provisions and compliance with their regulations, and to promoting a better understanding and knowledge of the employment situation in Canada.

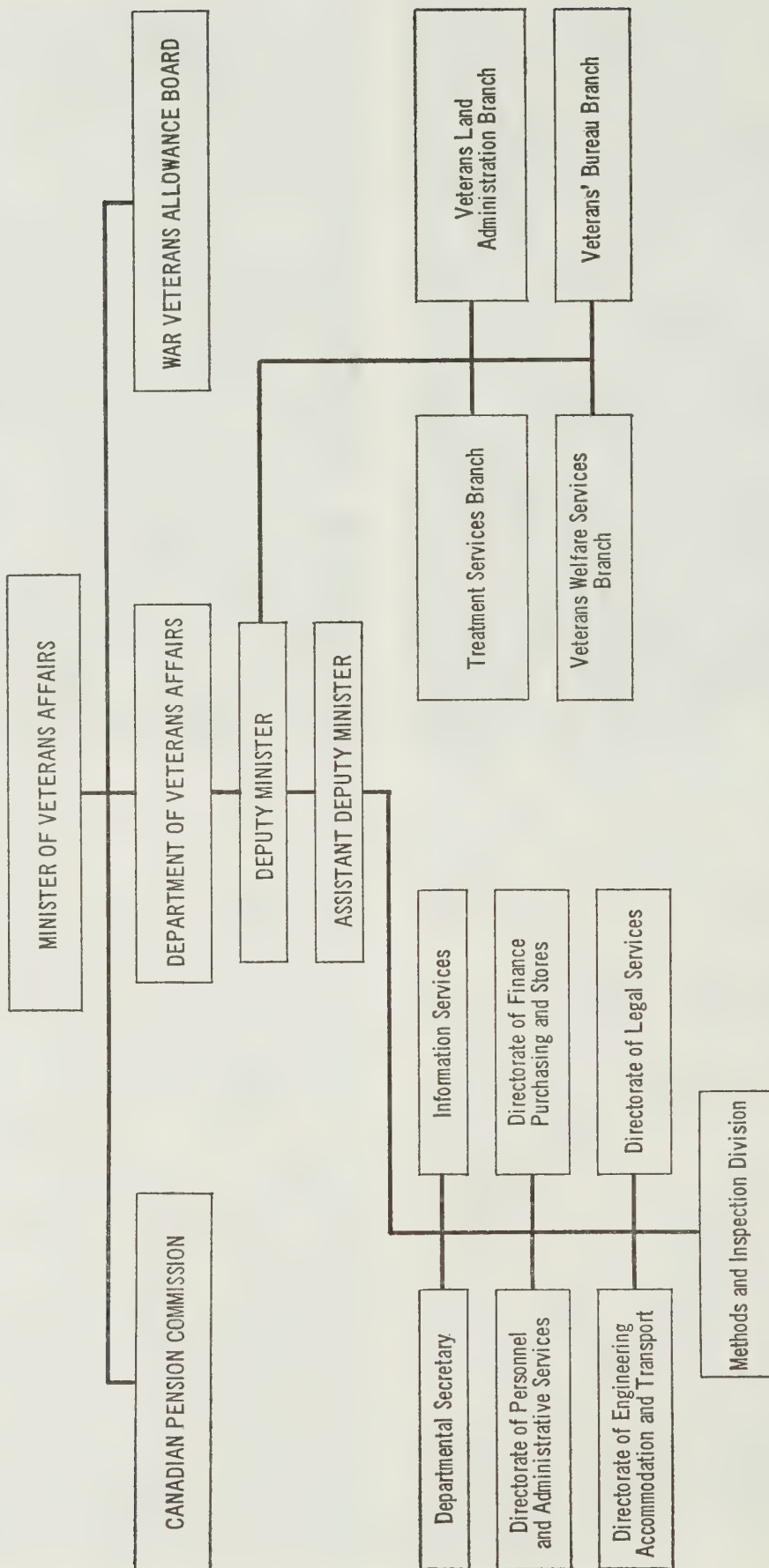
The technical services branch ensures compliance of employers and employees with the provisions of the Act and Regulations, inspects offices of the Commission, and provides operational standards and procedural guidance. The branch has four divisions—audit, investigation, standards and methods, and inspection services.

The audit division conducts audits of employers' records to ensure that all insurable employees are covered by unemployment insurance and that the proper contributions are being made on their behalf. The division maintains a field force of auditors who visit employers periodically. The investigation division is responsible for ensuring compliance of employers and claimants with the provisions of the Act and Regulations. The division maintains a staff of investigators and plans and develops investigational techniques. The standards and methods division improves and maintains standard practices in the offices of the Commission. It provides assistance to

other divisions in conducting surveys, carries out work measurement programs, reviews and edits instructions, and designs and controls the issuance of forms. The inspection services division reports on the conditions prevailing in the offices of the Commission, the efficiency of management and practices. The division also carries out functional surveys and special investigations into implementations of Commission policies.

The legal adviser is responsible for advising the Commission on the legality of proposed administrative measures, for drafting the required regulations and other legal documents, and for acting as counsel in appeals to the Umpire.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS



Note: Heads of Branches report on matters of policy to the Deputy Minister and on matters of administration through the Assistant Deputy Minister to the Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Veterans Affairs Building, Lyon and Wellington Streets,
Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable Roger J. Teillet, P.C., M.P., Minister of
Veterans Affairs

Executive AssistantP. B. Curd

Private SecretaryM. Dupuis

Principal Officers

Deputy MinisterL. Lalonde, O.B.E., E.D.,
B.A., LL.B.

Assistant Deputy MinisterF. T. Mace, C.D., C.A.

SecretaryC. F. Black, C.D., B.A.

Chief of InformationG. S. Way, C.D.

Engineering, Accommodation and
Transport, DirectorA. W. Davison, B.Arch.,
M.R.A.I.C.

Finance, Purchasing and Stores,
DirectorJ. E. Walsh, C.A.

Legal Services, DirectorT. T. Taylor

Personnel and Administrative
Services, DirectorH. S. Hodgins, M.B.E.,
B.A.

Treatment Services, Director
GeneralJ. N. B. Crawford, M.B.E.,
E. D., M.D., LL.D.

Soldier Settlement and Veterans'
Land Act, DirectorR. W. Pawley, B.S.A.

Veterans' Welfare Services,
DirectorE. J. Rider, M.B.E., B.A.

Chief Pensions AdvocateP. E. Reynolds, E.D.,
B.A., LL.B.

War Veterans Allowance Board,
ChairmanW. T. Cromb, D.S.O.

Canadian Pension Commission,
ChairmanT. D. Anderson

Canadian Pension Commission,
Deputy Chairman.....L. A. Mutch, M.A.

The Department of Veterans Affairs was originally established in February, 1918, as the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment to take over the work of the Military Hospitals Commission and all matters affecting the rehabilitation of ex-service-men of the First World War. In 1928 the Department of Pensions and National Health was established through the amalgamation of the Department of Health with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. In 1944, the Department of Pensions and National Health was divided into two new departments—the Department of National Health and Welfare and the Department of Veterans Affairs. The latter Department, established by *The Department of Veterans Affairs Act* (S.C., 1944-45, Chapter 19), is now governed by the *Department of Veterans Affairs Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 80).

The Department deals exclusively with matters affecting veterans and their dependants, its major functions being concerned with medical treatment and allowances, payment of pensions, welfare work, rehabilitation of the disabled and land settlement. It is organized into three groups: Executive; Service; and Administrative.

The Executive Group consists of the Minister, the Deputy Minister, the Assistant Deputy Minister and the Departmental Secretary, with their respective staffs, a Chief

of Information and a Methods and Inspection Staff.

The Service Group consists of four branches, namely, Treatment Services, Veterans Bureau, Veterans' Land Administration, and the Veterans' Welfare Services, which are responsible for the implementation of policy and the general administration of the various services to be provided to veterans and their dependants.

The Treatment Services Branch provides medical treatment for injuries and illnesses incurred on active service and for veterans and others who have become eligible by reason of war service. Under certain conditions domiciliary care is also provided for older veterans.

The Veterans' Bureau assists those seeking war disability or dependants' pensions in presenting their claims to the Canadian Pension Commission. This service is also given to persons applying for pension under the *Civilian War Pensions and Allowances Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 51, as amended).

The Veterans' Land Administration assists qualified veterans to settle under the *Veterans' Land Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 280, as amended) as farmers, small holders, commercial fishermen and provincial land settlers; supervises and assists qualified veterans who contract to build their own homes under the provisions of the *Veterans' Land Act*; and administers the

remaining active accounts under the *Soldier Settlement Act* (R.S.C., 1927, Chapter 188, as amended).

The Veterans' Welfare Services Branch is responsible for the administration of benefits available to discharged members of the Forces under the terms of the *Veterans Rehabilitation Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 281, as amended), the *War Service Grants Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 289, as amended), the *Children of War Dead (Education Assistance) Act* (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 27, as amended) and the *Assistance Fund (WVA)*.

The Branch also administers life insurance contracts issued under *The Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act* (S.C., 1920, Chapter 54, as amended) and the *Veterans Insurance Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 279, as amended).

The Administrative Group consists of four directorates, namely, Engineering, Accommodation and Transport; Finance, Purchasing and Stores; Legal Services; and Personnel and Administrative Services, which are designed to assist the Executive Group in the development and maintenance of administrative policy and the provision of administrative services within the Department.

In addition there is the Canadian Pension Commission (see page 120) and the War Veterans Allowance Board which directs the policy of the *War Veterans Allowance Act*, 1952 (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 340, as amended), governing

allowances to male and female veterans and certain other ex-service persons and widows eligible for allowances under the provisions of the Act and hears appeals thereunder.

The Minister of Veterans Affairs tables the regulations and the annual reports of the Army Benevolent Fund Board before Parliament.

Administration outside of Ottawa is under the general direction of five regional administrators as follows: Halifax, N.S. (Atlantic), Montreal, Que. (Eastern), Toronto (Central), Winnipeg, Man. (Prairies) and Vancouver, B.C. (Western).

The Department also maintains 17 district and 5 sub-district offices located at: St. John's, Nfld.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Halifax and Sydney, N.S.; Saint John, N.B.; Montreal and Quebec, P.Q.; Hamilton, Kingston, London, North Bay, Ottawa, Port Arthur, Toronto and Windsor, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Regina and Saskatoon, Sask.; Calgary and Edmonton, Alta.; and Vancouver and Victoria, B.C. Each district office has on its staff a senior treatment medical officer in addition to the district administrator.

District Superintendents, appointed under the *Veterans' Land Act*, are located at: Saint John, N.B., (Atlantic); Montreal (Quebec); Toronto (Eastern Ontario); London (Western Ontario); Winnipeg (Manitoba); Saskatoon (Saskatchewan); Edmonton (Alberta); and Vancouver (British Columbia).

WAR VETERANS ALLOWANCE BOARD

Veterans Affairs Building, Lyon and Wellington Streets, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Roger J. Teillet, P.C., M.P., Minister of
Veterans Affairs

Members

Chairman	W. T. Cromb, D.S.O., E.D.
Deputy Chairman	P. B. Cross, O.B.E., V.R.D.
Members	H. B. Mersereau
	J. E. R. Roberge
	G. F. Schoales
	C. H. Rennie, C.A.

Principal Officers

Secretary	C. H. Maser
Medical Adviser	G. R. D. Farmer, M.D.

The War Veterans Allowance Act came into force on September 1, 1930. The purpose of the Act was to aid war veterans who, because of the hardships of service, had become preaged and no longer able to make their way on the labour market. During the discussions that took place at that time the allowance was referred to as the "Burnt-out Pension". The administration of the Act was entrusted to what was then known as the War Veterans Allowance Committee, later changed to the War Veterans Allowance Board.

The Act has been amended eleven times since 1930 and the scope of the legislation broadened, with the allowance

rates and income ceilings increased from time to time.

By the amendments of 1950, the Act established District Authorities in the regional districts of the Department of Veterans Affairs granting to them the full and unrestricted power and authority and exclusive jurisdiction to deal with and adjudicate upon all matters and questions arising under the Act relating to the award, increase, decrease or suspension, or cancellation of any allowance awarded or paid under the Act.

The members of a District Authority are employees of the Department of Veterans Affairs and are appointed by the Minister, with the approval of the Governor in Council. By

Regulations, a District Authority consists of not more than four and not less than seven, the strength of the District Authority being related to the size of the regional district of the volume of War Veterans Allowance business to be handled.

There are nineteen District Authorities, including the Foreign Countries District Authority, which is located in Ottawa. An application for an allowance must be made to the District Authority established for the regional district in which the applicant resides.

The War Veterans Allowance Board is a statutory body reporting to Parliament through the Minister of Veterans Affairs for the administration of the War Veterans Allowance Act. The members of the Board are appointed by Governor in Council. The Board is a quasi-judicial body and is independent as far as its decisions are concerned. The Minister is charged with the administration of the Act.

The War Veterans Allowance Board acts as an appeal court for an applicant or recipient aggrieved by a decision of a District Authority, and the Board may, on its own motion,

review any adjudication of a District Authority and alter or reverse the adjudication. The Board is also responsible for instructing and guiding District Authorities in the interpretation of policy, and for advising the Minister with respect to Regulations concerning the procedure to be followed in matters coming before District Authorities for adjudication.

On February 23, 1962, the Civilian War Pensions and Allowances Act was amended and a new Part XI added, which makes available to certain groups of Civilians, their widows and orphans, the same benefits that are available to veterans under the War Veterans Allowance Act. These specified groups of civilians were, during World War I and World War II, engaged in occupations under conditions that were considered hazardous. This new Part XI is administered by the War Veterans Allowance Board and District Authorities and all applications for allowances under this Part are dealt with and adjudicated upon in the same manner as applications for allowances under the War Veterans Allowance Act, 1952.

COUNCIL OF THE YUKON TERRITORY

Whitehorse, Y. T.

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Arthur Laing, P.C., B.S.A., M.P., Minister
of Northern Affairs and National Resources

Elected Members of the Council

G. O. Shaw	Dawson
R. L. McKamey	Mayo
H. E. Boyd	Whitehorse East
J. Watt	Whitehorse West
J. O. Livesey (Speaker)	Carmacks-Kluane
K. McKinnon	Whitehorse North
D. Taylor	Watson Lake

Territorial Officers

Commissioner of the Yukon Territory	F. H. Collins
Territorial Secretary and Registrar of Vital Statistics.....	H. J. Taylor
Territorial Treasurer.....	K. McKenzie
Superintendent of Liquor Control...	A. D. Vars
Superintendent of Schools.....	H. E. Thompson
Territorial Engineer.....	K. J. Baker
Superintendent of Game.....	J. B. Fitzgerald

The Council of the Yukon Territory was established by the *Yukon Act* (now S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 53, as amended).

The Commissioner in Council has legislative powers on such matters as direct taxation within the Territory in order to raise revenue, maintenance of municipal institutions, licences, solemnization

of marriages, property and civil rights, education, public health and generally all matters of a local nature.

The Council of the Yukon Territory consists of seven elected members. The Commissioner of the Yukon Territory is the chief executive officer of the Territory but is not a member of the council.

DEPARTMENTS AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

UNDER THE RESPONSIBILITY OF CABINET MINISTERS
and

ACTS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA RELATING TO
EACH DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY

The Right Honourable

Lester B. Pearson, P.C., Q.C., M.P., Prime Minister

Privy Council Office

The British North America Act, 1867
Regulations Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 235

Library of Parliament

Library of Parliament Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 166

The Halifax Relief Commission

An Act respecting the Halifax Relief Commission, S.C. 1918,
Chapter 24.

The Canada Council

Canada Council Act, P.C. 1957-561, Chapter 3

The Honourable Guy Favreau, P.C., M.P.

Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada

Department of Justice

Department of Justice Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 71
Combines Investigation Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 314
Extradition Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 322
Financial Administration Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 116
Judges Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 159
Official Secrets Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 198
Penitentiary Act, S.C. 1960-61, Chapter 53
Railway Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 234
Ticket of Leave Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 264
Admiralty Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 1
Bankruptcy Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 14
Canada Prize Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 28
Criminal Code, S.C. 1953-54, Chapter 51
Crown Liability Act, S.C. 1952-53, Chapter 30
Exchequer Court Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 98
Expropriation Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 106
Fugitive Offenders Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 127
Identification of Criminals Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 144
Interpretation Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 158
Juvenile Delinquents Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 160
Lord's Day Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 171
Petition of Rights Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 210
Prisons and Reformatories Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 217
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, S.C. 1959, Chapter 54

Supreme Court Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 259
Tobacco Restraint Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 266
Yukon Administration of Justice Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 299
Solicitor General Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 253
Canada Evidence Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 307
Escheats Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 97
Parole Act, S.C. 1958, Chapter 38
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, S.C. 1959, Chapter 54.
Canadian Bill of Rights, S.C. 1960, Chapter 44
Narcotic Control Act, Part II of S.C. 1960-61, Chapter 35

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 241
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, S.C. 1959, Chapter 54
Government Vessels Discipline Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 137

The Honourable Paul Martin, Q.C., P.C., M.P.
Secretary of State for External Affairs

Department of External Affairs

Department of External Affairs Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 68
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Act,
R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 122
High Commissioner in the United Kingdom Act, R.S.C. 1952,
Chapter 142 Privileges and Immunities (North Atlantic
Treaty Organization) Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 218
Privileges and Immunities (United Nations) Act, R.S.C. 1952,
Chapter 219
United Nations Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 275

International Boundary Commission

Treaty of 1925 Between Canada and the United States of
America
International Boundary Commission Act, S.C. 1960, Chapter 31

International Joint Commission

The International Boundary Waters Treaty Act, S.C. 1911,
Chapter 28

External Aid Office, P.C. 1960-1476

The Honourable J. J. Connolly, P.C., M.P.
Minister without Portfolio and Leader of the
Government in the Senate

The Honourable Maurice Lamontagne, P.C., M.P.
Secretary of State and Registrar General of Canada.

Department of the Secretary of State of Canada

Department of State Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 77
Companies Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 53
Boards of Trades Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 18
Trade Unions Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 267
Patent Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 203
Industrial Design and Union Label Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 150
Timber Marketing Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 265
Copyright Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 55
Trade Marks Act, S.C. 1952-53, Chapter 49

Corrupt Practices Inquiries Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 56
Disfranchising Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 83
Dominion Controversial Elections Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 87
Pension Fund Societies Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 208
Public Documents Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 223
Representation Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 334
Translation Bureau Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 270
Public Officers Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 225
Seals Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 247
Companies Creditor's Arrangement Act, R.S.C. 1952,
Chapter 54

Office of the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada
Canada Temperance Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 30
Canada Elections Act, S.C. 1960, Chapter 39

Civil Service Commission

Civil Service Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 48

Office of the Custodian of Enemy Property

The Trading with the Enemy (Transitional Powers) Act, S.C.
1947, Chapter 24

National Film Board

National Film Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 185

National Gallery of Canada

National Gallery Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 186

National Library

National Library Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 330
Copyright Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 55

The Public Archives

Public Archives Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 222
Laurier House Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 163

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

Broadcasting Act (Part I), S.C. 1958, Chapter 22

Board of Broadcast Governors

Broadcasting Act (Part I), S.C. 1958, Chapter 22

**The Honourable Paul T. Hellyer, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of National Defence**

**The Honourable Lucien Cardin, P.C., M.P.,
Associate Minister of National Defence**

Department of National Defence

National Defence Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 184
Defence Services Pension Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 63
Canadian Forces Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 310
Visiting Forces (British Commonwealth) Act, R.S.C. 1952,
Chapter 283
Visiting Forces (North Atlantic Treaty) Act, R.S.C. 1952,
Chapter 284
Visiting Forces (United States of America) Act, R.S.C. 1952,
Chapter 285

The Honourable Walter L. Gordon, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Finance

Department of Finance

Financial Administration Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 116
Farm Improvement Loans Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 110
Fisheries Improvement Loans Act, S.C. 1955, Chapter 46
Veterans' Business and Professional Loans Act,
R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 278
Prairie Grain Producers Interim Financing Act, S.C. 1956,
Chapter 1
Quebec Savings Bank Act, S.C. 1953-54, Chapter 41
Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 95
Tariff Board Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 261
Customs Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 58
Excise Tax Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 100
Bretton Woods Agreements Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 19
Canadian Fishermen's Loan Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 37
Currency, Mint and Exchange Fund Act, R.S.C. 1952,
Chapter 315
Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 111
Gold Clauses Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 130
Gold Export Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 131
Marine and Aviation War Risk Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 328
Members of Parliament Retiring Allowances Act, R.S.C. 1952,
Chapter 329
Municipal Grants Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 182
Municipal Improvements Assistance Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter
183
Winding-Up Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 296
Fire Losses Replacement Account Act, S.C. 1953-54, Chapter 28
Federal-Provincial Tax-Sharing Arrangements Act, S.C. 1956,
Chapter 29
Diplomatic Service (Special) Superannuation Act, R.S.C. 1952,
Chapter 82
Pawnbrokers Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 204
Provincial Subsidies Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 221
Public Service Superannuation Act, S.C. 1952-53, Chapter 47
Satisfied Securities Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 245
Prairie Grain Loans Act, S.C. 1960, Chapter 1
Prairie Grain Provisional Payments Act, S.C. 1960, Chapter 2
Small Business Loans Act, S.C. 1960-61, Chapter 5

Bank of Canada

Bank of Canada Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 13
International Development Association Act, S.C. 1960, Chapter
32

Department of Insurance

Department of Insurance Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 70
Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, R.S.C. 1952,
Chapter 31
Civil Service Insurance Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 49
Co-operative Credit Associations Act, S.C. 1952-53, Chapter 28
Foreign Insurance Companies Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 125
Loan Companies Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 170
Small Loans Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 251
Trust Companies Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 272

Industrial Development Bank

Industrial Development Bank Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 151

Canadian Farm Loan Board

Canadian Farm Loan Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 36

Tariff Board

Tariff Board Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 261

*Office of the Comptroller of the Treasury, R.S.C. 1952,
Chapter 116*

**The Honourable Mitchell Sharp, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Trade and Commerce**

Department of Trade and Commerce

Department of Trade and Commerce Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 78

Electricity Inspection Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 94

Gas Inspection Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 129

National Trade Mark and True Labelling Act, R.S.C. 1952,
Chapter 191

Precious Metals Marking Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 215

Weights and Measures Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 292

Canada Grain Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 25

National Energy Board Act, S.C. 1959, Chapter 46

Canadian Coal Equality Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 34

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Postmaster General

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Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys

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President of the Queen's Council for Canada

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Minister of National Revenue

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Minister of Citizenship and Immigration

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Minister of Agriculture

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The Honourable Yvon Dupuis, P.C., M.P.
Minister without Portfolio

**INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATIONS
OF WHICH
CANADA IS A MEMBER**

COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

The Commonwealth of Nations consists of a group of 16 independent nations associated together, not as a result of written pacts or protocols, but as a partnership or a "brotherhood of nations". It is the product of history and of a continuous process of evolution which has been accelerated in the twentieth century.

The sovereign status achieved by the Commonwealth countries, including Canada, was given expression in the Balfour Declaration of 1926 which said that the nations of the Commonwealth were "equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations". (India and Pakistan, Ghana, Cyprus and Tanganyika having become republics in 1949, 1956, 1960, 1960 and 1962 respectively, no longer owe allegiance to the crown although they recognize the Queen as Head of the Commonwealth). Following on the Declaration of 1926, the principle of equality within the Commonwealth was incorporated in the Statute of Westminster. However, even before the principle of equality in external matters was given legal expression, the Governors-General had ceased to represent the Government of the United Kingdom and had become personal representatives of the sovereign. A High Commissioner was appointed to act as the representative of the British Government in Ottawa and correspondence was conducted between the two governments instead of through the Governor-General.

The nature of the Commonwealth has changed radically, particularly in the 1920's and again in the decade following the war, when India, Pakistan and Ceylon achieved their independence. Further significant changes occurred in more recent years when a number of British dependent territories in Africa achieved their independence within the Commonwealth and when South Africa withdrew in 1961 from Commonwealth membership. The strong interest in the maintenance of Commonwealth ties is perhaps the greatest evidence of its continued value to its members.

One of the more dramatic Commonwealth initiatives in recent years was the establishment of the Colombo Plan for aid to underdeveloped countries in South-East Asia. Since its origin in 1951 a number of non-Commonwealth countries have joined the Plan. Further developments in the economic and educa-

tional fields have been the establishment of the Canada-West Indies Aid Programme, the Special Commonwealth Africa Aid Programme and the Commonwealth Education Programme.

The present 16 members of the Commonwealth are Australia, Britain, Canada, Ceylon, Cyprus, Ghana, India, Jamaica, Malaya, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uganda.

Commonwealth Organizations

Commonwealth Advisory Aeronautical Research Council
Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Defence Science
Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux Executive Council
Commonwealth Air Transport Council
Commonwealth Economic Committee
Commonwealth Education Liaison Committee
Commonwealth Forestry Conference
Commonwealth Liaison Committee
Commonwealth Scientific Conference
Commonwealth Shipping Committee
Commonwealth Telecommunications Board
Imperial War Graves Commission
South Pacific Air Transport Council

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

Paris, France.

Secretary-GeneralD. U. Stikker
Canadian Permanent Representative
and Ambassador to the North
Atlantic CouncilMr. George Ignatieff

The North Atlantic Treaty was signed on 4 April, 1949. It proclaims as its first objective the determination of member governments "to safeguard the freedom, common heritage and civilization of their peoples, founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law".

As well as constituting a defensive military alliance—the Parties consider an armed attack against one or more of them as an attack against them all—the Treaty also aims at developing economic, social and cultural co-operation between member countries.

The fifteen member countries of NATO are: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America.

The North Atlantic Council is the supreme governing body of NATO and is composed of foreign ministers and, according to the agenda of the meeting, defence and finance ministers. A foreign minister is President of the Council, the office rotating annually among

member countries. Ministerial sessions are held only about twice a year: between these meetings, however, the Council is in permanent session in Paris, where member governments are represented by permanent representatives, usually holding the rank of ambassador.

Subordinate to the Council are both civilian and military bodies. On the civilian side there are committees and working groups to deal with such aspects of the Organization's work as the Annual Review of member countries' defence plans, the construction of fixed military installations for the common use of the NATO forces (called "infrastructure"), budgetary control, information and cultural activities, emergency planning, civil co-operation, and security. Each committee is responsible to the Council and each has a group of experts on the international staff working with it. All meet in Paris. Generally speaking, the chairman of these committees together with the secretaries are provided by the International Staff. In some cases chairmen

may be drawn from the permanent delegations of the member countries in Paris.

A number of committees composed of national experts in specific fields also meet frequently to discuss problems of a technical nature.

On the military side, the senior organ reporting to the Council is the Military Committee, composed of the chiefs of staff of the member countries. It normally meets when the Council meets in ministerial session in order to provide the Council with military advice and receive from the Council political guidance. It is also responsible for providing general policy guidance of a military nature to the Standing Group. The Standing Group is the permanent executive body of the Military Committee. It is located in Washington and is composed of the Chiefs of Staff (or their representatives) of the United States, the United Kingdom and France. The other members of NATO are in continuous association with the work of the Standing Group by means of the Military Representatives Committee, which is also located in Washington, and which consists of representatives of the national military authorities. Thus, between meetings of the Military Committee, top level military direction and co-ordination is provided by the Standing Group, and the interests of all the member countries are safeguarded by the Military Representatives Committee.

In order to provide close and continuous contact between the work of these military bodies, located in Washington, and the Council, meeting in Paris, there is a Standing Group Representative, located at the NATO Headquarters. He or his assistants attend all Council meetings and important committee meetings and are responsible for bringing the viewpoint of the Standing Group to the attention of the Council and of seeing that the Standing Group is, in turn, fully informed of the Council's deliberations.

Direct military command of the NATO forces is delegated to the supreme commanders.

NATO is much more than a military alliance as it provides a forum where Canada and its partners can exchange full and frank information, opinions and intentions on the political, economic, cultural and scientific developments of today.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Committee of Three approved at the ministerial session in December 1956, steps have been taken to promote a greater degree of political consultations for the avoidance of serious differences among members and in order to ensure that member states should not, without advance consultation, adopt firm policies that make major political pronouncements on matters which significantly affect the Alliance or any of its members. Each spring a meeting of the Foreign Ministers is held

to make an appraisal of the political progress of the Alliance, especially in relation to the strengthening of the process of political consultation. To assist the Council in this respect a Committee of Political Advisers was set up in January 1957 under the chairmanship of the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs. It meets generally once a week and discusses informally international developments of concern to NATO.

The same year a Committee of Economic Advisers was set up to study problems that might affect the economic health of the Alliance, and at the Heads of Government meeting held in December 1957, the principle of inter-

dependence and the importance of political consultation and economic co-operation were further emphasized. The Heads of Government also decided to establish a Science Committee, which could seek to stimulate co-operation in that field and to increase the effectiveness of national effort through the pooling of scientific facilities and information and the sharing of tasks. This Committee has met at regular intervals of three months or more since its first meeting in March 1.

In the fields of culture and information, NATO continues to make a great effort to promote exchanges and a deeper mutual knowledge among the people of the member states.

UNITED NATIONS

Headquarters: New York 17, N.Y., U.S.A.

Secretariat

Secretary General	U Thant (Burma)
General Assembly Affairs and Chef de Cabinet	C. V. Narasimhan (India)
Special Political Affairs	Dr. D. Protitch (Yugoslavia)
Political and Security Council Affairs	V. P. Suslov (U.S.S.R.)
Congo Civilian Operations	Ralph J. Bunche (U.S.A.)
Economic and Social Affairs	Philippe de Seynes (France)
Conference Services	Jiri Nosek (Czechoslovakia)
Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories	G. K. J. Amachree (Ghana)
Legal Counsel	Constantin A. Stavro- poulos (Greece)
Controller	Bruce R. Turner (N. Zealand)
Office of Public Information	H. Tavares de Sá (Brazil)
Director of Personnel	Sir Alexander MacFar- quhar (U.K.)

The United Nations was established by Charter on June 26, 1945. Canada was one of the original 51 signatories. The purposes of the United Nations are to: (a) maintain international peace and security; (b) develop friendly relations among nations; (c) achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character; and, (d) to be a centre for

harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these ends. As of May 14, 1963, United Nations membership totalled 111 sovereign states, including all the members of the Commonwealth of Nations. Six main organs make up the United Nations: The General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice and the Secretariat.

Other Major United Nations Standing and Subsidiary Bodies

Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ)
Committee on Contributions
Disarmament Committee
Advisory Committee on UNEF
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)
United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee
United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR)
Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
Peace Observations Commission
Collective Measures Committee
The United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK)
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Special Committee of Twenty-four on the Implementation of the Declaration on Colonialism
Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories
Subcommittee on the Situation in Angola
Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds
Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund
International Law Commission
Committee on Arrangements for a Conference for the Purpose of Reviewing the Charter
Special Committee on South Africa

The General Assembly which meets once a year, in the Autumn, in regular session or in extraordinary or emergency session when so required, consists of all 111 members. In order to expedite its work, it sets up seven main committees: First Committee (Political and Security), Special Political Committee (Political and Security), Second Com-

mittee (Economic and Financial), Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural), Fourth Committee (Trusteeship, including Non-Self-Governing Territories), Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary), Sixth Committee (Legal), and a steering committee which consists of its President, thirteen elected

Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the seven main committees.

The Security Council which remains in permanent session consists of the five permanent members, the great powers: China, France, the United Kingdom, the United States and the USSR and six non-permanent members elected for two-year terms. On Dec. 31, 1959, Canada completed its second term as a non-permanent member of the Security Council.

The Economic and Social Council which holds two sessions each year consists of eighteen members elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms with due regard to geographic distribution. One-third of the membership is renewed each year. Although the Charter does not so specify, the five permanent members of the Security Council have always been elected to the Economic and Social Council. At the fifteenth session, however, China failed to be re-elected. Canada completed its third three-year term on the Council on December 31, 1958.

The Trusteeship Council which also holds two sessions each year is comprised of the members of the United Nations which administer trust territories, those members of the Security Council which do not administer trust territories and a number of members elected

by the General Assembly for three-year terms so as to ensure that there is always a balance between administering and non-administering members. Canada has never sought election to this organ.

The International Court of Justice which has its headquarters at The Hague consists of fifteen judges. They are elected for nine-year terms by the General Assembly and the Security Council voting independently. Justice John Read of Halifax is the only Canadian to have served on the International Court.

The principal officer of the Secretariat of the United Nations is its **Secretary-General**, U. Thant. He is assisted by the Under-Secretaries listed above, and by the Executive Director of the United Nations' Children's Fund (Maurice Pate (U.S.A.)), the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board (D. Owen (U.K.)), the Commissioner for Technical Assistance (Victor Ho (China)), and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Felix Schnyder (Switzerland)) who also rank as Under-Secretaries. The Director of the European Office of the United Nations at Geneva (P. P. Spinelli) also holds this rank. Canada maintains permanent missions to the United Nations both at its headquarters in New York and at its European Office in Geneva.

UNITED NATIONS SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Food and Agriculture Organization

Rome, Italy

Officials

Director GeneralB. R. Sen

Deputy Director GeneralDr. Norman Wright

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) had its beginnings in the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture held in May, 1943 at Hot Springs, Virginia, when plans were laid for dealing with expected postwar problems in this field. In October, 1945 FAO was established at a conference held at Quebec City with a membership of 42 countries, including Canada. Since that time the organization has developed into one of the largest and most important of the United Nations Specialized Agencies and now has a membership of 101 countries. The Headquarters moved from Washington to Rome in 1951.

The objectives of the organization are to raise levels of nutrition and living standards, improve the production and distribution of food, agricultural, fisheries and forestry products, and to stimulate better rural conditions. To this end FAO collects, analyses and distributes technical and economic information relating to food and agriculture, and encourages national and international action to achieve its purposes. The supreme govern-

ing body of the organization is the FAO Conference which normally meets every second year. The Conference elects a 27-member Council which normally meets twice a year to decide issues involving policy. Canada has a seat on the Council. From time to time subsidiary committees and other bodies are established for particular purposes. One of the most important of these, the Committee on Commodity Problems on which Canada is represented, provides a forum for inter-governmental discussions of problems of production and trade in primary agricultural commodities. A sub-committee studying agricultural surplus disposal problems meets regularly in Washington.

The United Nations and the FAO jointly established the experimental World Food Programme (WFP) which began operations on January 1, 1963, with headquarters in Rome. Canada is one of the 20 members of the WFP governing body, the Intergovernmental Committee. The purpose of the Programme is to use food to

help the economic and social development of the recipient countries and to meet food needs in case of emergencies.

Canada has pledged \$5 million (U.S.) in cash and commodities for the three year period of the Programme.

The International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

(a) Origin

The agreements setting up the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development were drawn up at a Monetary and Financial Conference held in 1944 at Bretton-Woods. The two institutions, which were designed basically to assist world-wide co-operation in the fields of currency exchange, international investment and economic development, came into existence in December 1945.

(b) Organization

The IMF and the IBRD are Specialized Agencies of the United Nations. As of June 30, 1963, 86 countries were members of the Fund and 85 of the Bank and several newly independent countries were in the process of completing membership in both institutions.

The principal authority over each institution is vested in a board of Governors, and these two Boards convene jointly once a year. Each country has the right to appoint a Governor, who is in most cases the Minister of Finance. The Honourable Walter L. Gordon is Canadian Governor of the Fund and of the Bank. The Governors have delegated many of their powers to Executive Boards of 18 members each. Five Executive Directors on each Board are appointed by the countries with the highest quotas in the Fund and the highest subscription in the Bank. Other Directors are elected by the remaining members. The staffs of the two institutions are headed by the Managing Director of the Fund and the President in the case of the Bank.

The International Monetary Fund

Washington, D.C.

Officials

Managing Director and Chairman of
the Board of Executive Directors . Pierre-Paul Schweitzer
Deputy Managing Director Frank A. Southard, Jr.
General Counsel Joseph Gold
Secretary Roman L. Horne
Treasurer Y. C. Koo

(c) *Activities*

The IMF was designed to facilitate the expansion and balanced growth of international trade, to promote exchange stability and to make its resources in gold and currencies available to members under adequate safeguards to achieve these aims. Since the beginning of its operations in 1947 until the end of 1962 the Fund effected transactions equivalent to \$6,745 million on behalf of 41 members. Canada had occasion to make her first drawing on the Fund in June 1962 in the amount of \$300 million. Members using these resources are expected to repay the Fund within a period suited to their payments problems not in excess of three years and, as a general rule, with an outside limit of five years.

(d) *Resources*

The resources of the Fund consist of members' quotas paid in gold and members' currencies. These quotas were

fixed by the Articles of Agreement for countries which were parties to the initial agreement or by the Fund itself in the case of countries which joined the Agency later. Under the regulations of the Fund member countries pay in gold either 25% of their quotas or 10% of their combined holdings in gold and U.S. dollars, depending on which is the smaller figure. The balance of a member's subscription is payable in non-interest-bearing notes in the member's currency. At the end of 1960 the total Fund's quotas amounted to \$15,240 million and holdings of gold and currencies of the major industrial countries amounted to more than \$10 billion.

(e) *Canadian Quota*

Canada's quota was raised in 1959 from \$300 million to \$550 million of which 25% has been paid in gold and the balance in non-interest-bearing notes of the Canadian Government.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Washington, D.C.
Officials

President	George D. Woods
Vice President	J. Burke Knapp
Vice President	Geoffrey M. Wilson
Treasurer	Robert W. Cavanaugh
Secretary	M. M. Mendels

(f) *Activities*

The Bank's activities consist in (a) the making of loans to meet the foreign exchange costs for projects in the field

of general reconstruction and development, electric power, transportation, agriculture, irrigation and flood control, and communications; (b) the

marketing of its own bonds and other obligations in the private capital market on which it relies for the major part of the money which it lends; and (c) the provision of technical assistance in connection with projects financed by the Bank. Loans are made to member governments or under the guarantee of the government of the borrowing country. Loans are reimbursable in the currency in which they were made.

As of June 30, 1963 the Bank had made 349 loans in 64 countries in the aggregate of \$7 billion. During the twelve-month period ending June 30, 1963, 28 loans were made in 19 countries and territories, totalling \$449 million.

(g) Resources

The subscribed capital of the Bank totalled \$20.7 billion on June 30, 1963. Of this amount, 90 per cent or roughly \$18 billion represents a guarantee by members which can be called only if needed to

enable the Bank to meet its own obligations and not for lending; on the strength of this guarantee, the Bank obtains the greater part of its funds by the issue of its own securities in the principal financial markets of the world. The other ten per cent has been paid up by members one per cent in the form of gold and nine percent in members' currencies. By the end of 1960 virtually all members had increased their subscriptions in accordance with the major increase in the Bank's resources agreed on in 1959 and with certain further special adjustments approved in 1960.

(h) Canada's Subscription

Canada's subscription was increased under the 1959 resolutions from \$325 million to \$750 million. Altogether Canada has paid in \$7.5 million in gold and the equivalent of United States \$67.5 million in Canadian dollars which have been fully utilized by the Bank in its lending activities.

International Finance Corporation

Washington, D.C.
Officials

President George D. Woods
Executive Vice President Martin M. Rosen
Vice President J. G. Beever
Treasurer Robert W. Cavanaugh
General Counsel R. B. J. Richards

(i) Origin

The International Finance Corporation which was designed to promote the growth of productive private enterprise, particularly in the less-

developed countries, started operations in September 1956.

(j) Organization

The IFC is closely affiliated with the World Bank. At the end of 1960 it comprised 73

member countries. It has organizational features similar to the IMF and the IBRD and only countries which are members of IBRD are eligible to become members of IFC.

(k) *Activities*

The IFC is an investing rather than a lending institution, and it judges projects on the basis of their merit as investments for private capital.

Unlike World Bank, the IFC can make investments without a Government guarantee. In September 1961, the Corporation's charter was amended to permit it to make equity investments, and it has used this greater flexibility (a) to make combined equity and debenture investments in private industrial enterprises, (b) to engage in underwriting arrangements with a view to developing capital markets in underdeveloped countries, and (c) to make equity investments in local development banks. During the 12 months ending June 30, 1963 IFC made eleven investment commit-

ments totalling \$18 million in ten countries, including two underwriting and standby commitments amounting to \$5.1 million

Total commitments totalling \$82.8 million, including \$8.1 in standby and underwriting commitments, have been provided for 60 enterprises in 24 countries. As at the end of June, 1963 cumulative net income was \$16.1 million. Its investments to date have been generally expressed in U.S. dollars but its investments to some extent may be expressed in other currencies if justified by the stability and by the terms of the investment. Loans are reimbursed in the currency in which they were made.

(l) *Resources*

The IFC had a subscribed capital of \$982 million on June 30, 1963. Its capital is in U.S. dollars.

(m) *Canada's Subscription*

Canada's subscription to the capital stock of the Corporation amounts to \$3.6 million.

International Development Association

Washington, D.C.

Officials

President George D. Woods
Treasurer Robert W. Cavanaugh
Secretary M. M. Mendels

(n) *Origin*

The International Development Association, a new affiliate of the Bank, began operations on November 8, 1960, and it is designed to promote economic development by pro-

viding finance on terms which are more flexible and bear less heavily on the balance of payments than do conventional loans, to which the Bank is limited.

(o) *Organization*

Although the IDA is a separate and distinct entity, the President of the Bank is ex officio President of IDA and the officers and staff of the Bank have been appointed to serve concurrently for the IDA.

(p) *Activities*

The IDA, while a lending institution, has wide flexibility in the terms of its assistance; it can apply any combination of long maturities, long periods of grace with regard to repayment low interest rates, and repayment of interest and principal in any currency. Whereas repayment of Bank loans range between 10 and 25 years, the development credits made by IDA to date have allowed 50 years for repayment. In addition, the Bank charges annual interest on its loans, currently at $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ whereas IDA's credits are free of interest and carry only an annual charge of $\frac{3}{4}\%$ on amounts withdrawn and outstanding to meet administration costs.

However, projects must have a "high development pri-

ority" and IDA will apply the same high standards as the Bank with respect to planning, administration and financing of the projects it assists.

(q) *Resources*

As of June 30, 1963, 76 countries had become members of IDA and total subscriptions had risen to the equivalent of \$969.8 million.

All countries are required to pay 10 percent of their subscriptions in gold or convertible currencies. However, the more industrialized countries, including Canada, are required also to pay the remaining 90 percent in gold or freely convertible currencies while the less developed countries may pay 90 percent in their national currencies. New credits during the fiscal year ending June 1963 totalled \$260,050 million, made up of 17 credits in nine countries for a grand total up to that date of \$495,150,000 in 18 countries.

(r) *Canada's Subscription*

Canada's subscription to the IDA will amount to \$37.83 million.

International Civil Aviation Organization

Montreal, Canada
Officials

President of the CouncilWalter Binaghi

Secretary GeneralR. M. Macdonnell

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) was established as a specialized agency of the United Nations in April 1947. Its general objectives are the development

of the principles and techniques of international air navigation and the encouragement of the planning and development of international air transport in such a way as to

promote safety, efficiency, economy, and the orderly growth of air services.

The Organization is governed by an Assembly comprising all 103 member states, which meets at least once every third year. Subordinate to the Assembly is the 27-member Council which is elected for a three-year term at the triennial Assemblies, and which

meets in virtually continuous session at the headquarters in Montreal. Canada has been a member of the Council since the provisional establishment of ICAO in 1945. The Council is assisted by an Air Navigation Commission and four specialized Committees; air transport, legal, joint support of air navigation services, and finance.

International Labour Organization

Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland
Officials

Director GeneralDavid A. Morse
Deputy Director GeneralJef Rens
Treasurer-ComptrollerF. H. Wheeler

The International Labour Organization (ILO) was established on April 11, 1919, when its constitution was adopted as Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles. Originally associated with the League of Nations it has been a Specialized Agency of the United Nations since 1946. As of the beginning of 1963 there were 105 member states in the Organization, of which Canada is one of the founding members, having joined in 1919.

ILO's purposes are set out as follows: to contribute to the establishment of lasting peace by promoting social justice; to improve, through international action, labour conditions and living standards; and to promote economic and social stability.

In furtherance of these aims, ILO brings together representatives of government,

labour and management to recommend international minimum standards and to draft international labour conventions on such subjects as wages, hours of work, minimum ages for employment, conditions of work, workmen's compensation, social insurance, vacation with pay, industrial safety, employment services, labour inspection, freedom of association, etc. In addition, the Organization extends technical assistance to governments and publishes periodical studies and reports on social, industrial and labour questions.

Structure

A General Conference, which is the Organization's highest authority, meets annually and is composed of national delegations comprising two government delegates, as well as one delegate representing management and one

representing labour. The Conference's chief function is to formulate international social standards in the form of conventions.

The Governing Body of ILO supervises the work of the International Labour Office and the Organization's various committees and commissions. On the Governing Body are twenty representatives of governments (ten being from the states of major industrial importance), ten representing management and ten representing labour. Canada is a member of the Governing Body as a state of major industrial importance.

The International Labour Office, which is situated in Geneva, Switzerland, provides the Secretariat for the annual sessions of the General Conferences and meetings of the Governing Body, collects

and distributes information, assists governments upon request in drafting legislation on the basis of decisions of the Conference, undertakes special investigations, provides machinery to assist in the effective application of conventions and issues publications. The present Director-General of the International Labour Office is David A. Morse of the United States.

In addition to the headquarters of the Organization in Geneva, the ILO maintains twelve branch offices situated in the major regions of the world to maintain liaison with national governments in their areas, to distribute ILO publications and to receive queries on all questions relating to the work of the Organization. One of the twelve branch offices is situated in Ottawa.

International Telecommunication Union

Place des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland
Officials

Secretary GeneralGerald C. Gross

Deputy Secretary GeneralDr. Manohur B. Sarwate

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) with Headquarters in Geneva traces its origin to the International Telegraph Convention of 1865 and the International Radio Telegraph Convention of 1906. The members of these two bodies met simultaneously at Madrid in 1932 and concluded a single International Telecommunication Convention regulating telegraph, telephone and radio services. This Convention established the ITU which was later organized in its pres-

ent form by the Atlantic City Convention of October 2, 1947. Canada was a party to the 1906 convention signed at Berlin and since then has been associated with the international body operating in this field. The purpose of the ITU is to maintain and extend international co-operation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds and to promote the development and efficient operation of technical facilities.

The supreme authority of the ITU is the Plenipotentiary Conference which normally meets once every five years. The last conference was held in Geneva October 14-December 22 1959. The next Conference will be held in 1965 and will mark the Centennary of the Organization. Between conferences the affairs of the Union are managed by the Administrative Council which meets annually. Canada has been one of the member

countries on the Council since it was established in 1947. At the 1959 Conference the size of the Council was increased from 18 to 25. Subordinate to the Council are the Secretariat and three permanent technical organs—the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) at Geneva, and two International Consultative Committees, on Telegraph and Telephone (CCITT) and Radio (CCIR) which usually meet every three years.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Place de Fontenoy, Paris, France
Room 2201, UN Building, Forty-second and East River,
New York, N.Y.

General DirectorRené Maheu

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations. Its constitution was adopted on November 4, 1946. At June 1, 1963, there were 113 member nations.

PURPOSE.—The purpose of UNESCO is “to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science, and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations.”

ORGANIZATION.—The organization of UNESCO consists of the General Conference, the Executive Board, and the secretariat headed by the Director-General. The General Conference, meeting biennially, determines the policy and main lines of work of the organization. It is composed of delegations appointed by the governments of member states. The Executive Board, consisting of 30 members elected by the General Conference from government nominated candidates meets at least twice a year, and is responsible for the execution of the programme of the organization.

UNESCO functions in its various member states with the assistance of national co-operating bodies usually known

as National Commissions for UNESCO.

The Queen's Printer, Ottawa,

Canada, is the national distributor in Canada for UNESCO publications.

Universal Postal Union

Schosshaldenstrasse 46, Berne, Switzerland
Officials

Director, International BureauDr. Edouard Weber

The Universal Postal Union (UPU) came into being on July 1, 1875, as a result of the Postal Convention adopted at Berne, Switzerland, on October 9, 1874, and since 1948 has been a Specialized Agency of the United Nations. The Union's prime purpose is to facilitate the exchange of postal communications between the member countries of UPU and to promote in this sphere the development of international collaboration. Thus, every member agrees to transmit the mail of all other members by the best means used for its own mail. With the admission of Kuwait and the Republic of Cameroun in 1960; and the Ivory Coast, the Republic of Mali and the Republic of Dahomey in the first six months of 1961, there are now 104 members of UPU.

Structure

2. The supreme authority of the Union is the Universal Postal Congress which normally meets once every five years. The Congress reviews the Universal Postal Conven-

tion and its subsidiary agreements on the basis of proposals submitted by member countries. The latest revision of the Convention was made at the last Universal Postal Congress in Ottawa in 1957. The Acts of this Congress became effective on April 1, 1959.

3. An Executive and Liaison Committee, consisting of twenty members elected by the Congress on the basis of equitable geographical representation, maintains working relations with the United Nations and other international organizations, makes studies and recommendations to the Congress and exercises control over the International Bureau of the Union.

4. The International Bureau, which is the permanent secretariat of the Union and is situated in Berne, Switzerland, co-ordinates and publishes information and acts as a clearing house for the settlement of accounts relative to the international postal service. The Secretary-General of UPU is Dr. Edouard Weber of Switzerland.

World Health Organization

Headquarters: Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland
Officials

Director GeneralDr. Marcolino G. Candau
Deputy Director GeneralDr. Pierre Dorolle

The constitution of the World Health Organization was adopted on July 22, 1946 by the International Health Conference which was convened by the Economic and Social Council and held in New York. After twenty-six members had ratified this constitution, WHO came into being on April 7, 1948. The first World Health Assembly met in June 1948 and took as its objective "the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health". As of June 1963 there were 117 full members of WHO and three associate members.

WHO provides two kinds of services: advisory and technical. Advisory services are provided to help countries strengthen their own health services. Experts are trained and demonstration teams are provided to help governments with such problems as malaria, tuberculosis, maternal and child health, sanitation and nutrition. WHO's technical services include special research projects on parasitic and virus diseases, the standardization of pharmaceutical drugs and the publication of various technical and scientific works.

Structure

A World Health Assembly, with representatives of all members, meets annually and is the policy-making body of WHO. It also elects members to the Executive Board.

The WHO Executive Board meets semi-annually and acts as the executive organ of the Assembly. It consists of 24 individuals nominated by governments which in turn have been elected by the World Health Assembly.

The Secretariat consists of a Director-General and both technical and administrative staff. The present Director-General of WHO is Dr. Marcolino Gomes Candau of Brazil.

WHO has adopted a policy of decentralization. It has established six regional committees, each concentrating on the health problems in its own geographical area. By special arrangement these responsibilities in the American region are delegated to the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), of which Canada is not a member, although it sends an official Observer to the conferences of this Organization.

World Meteorological Organization

41 Avenue Giuseppe Motta, Geneva, Switzerland
Officials

Secretary GeneralDavid A. Davies

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) with Headquarters in Geneva developed from the International Meteorological Organization a

voluntary association of international weather services founded in 1878. The convention which established WMO came into force on March 23,

1950 and the Organization became a specialized agency of the United Nations on December 20, 1951. The purposes of the organization are to facilitate co-operation among meteorological services, to promote the establishment and maintenance of telecommunications systems for the rapid exchange of weather information; to promote standardization of meteorological observations and to ensure the uniform publication of observations and statistics; to further the application of meteorology in various fields including aviation, shipping and agriculture, and to encourage and assist in coordinating the international aspects of research and training in meteorology.

These activities are implemented by a Congress, the supreme organ of the WMO on which the Director of the Meteorological services of each of the 119 member states and 14 territories is represented. The Congress normally meets every four years and the next session will be in 1967, the exact date yet to be determined. Between sessions the affairs of the organization are managed by the Executive Committee (consisting of 21 Directors of Meteorological Services). There are also eight technical commissions covering the main fields of modern meteorology and six regional associations.

Economic and Social Council

Commission on International Commodity Trade

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Commission on the Status of Women

Population Commission

Statistical Commission

Executive Committee of the Program of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Governing Council of the Special Fund

Other United Nations Continuing Bodies

Advisory Committee for the United Nations Memorial Cemetery in Korea

Advisory Committee for the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency

Advisory Committee on the United Nations Emergency Force

Advisory Committee on the Congo

Collective Measures Committee

Committee on Contributions

Disarmament Commission
Disarmament Committee
Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
Interim Committee of the General Assembly
International Atomic Energy Agency
Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds
Panel for Inquiry and Conciliation
Peace Observation Commission
Scientific Advisory Committee
Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation
(UNSCEAR)
Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine
United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK)

UNITED STATES-CANADA ORGANIZATIONS

Canada-United States Committee on Joint Defence (Ministerial)

Joint Canada-United States Committee on Trade and Economic
Affairs (Ministerial)

The Permanent Joint Board on Defence

The International Boundary Commission

The International Joint Commission

The Great Lakes Fishery Commission

The International Pacific Halibut Commission

The International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission

Other International Organizations

Inter-American

Commissions on Geography and Cartography of the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History

Inter-American Radio Office

Inter-American Statistical Institute

Postal Union of the Americas and Spain

Colombo Plan

Consultative Committee on Co-operative Economic Development in South and Southeast Asia

Council for Technical Co-operation in South and Southeast Asia

Conservational

International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

International North Pacific Fisheries Commission

International Whaling Commission

North American Forestry Commission

North Pacific Fur Seal Commission

Economic

Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

Customs Co-operative Council

European Productivity Agency (as associate member)

International Coffee Study Group

Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration

International Cotton Advisory Committee

International Lead and Zinc Study Group

International Rubber Study Group

International Sugar Agreement

International Tin Agreement

International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property

International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Property

Universal Copyright Convention

International Union for the Publication of Customs Tariffs

International Wheat Agreement

International Wool Study Group

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
United Kingdom-Canada Continuing Committee on Trade
and Economic Affairs

Legal

Permanent Court of Arbitration

Scientific

International Bureau of Weights and Measures

International Hydrographic Bureau

International Institute of Refrigeration

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